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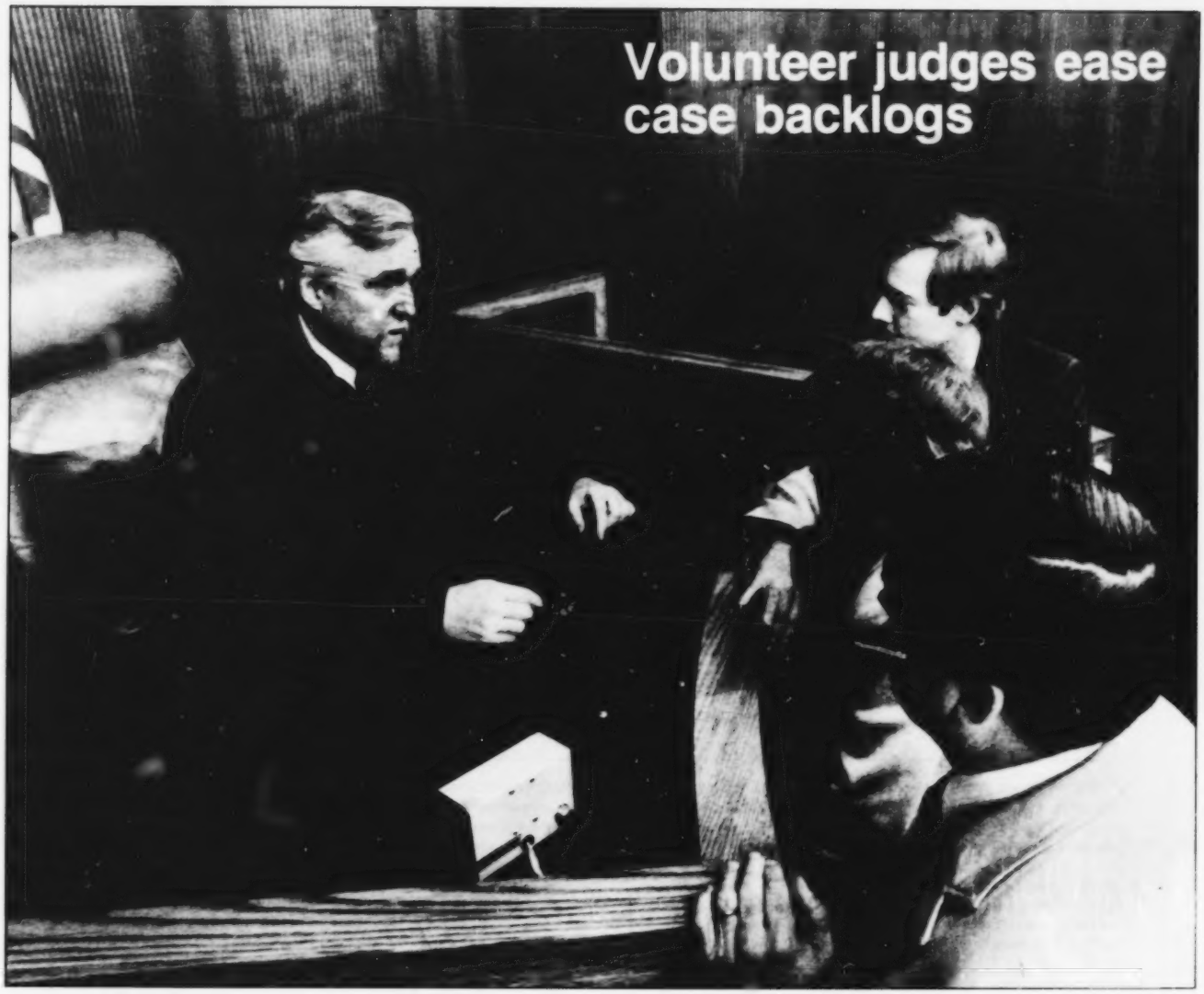

Volunteer judges ease case backlogs

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

SNI 195, January 1986

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Director's notes

As we begin the last half of the 1980's, we can look back with pride on the progress the National Institute of Justice has made in the last few years. Through research conducted in cooperation with practitioners and scholars, we have brought important information to bear on issues such as drugs and crime, career criminals, the treatment of victims, and public-private partnerships to enhance criminal justice operations.

But if we are to make even greater progress, we must confront existing and emerging problems from the broader perspective of the criminal justice system as an integrated entity. This is a continuing goal of the National Institute of Justice, one that can best be achieved by integrating policy through knowledge and information sharing about what works to reduce the number of victims of crime.

One of the four priorities we have outlined in our Sponsored Research Programs for Fiscal Year 1986* is research to improve the criminal justice system. A key area of inquiry will examine how interactions among criminal justice agencies affect major crime issues. For example, the new research program will explore the strengths and weaknesses of systemwide activities as they affect the identification, prosecution, and handling of serious offenders, the treatment of victims, and the prevention of crime.

This systemwide emphasis, together with our other research priorities—controlling the serious offender, aiding victims of crime, and enhancing community crime prevention—will create the impetus in 1986 for sound research that can produce insights and knowledge that can be integrated into policy and practice.

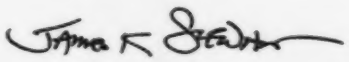
The past several years have seen a growing spirit of respect and cooperation between researchers and practitioners. We can see this in important projects such as the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment, in which police and researchers joined together to produce significant and policy-relevant findings on appropriate police responses to spouse assault.

Other evidence is apparent in a new book, *Police Leadership in America—Crisis and Opportunity*, edited by William Geller of the American Bar Foundation. This book assesses the "state of the art" of American police leadership. The volume presents law enforcement leaders in dialog and debate with leading scholars, illustrating the contribution that practitioners and scholars, pulling together, can make in resolving pressing public safety problems. It is a valuable resource for all who want to be a part of those solutions.

This month's feature article highlights yet another form of cooperation that is benefiting courts faced with overloaded dockets. Many States are finding that it makes good sense to use lawyers as temporary judges or in other quasi-judicial roles, as a way of temporarily supplementing permanent judicial resources.

The article, by Alex B. Aikman of the National Center for State Courts, explains the ways in which lawyers are serving as judicial adjuncts and describes Institute-sponsored research that is assessing the impact of the volunteer lawyers in easing judicial burdens.

In 1986, we look forward to continued progress in providing useful information to practitioners and policymakers through research. On behalf of the National Institute of Justice, I wish all our colleagues in the criminal justice community a happy and productive New Year.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

*To order Sponsored Research Programs FY 1986, order no. 36 on the back cover.

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The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is the centralized national clearinghouse serving the criminal justice community since 1972. NCJRS also operates the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Dispute Resolution Information Center for the Federal Justice Research Program, and the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

NCJRS maintains a steadily growing computerized data base of more than 80,000 criminal justice documents, operates a public reading room where researchers may consult the publications themselves, and offers complete information and referral services.

Among the wide array of products and services provided by NCJRS are custom searches, topical searches and bibliographies, research services, audiovisual and document loans, conference support, selective dissemination of information, and distribution of documents in print or microfiche.

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Volunteer lawyer-judges bolster court resources

by Alex B. Aikman

The widening gap between expanding workloads and available judicial resources is creating serious problems in many courts. Nationwide, in the 6 years from 1977 to 1983, civil case filings increased 20 percent, criminal filings 23 percent, and appeals 30 percent (excluding States that created intermediate courts of appeal).[1] Between 1977 and 1981, however, the number of trial court judges increased only 7 percent and the number of appellate judges only 15 percent.[2]

Traditionally, the most common response to concern about case delay and increasing volume has been to increase the number of judges. In a period of fiscal restraint, however, the Nation's courts are faced with tight budgets. There has been little room in public budgets to support increases in judicial resources proportionate to the growth in caseloads.

Supplementing judicial resources

How can courts develop resources to ease backlogs and delay without greatly increasing costs? A number of jurisdictions have used lawyers—on a *pro bono* or limited compensation basis—to supplement existing judicial resources. These "judicial adjuncts" perform a variety of roles in court, from those of arbitrator and facilitator of settlement to *pro tempore* judges.

Judicial adjuncts are not full-time employees of the courts. They are lawyers who assist courts on a temporary basis while maintaining an active law practice. They continue to be regarded as attorneys rather than full-time judicial officers.

Alex B. Aikman is senior staff attorney for the National Center for State Courts.

The bar has a long tradition of assisting courts when the need arises, either on a *pro bono* basis or for minimal compensation. Although much of the assistance in the past has been in the form of providing legal representation for indigent criminal defendants, it also has included service in a judicial or quasi-judicial role.

The use of judicial adjuncts has not been well documented or evaluated, however. Many courts do not permit the use of lawyers to supplement judicial resources; when they do, such use frequently is informal. A more systematic use of lawyers as a supplemental resource might significantly reduce backlogs and delays.

To examine this possibility, the National Institute of Justice has funded a project conducted by the National Center for State Courts. The project has three goals: (1) to document the extent and types of use of lawyers by courts to supplement judicial resources; (2) to develop, in conjunction with a broadly representative advisory board, guidelines for the establishment and operation of programs using lawyers as judicial adjuncts; and (3) to design experimental judicial adjunct programs and evaluate their impact on courts and litigants.

The first two goals were achieved with the 1984 publication of *Guidelines for the Use of Lawyers To Supplement Judicial Resources*. The *Guidelines* report was prepared by the National Center's Advisory Board on the Use of Volunteer Lawyers as Supplemental Judicial Resources, chaired by then-Chief Justice of Connecticut John Speziale.

[1] Bureau of Justice Statistics *Bulletin*, "Case Filings in State Courts, 1983." October 1984.

[2] National Court Statistics Project. National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1982* (unpublished draft).

The report noted that use of judicial adjuncts by courts generally falls into six categories, based on the amount of judicial or quasi-judicial authority exercised.

1. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Judicial adjuncts may serve in court-annexed arbitration or mediation programs. In most courts, parties in civil cases involving less than a defined dollar amount must participate in an arbitration or mediation hearing presided over by a lawyer before they may proceed to trial before a judge or jury. Most of these cases accept the arbitrator's award or the mediated result, and plaintiffs do not insist on a trial before a judge or jury.

2. Settlement conferences. Typically, settlement conferences are mandated by the court for some or all civil cases and are conducted before a lawyer, a team of lawyers, or two lawyers and a judge. The lawyers usually have expertise in the general subject areas of the lawsuit in question. The settlement conferences are used to provide the parties and their counsel with an assessment by a disinterested third-party of how much the case is "worth" for settlement purposes (not always the same as how much a judge or jury would award if there were a trial). The hope is that these conferences will encourage parties to settle their dispute without going to trial.

3. Quasi-judges. Although the terminology can differ, these are usually known as referees, factfinders, or masters. The majority are granted power to compel testimony, hold hearings, and make recommended findings of fact and law to the supervising judge, who then enters a formal order or a final judgment, as appropriate.

4. Commissioners or magistrates. They are empowered to perform limited judicial duties, such as signing warrants and subpoenas, setting bail, hearing arraignments, and presiding over preliminary hearings, nonjury mis-

demeanor cases, traffic infractions, and small claims cases. Typically, they serve part time for an indefinite term.

5. *Pro tempore* trial judges. These judicial adjuncts are given full judicial powers on a temporary basis. They may hear and decide any case, although usually in courts of general jurisdiction they sit only in civil cases. Their rulings are as appealable as those of any other judge of the court. This classification includes lawyers who serve as substitute judges while a regular judge is absent and those who routinely supplement existing judicial resources in an effort to reduce backlog. Their tenure is more limited than that of commissioners or magistrates. In most jurisdictions, their term of service is limited either to the time a regular judge is sick or unavailable or to a specified number of months.

6. *Pro tem* judges on the appellate bench. They serve as full-fledged members of the appellate court for hearing and deciding one or more cases and draft their share of opinions for the court. Currently only Arizona authorizes the general use of *pro tem* judges on an intermediate appellate court, but several other States allow temporary appointments by the governor when an appellate judge is disqualified.

The Advisory Board drafted nine guidelines for the use of judicial adjuncts, based on its review of experience in jurisdictions using lawyers in this capacity. The guidelines balance the traditional concern for safeguarding the integrity of the judicial system and the opportunity presented by judicial adjunct programs to improve courts' performance. The guidelines addressed these topics:

- Establishing judicial adjunct programs
- The scope of adjunct programs
- Selection of adjuncts
- Orientation and training
- Party consent to appearance before a judicial adjunct
- Ethical considerations in using adjuncts
- Compensation
- Provision of facilities and other resources to judicial adjuncts.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Most-wanted list: Court needs temporar

Crowded courts turn lawyers into judges

Oct. 14 — In this era of crowded courts, half the states ha... authority to use lawyers as temporary judges, and 41 stat... them as arbitrators, referees or masters, a federal repo... today.

Temporary judges are being used to handle min... criminal cases, allowing sitting judges to handle ... cases, said the report issued by the National Ir... Lawyers also mediate cases that might ot... act as independent evaluators in lawsuit ... and perform limited duties as commissi... such as setting bail, signing warrants ... cases, the report said.

The National Institute of Justice, a Just... paid for the report by the National Center fo...

Civil Suits in L.A. Increasing

U.S. Judge Seeks Lawyer's Panel to Reduce Caseload

The Board recommended the guidelines because of the variety of practices found in jurisdictions using judicial adjuncts. Some programs need and use a large number of lawyers: arbitration programs, for example. In such instances, there are only a few general criteria for selection, almost no screening, and very little training. In other programs, especially when the lawyers' decisions will dispose of the case, entry criteria and screening are more rigorous, but training still may be minimal or nonexistent. Some variety in selection, training, and use is appropriate, but the guidelines can help courts to structure the use of judicial adjuncts to a greater degree and to maximize their value.

Generally, the role of judicial adjuncts is confined to civil cases and minor criminal cases. Judicial adjuncts have presided over bail setting and warrant application reviews and received guilty pleas. Some jurisdictions have used judicial adjuncts for drunk driving trials that may involve sentences of incarceration but are less likely to entail any postconviction supervisory issues.

Evaluating use of judicial adjuncts

The National Center is now nearing the end of the demonstration and evaluation phase of the project. Six courts have been testing the use of judicial adjuncts. Two trial courts are using *pro tempore* judges in different types of programs. One appellate court is using *pro tem* judges to dispose of appellate cases. The fourth court is testing a court-annexed arbitration program using attorneys as arbitrators. Courts in another State are using judicial adjuncts as trial court referees. Finally, one court is testing the use of lawyer-and-judge panels for mandatory settlement conferences.

In each site, the National Center for State Courts is collecting substantial statistical information about the cases handled by the experimental programs. In Seattle, the evaluation includes a parallel control group. Control groups were not possible in the other sites, so before-and-after evaluations will be made.

To supplement the quantitative information, project staff have interviewed

judges, judicial adjuncts, and litigating lawyers at each site. The interviews have revealed generally positive reactions to the program. In several sites, interviews have been supplemented by questionnaires directed to these same three groups and to litigants as well. The evaluation also will estimate the costs of the programs.

The National Center expects to publish a full report later this year on what has been learned as a result of these six demonstration projects. The programs are briefly described below, along with some of the general reactions voiced by those involved.

1. Pima County Superior Court (Tucson, Arizona)

In late 1983, the Pima County Superior Court recognized that problems in calendaring cases for trial would result in a logjam in first quarter 1984. Many more civil cases were scheduled for court and jury trials in that period than the court could possibly handle. To alleviate this situation, the court decided to assign approximately 300 civil cases—all the court trials pending for civil cases at the time—to the approximately 50 *pro tem* judges then on its roster.

With additional personnel, the court hoped to calendar and try the remaining jury trial cases on their assigned trial dates. It was anticipated that *pro tem* judges would schedule settlement conferences to handle cases that need not go to trial.

While this special program was in effect, the court continued to use *pro tem* judges for other matters. They presided over civil and criminal jury trials and heard and decided motions in general civil cases and in domestic relations cases.

2. Multnomah County Circuit Court (Portland, Oregon)

The Multnomah County Circuit Court program uses *pro tem* judges to hear and determine all motions for summary judgment in civil cases. In a motion for summary judgment, one side accepts for the sake of the motion that all the facts alleged by the other side are there, but argues that the moving party should win as a matter of law. *Pro tem* judges also determine some motions and sit on some nonjury hearings on domestic relations matters.

The National Center's final evaluation will concentrate on the use of *pro tem* judges to hear and decide summary judgment motions, with a less comprehensive statistical and qualitative evaluation of the domestic relations *pro tem* program.

3. Arizona Court of Appeals, Division One (Phoenix, Arizona)

The Arizona Supreme Court approved the establishment of a judge *pro tem* program for the Court of Appeals in April 1984. The Court of Appeals created a new department of the court composed of panels of one regular judge and two *pro tem* judges.

Attorneys sitting as *pro tem* judges have the qualifications needed to be appointed appellate judges. They also have been previously screened by the court.

The special panels are presided over by the regular judges of the court and hear only civil appeals in which oral argument has been requested. The court has determined that none of the opinions from this special department will be published, and thus none of these cases will set legal precedents.

The goal of the program is to reduce the length of time civil cases are at issue (all the parties' briefs and arguments have been made) and when they are argued.

The *pro tem* judges' preparation for oral argument was uniformly praised by litigating lawyers. Almost no one viewed compensation as required or appropriate for *pro tems* who volunteered in order to help the court and the justice system generally.

The program started in September 1984 and was scheduled to continue through December 1985. However, the court decided to extend it until June 1986.

4. Connecticut Attorney Trial Referee Program

Established to respond to a critical backlog of civil cases in some sites of the Connecticut Superior Court, the Attorney Trial Referee Program focuses on civil nonjury trials, with the aim of benefiting both the civil jury and criminal calendars as well. Generally, trial referees hear cases seeking damages of $15,000 or more that are awaiting a nonjury trial.

As referees, lawyers conduct hearings as if they were regular trials, but they have no authority to enter judgments. They prepare a memorandum of findings and recommend a disposition, which is then referred to a superior court judge. After the referees' findings and recommended disposition are filed, the parties may urge adoption, modification, or rejection of the recommendation of the trial referee.

The judge may conduct a hearing if objections are filed; he or she then renders a judgment and enters it in the record. Once judgment is entered, either party may appeal as if the case had been tried by the court originally. Although provision is made for paying trial referees $20 per hour up to a maximum of $100 per day, very few referees have requested payment.

The National Center's evaluation of the referee program has focused on three sites. One is the medium-sized court in Waterbury. The other two are among the State's largest jurisdictions, New Haven and Bridgeport.

5. Early Disposition Program, King County Superior Court (Seattle, Washington)

During Thanksgiving week in November 1983 and again in that same week in 1984, the King County Superior Court conducted its Early Disposition Program. The principal goals of the program are to reduce the number of cases requiring trial and to settle cases as early in the process as possible. The program involves cases that are ready for jury trial but have not yet received a trial date. The cases are assigned to a panel of one judge and two attorneys for mandatory settlement discussions. Panels were established for commercial cases, medical malpractice cases, personal injury cases, and marriage dissolution cases.

One unique feature of this program is the establishment of a control group,

Characteristics of judicial adjunct programs

Program Characteristics:	Arizona Ct. Appeals	Tucson, AZ	Connecticut	Minneapolis, MN	Portland, OR	Seattle, WA
1. Description of program	*Pro tem* on court of appeals (intermediate appellate court)	*Pro tem* on Pima County Superior Court (trial)	Trial referee (trial)	Court-annexed arbitration (trial)	a) *Pro tem* on circuit court for dispositive summary judgment motions. b) *Pro tem* to hear domestic relations motions.	Settlement conferences (pretrial)
2. Consent requirement a) program participation b) choice over individual judicial adjunct	Consent not required Three challenges per side	Consent not required Challenge available to individual *pro tem*.	Consent not required Parties may strike one potential referee from list.	Participation required Challenge if conflict	Consent not required Can reschedule hearing for different adjunct if conflict.	Participation mandatory No choice in selection of individuals.
3. Scope of program	All civil cases which qualify on clerk's scale	No limits; court divided into civil, criminal, domestic relations, and probate divisions. Lawyers assigned to civil and criminal cases.	Nonjury trials. Assignment of lawyers based on specialization.	All civil cases claiming money damages between $1,250 and $50,000.	All cases as motions are filed.	Oldest civil cases on trial calendar chosen for inclusion. Assignment of lawyers based on specialization. Volunteers also permitted.
4. Compensation	*Pro bono*	*Pro bono*	Semiretired and retired attorneys, $75 per day plus $25 per case for written reports. Active practitioners *pro bono*.	$150 per day	*Pro bono*	*Pro bono*
5. Outcome of judicial adjuncts decision	Normal appellate process applies to decisions. Opinions not published—no precedent set.	*Pro tem*'s decision final. Judgment may be appealed through normal appellate process.	Referee submits findings and recommended disposition to "short calendar" judge.	Parties have right to trial *de novo*. If no appeal within 20 days, arbitrator's decision becomes final and binding.	Binding, subject to normal appellate process.	Settlement panel submits recommendations which are recorded. Not binding on parties. Cases not settled will be given an early trial date.
6. Goals	Reduce backlog and delay.	Reduce backlog and delay.	a) Reduce delay and backlog of civil nonjury trial by increasing available resources. b) Reduce delay and backlog of civil jury trials and criminal trials through reallocation of resources.	Reduce civil case backlog and delay in getting to trial.	Free judges for other activities.	Encourage dispositions by settlement, thus reducing proportion of cases going to trial. This also may shorten period from filing to disposition, thus moving up trial date for other cases.

with cases eligible for the program randomly assigned to the program or to a control group. Control-group cases did not have settlement conferences and went through the system in the usual fashion.

The National Center's evaluation is being conducted in cooperation with the State of Washington's Administrative Office of the Courts.

6. Fourth Circuit Court Mandatory Arbitration Program (Minneapolis, Minnesota)

On May 2, 1984, the Minnesota Legislature gave judicial districts the option of establishing a system of mandatory, nonbinding arbitration programs. The judges of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in Minneapolis decided to implement a mandatory arbitration program in that circuit. The Minnesota Supreme Court approved rules submitted by the circuit on February 14, 1985. The arbitration process is mandatory for all cases that fit criteria established by local courts. However, it is nonbinding in the sense that one or both parties could reject the arbitrator's award and proceed to trial before a regular judge as if the arbitration process had never occurred.

The program started on July 1, 1985. Cases referred to arbitration were those seeking only money damages of a specified amount and not involving title to real property, class actions, family law, unlawful detainer, or the right to a new trial. The cases are submitted to arbitration within 75 days of certification by the parties of trial readiness. Other cases may be ordered to arbitration by the chief judge of the circuit or can be submitted voluntarily by the parties.

Arbitrators are chosen from among attorneys residing or practicing in Hennepin County who have been members of the bar for at least 5 years. They must also have applied for designation as arbitrators. They are paid $150 per case in which a hearing is commenced.

To date, the majority of sitting judges, volunteer attorneys, and lawyers trying cases have responded positively to the program.

Preliminary results

Preliminary findings on the use of judicial adjuncts show that use of lawyers in this way can improve the court's ability to serve the public. Judicial adjuncts can reduce case backlogs when used to perform judicial duties or other functions that consume judicial time, or to conduct procedures to resolve cases that would otherwise come before the courts.

Early findings reveal that the quality of decisions rendered by judicial adjuncts has been high, with no apparent diminution in litigants' perceptions of the quality of justice dispensed. The use of *pro tem* judges as part of a guaranteed firm-trial-date program created additional flexibility for allocating judicial resources.

Judicial adjuncts are not a permanent alternative to the creation of needed judgeships or judicial positions. Rather, they serve as supplementary judicial resources available on a standby basis when needed to maintain court schedules, to meet trial guarantees, or to reduce trial and appellate backlogs.

Judges, participants, and defense attorneys involved in various types of judicial adjunct programs have, for the most part, positive and in some instances enthusiastic responses to their use.

The Advisory Board, which originally drafted guidelines for use of judicial adjuncts, concluded that there are philosophical and practical grounds for caution in using judicial adjuncts. These grounds are outweighed, however, by the potential advantages such programs may offer when created with proper safeguards and limitations.

For further information about this project, write Alex B. Aikman, Project Director, "The Use of Lawyers as Supplemental Judicial Resources Project," Western Regional Office, National Center for State Courts, 720 Sacramento Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Photo by James H. Pickerell

Volunteer lawyer-judges can serve courts in a variety of capacities, from judges with full authority to judicial adjuncts who handle settlement and arbitration cases.

Minitrials ease corporate litigation burden

The crushing costs of corporate litigation—up to $20 billion per year—are spurring businesses to seek alternatives to court trials. One form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) that has recently gained prominence is the minitrial—a private, confidential hearing that treats legal disputes as business problems.

In a minitrial, executives with the power to bind their organizations sit on a panel with a neutral adviser—usually a retired judge or a technical authority—and hear presentations from attorneys representing each side. The executives then attempt to reach agreement, drawing on the expertise of the adviser as necessary.

Successful minitrials

Three examples illustrate how effective a minitrial can be in reaching mutually agreeable solutions and saving money.

Breach-of-contract case. In 1980, a $200 million antitrust breach-of-contract claim was filed against a major oil company. After 2 years, with less than a third of the information search completed, attorneys suggested a minitrial. A special format was developed in which the litigants presented their cases to the corporate executive vice presidents at a neutral site, and experts had access to technical advice from their corporate staffs. No neutral adviser was used because of time constraints.

The minitrial itself lasted only 3 1/2 hours and initially led to a widening of the gap between the demands of the litigants—but also led to continued discussions. Within 3 weeks, the parties had reached what they described as a win-win settlement involving a solution neither had previously considered. The oil company estimated that it had saved between $4 million and $6 million in legal fees alone.

Atlanta construction lawsuit. In an Atlanta case involving a $6 million lawsuit over the construction of a manufacturing plant, the regional director of the American Arbitration Association suggested arbitration after settlement negotiations had broken down and lawyers predicted that arbitration would require 4 to 7 weeks of hearings. The panel consisted of a senior vice president of the manufacturer's plant operations and the contractor's chief executive, with the neutral adviser being a retired U.S. District Court judge.

The parties' lawyers made opening arguments and presented contract documents; the panelists asked the lawyers for clarification and background information as necessary. Following the initial session, the executives met with the adviser and began to move toward settlement, although no conclusion was reached. However, following the minitrial, the adversaries' executives and their lawyers continued to meet in their respective home offices and finally met once more with the adviser. They left the meeting after signing a memorandum of agreement that satisfied both parties.

Contractor suit. A minitrial involving a suit by a contractor against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers took 2 days and was followed by a settlement 12 hours later. A formal hearing would have taken weeks, with months before a resolution was reached.

Minitrials have been used not only in disputes between individual corporations but also in cases that involve thousands of litigants, such as consumer product and environmental hazard cases. The various parties develop a process for reaching a solution and devise a method for settling the many claims that result from the case.

Benefits

In addition to the savings in time and money, minitrials have several advantages over court proceedings. First is the business expertise of the managers who make the settlements. Participants believe that the minitrial format allows executives to explore options that constitute sound business decisions—options that would not occur to judges in a regular courtroom.

Another advantage is confidentiality. The minitrial avoids publicity about internal disagreements, unwise business decisions, or trade secrets. This, in turn, preserves consumer confidence.

Finally, as shown by the examples mentioned above, the minitrial creates communication. Even if a solution is not reached immediately, the disputants have begun to talk to each other—the first step in eventual settlement.

Expanding the use of minitrials

Several organizations promote minitrials as an effective business solution. One is the American Arbitration Association, a public-service, nonprofit organization which has been offering dispute settlement services to business executives, employees, trade associations, unions, management, consumers, and others since 1926. Services include arbitration, mediation, democratic elections, and other voluntary settlement procedures. AAA headquarters are at 140 West 51st Street, New York, NY 10020, and regional offices are located in major cities throughout the United States.

Another is the Center for Public Resources, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Founded in 1979, CPR is supported by 150 corporate attorneys, 75 law firms, and prominent academic organizations interested in developing alternative dispute resolution options for businesses and public institutions. The program has developed a model minitrial agreement for attorneys and a workbook for litigants. CPR has also founded a judicial panel comprising 60 prominent former judges and legal leaders who can serve as advisors in out-of-court hearings.

This article is one of a continuing series on initiatives and programs in the dispute resolution field. Guest authors are invited to submit articles for consideration. Articles cannot be returned, should not exceed 800 words, and may be edited as necessary. Submit articles to Dispute Resolution Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

INPOM offers management training for nonprofit juvenile justice organizations

Nonprofit organizations in the juvenile justice field face continuing challenges as they seek to provide services while under sometimes severe fiscal constraints. Some grant money is available to help.

These nonprofit organizations bridge the gap between the public and private sectors. They are neither "businesses" nor governmental entities, yet they share characteristics with both. Like private companies, they must "run in the black" or go out of business; like government agencies, their primary responsibility is to serve the clients who need them. They must have managers whose technical and analytical skills bridge both sectors.

Help for nonprofits in 1986

Training and other forms of technical assistance are currently available to these organizations through an OJJDP grant to the Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management (INPOM). During 1985, INPOM began conducting seminars in major cities around the country to assist juvenile justice organizations with strategic planning, marketing, resource development, financial management, and other managerial tasks. Five more seminars are planned for 1986.

INPOM was established in 1982 in Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of helping nonprofit organizations increase their management capacity and organizational effectiveness. The organization is closely associated with the University of Colorado's Graduate School of Public Affairs. It developed the first doctoral degree concentration in the nonprofit field at the school and has worked with other universities in developing master's programs in nonprofit management.

INPOM also has a substantial collection of books and journals in nonprofit management and is helping organizations develop their own lending libraries.

INPOM has a pool of 30 doctoral students—all of them major nonprofit directors—who provide consultation and training to nonprofit agencies around the country. Recent major clients have included the Boys Club of America, the American Visiting Nurses Association, and the Colorado Division of Rehabilitation.

Training for juvenile justice professionals

For juvenile justice nonprofit agencies, INPOM's major thrust is to provide seminar training in management effectiveness. An OJJDP grant makes it possible for youth-serving agency executives to participate in 3-day seminars for a token fee of $50. In addition, followup technical assistance is available at no additional cost to any agency whose technical assistance request is approved by OJJDP.

The five 1986 seminars will take place in the following places on these dates:

San Francisco	January 13–15
Dallas	February 10–12
Tampa	March 3–5
Kansas City, Mo.	April 9–11
Denver	August 25–27

Attendance is not limited to juvenile justice professionals in the region but is open to all. The executive-level training that the seminars provide is appropriate both for top- and mid-level managers. Early enrollment is encouraged since participation is limited.

Seminar agenda

The following is a typical agenda for the 3-day management effectiveness training sessions:

Day 1. Introductory lecture on nonprofit organization management, followed by a session on the organizational audit, a keynote luncheon address by a major national figure in the juvenile justice field, a film, and followup discussion.

Day 2. Presentations and discussions on managerial values, situational leadership, and strategic planning, followed by individual counseling.

Day 3. Panel discussion on the essentials of successful boards, followed by a brief evaluation session.

For more information

For further information about INPOM's consulting services, training programs, or doctoral program, or to obtain registration materials for one of the five remaining OJJDP-sponsored INPOM seminars, call or write:

David Gies
Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management
518 17th Street, Suite 388
Denver, CO 80202
303–825–0800

INPOM
Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management

Juvenile restitution documents now available in microfiche

The OJJDP pages of the May 1985 issue of *NIJ Reports* contained an article on RESTTA—the Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance Program of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

In response to readers' requests for more information about juvenile restitution, the following list of documents has been compiled. It represents the documents produced as part of a 2-year evaluation of juvenile restitution programs by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The documents are available from NCJRS on free microfiche or interlibrary loan (see page 13 for details concerning these services). When ordering, be sure to specify the five-digit NCJ number.

Analysis of Recidivism Rates in Six Federally Funded Projects in Juvenile Courts—A Statistical Summary. NCJ 98590

Community Survey: An Overview and Description of Results From the Evaluation Sites. NCJ 98585

Comparison of Programmatic and 'Ad Hoc' Restitution in Juvenile Court. NCJ 96619

Effect of Washington, D.C.'s Restitution Program on the Recidivism Rates of the Disadvantaged, Serious Offender. NCJ 98581

Effectiveness of Restitution as a Sole Sanction and as a Condition of Probation: Results From an Experiment in Oklahoma County. NCJ 96620

Impact of Organizational Characteristics of Restitution Programs on Short-Term Performance Indicators. NCJ 98591

Impact of Restitution on Recidivism of Juvenile Offenders: An Experiment in Clayton County, Georgia. NCJ 96621

Juvenile Justice System Professional Survey: A Description of Results From the National Evaluation Sites. NCJ 98586

Juvenile Offender Instrument: Administration and a Description of Findings. NCJ 98594

Juvenile Restitution as a Sole Sanction or Condition of Probation: An Empirical Analysis. NCJ 81391

Juvenile Restitution in the United States: Practices, Problems, and Prospects. NCJ 98592

Juvenile Restitution: 2-Year Report of the National Evaluation—Executive Summary. NCJ 87615

Legal Issues in the Operation of Restitution Programs. NCJ 98583

Restitution as an Alternative Disposition for Serious Juvenile Offenders. NCJ 98593

Restitution as an Alternative to Incarceration: An Interrupted Time Series Assessment of Five Federally Funded Restitution Programs. NCJ 98584

Restitution as an Alternative to Incarceration: Experimental Results From Ada County, Idaho. NCJ 96622

Restitution or Rebate: The Issue of Job Subsidies in Juvenile Restitution Projects. NCJ 98588

Selected Summaries of Research Reports and Documents From the Evaluation of the National Juvenile Restitution Initiative. NCJ 96623

Self-Report Instrument: A Description and Analysis of Results in the National Evaluation Sites. NCJ 98587

Theoretical and Practical Impact of Private Insurance on Restitution as a Sanction for Criminal Offenders. NCJ 98582

Two-Year Report of the National Evaluation of the Juvenile Restitution Initiative: An Overview of Program Perfor-mance. NCJ 86676

Victim Survey: An Overview and Description of Results in the Six National Evaluation Sites. NCJ 98589

New topical bibliographies

Two new topical bibliographies—NCJRS data base listings, with abstracts, of up to 200 documents—have been prepared by the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. They cover topics of immediate relevance to juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, teachers, and students:

- *Juvenile correctional education.* Subjects covered include developmental disabilities, vocational education, special education, and academic program models in juvenile correctional education. Check order no. 26.
- *Publications of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 1981–1985.* Subjects covered include violent juvenile offenders, juvenile gangs, police handling of juveniles, diversion, juvenile programs, and handicapped youth. Check order no. 27.

The new titles bring to 10 the number of topical bibliographies on juvenile justice that may be ordered from NCJRS. The following previously announced titles are still available:

- *Alcohol, drug, and substance abuse among juveniles.* Check order no. 28.
- *Alternatives to institutionalization (juvenile). Check order no. 29.*
- *Juvenile gangs.* Check order no. 30.
- *Juvenile justice audiovisuals.* Check order no. 31.
- *Juvenile restitution.* Check order no. 32.
- *Sexual exploitation of children.* Check order no. 33.
- *Violence and vandalism in schools.* Check order no. 34.
- *Violent juvenile offenders.* Check order no. 35.

Topical bibliographies on juvenile justice may be obtained by checking the indicated numbers on the back cover.

Meetings & Conferences

February

Feb. 9–13 New Orleans, LA

Thirteenth National Conference on Juvenile Justice.
Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702–784–6012).

Feb. 11–15 New Orleans, LA

American Academy of Forensic Science Annual Meeting.
Contact: AAFS, 225 S. Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80910 (303–596–6006).

Feb. 26–27 Alexandria, VA

National Sheriffs' Association Symposium on the Violent Criminal—Identification, Apprehension, and Custody.
Fee: $100 members, $125 nonmembers. Contact: National Sheriffs' Association, 1450 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314–3409 (800–424–7827).

Feb. 27–March 2 Newport Beach, CA

Criminal Justice in the 1980's: Myths and Realities—Western Society of Criminology Thirteenth Annual Conference.
Contact: Western Society of Criminology, San Diego State University, School of Public Administration, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego, CA 92182 (619–265–6224).

March

March 2–6 Washington, DC

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice Annual Conference.
Fee: $100 members, $125 nonmembers. Contact: Jim Davis, Conference Chairperson, P.O. Box 29544, Washington, DC 20017 (202–879–1951).

March 6–8 Miami Beach, FL

Managing Mentally Ill Offenders in the Criminal Justice System.
Contact: Barbara Brown, Citizens' Crime Commission Court Program, 283 Metro Justice Bldg., 1351 NW. 12th St., Miami, FL 33125 (305–547–7820).

March 17-21 Orlando, FL

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Conference.
Contact: ACJS, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1313 Farnam on the Mall, Omaha, NB 68182–0115.

March 25–26 Columbus, OH

Community Crime Prevention Conference.
Contact: Patrick J. Donadio, Executive Director, Ohio Crime Prevention Association, 1560 Fishinger Rd., Columbus, OH 43221 (614–459–0580).

April

April 4–5 Glasgow, Scotland

The Uses of Forensic Science.
Contact: P.F. Nelson, Continuing Education Centre, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, Richmond St., Glasgow, G1 1XQ, United Kingdom.

April 13–17 Oklahoma City, OK

Nationwide Conference on Serial Murders, Unidentified Bodies, and Missing Persons.
Fee: $100. Contact: Donna Scott, Regional Organized Crime Information Center, Two International Plaza, Suite 901, Nashville, TN 37217 (615–366–1197).

April 27–30 Orlando, FL

Bank Security Conference.
Contact: Peggy Meyer, Bank Administration Institute, 60 Gould Center, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008 (312–228–6200).

May

May 15–17 New Orleans, LA

National Conference on Sexual Victimization of Children.
Contact: Conference Coordinator, Division of Child Protection, Children's Hospital National Medical Center, Room R-123, 111 Michigan Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20010 (202–745–5682).

June

June 3–8 Denver, CO

National Conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution.
Contact: Janet Rifkin, The Mediation Project, 127 Hasbrouck Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (413–545–2462).

June 11–14 Washington, DC

National Association of Legal Investigators Annual Conference.
Fee: $125. Contact: Julius Bombet, P.O. Box 3158, Baton Rouge, LA 70821 (504–383–8851).

July

July 6–9 Cincinnati, OH

Correctional Education Association International Conference.
Contact: Janis Lane, Correctional Pre-Release Center, P.O. Box 209, Orient, OH 43146 (614–877–4361).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

March

March 3–6 San Francisco, CA

Conflict Manager Training Institutes for Community Mediators and Staff.
Contact: Community Board Center for Policy and Training, 149 9th St., San Francisco, CA 94103 (415–552–1250).

March 3–14 Louisville, KY

Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.
Tuition: $550. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI), School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502–588–6987).

March 4–5 Detroit, MI

Investigative Techniques for Security Professionals.
Contact: Paul S. Embert, School of Criminal Justice, 560 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, Lansing, MI 48824-1118 (517–355–9648).

March 9–15 Winchester, VA

Providing Protective Services.
Fee: $2,100. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Rt. 2, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703–955–1128).

March 10–12 Jacksonville, FL

Special Problems in Internal Affairs Investigations.
Fee: $275. Contact: Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904–646–2722).

March 11–12 Detroit, MI

Security Guard Training.
Contact: see March 4–5, Michigan State University.

March 12–14 Orlando, FL

Arrest, Search, and Seizure: An Update.
Fee: $150. Contact: Robert L. Milke, Director, Governmental Services Program, Valencia Community College, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802 (305–299–5000).

March 13–14 New Orleans, LA

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Tuition: $100. Contact: National Law Enforcement Institute (NLEI), P.O. Box 1435, Santa Rosa, CA 95402 (707–545–3355).

March 17-21 Orlando, FL

Investigation of Sex Crimes.
Fee: $150. Contact: see March 12–14, Valencia Community College.

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events. All events announced are directly related to criminal/juvenile justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies. Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to NCJRS Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

March 18–19 Milwaukee, WI

Interviews and Interrogations.
Fee: $11.10. Contact: Milwaukee Area Technical College, Police Training Center, 6665 S. Howell Ave., Oak Creek, WI 53154 (414–768–5725).

March 18–20 Washington, DC

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
Contact: Chip Blouin, The George Washington University, Continuing Engineering Education, Washington, DC 20052 (202–676–8527).

March 19–21 Dallas, TX

Contemporary Issues in Police Administration.
Tuition: $150 members, $200 nonmembers. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083 (214–690–2394).

March 24–26 Milwaukee, WI

Basic Hostage Negotiations.
Fee: $15.65. Contact: see March 18–19, Milwaukee Area Technical College.

March 24–26 Milwaukee, WI

Financial Investigative Techniques.
Fee: $15.65. Contact: see March 18–19, Milwaukee Area Technical College.

March 24–28 Jacksonville, FL

State Police and Highway Patrol Training Directors Seminar.
Fee: $200. Contact: see March 10–12, IPTM.

March 24–28 Louisville, KY

Anti-Terrorism/Crisis Management.
Tuition: $325. Contact: see March 3–14, NCPI.

March 24–28 St. Petersburg, FL

Crimes Against Property.
Fee: $200. Contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733 (813–341–4601).

March 27–28 Pittsburgh, PA

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Tuition: $100. Contact: see March 13–14, NLEI.

March 27–28 Seattle, WA

Assessment and Treatment of Juvenile and Adult Sex Offenders: A Medicolegal Approach.
Contact: Dorothy Molis, Forensic Mental Health Associates, 29 Linwood St., Webster, MA 01570 (617–943–3581).

March 31 Detroit, MI

New Generation Jails.
Contact: see March 4–5, Michigan State University.

March 31–April 4 Jacksonville, FL

Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.
Fee: $350. Contact: see March 10–12, IPTM.

April

April 2–4 Orlando, FL

Bank Fraud Crimes.
Fee: $115. Contact: see March 12–14, Valencia Community College.

April 3–4 Reno, NV

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
Fee: $350. Contact: see March 9–15, Richard W. Kobetz.

April 7–8 East Lansing, MI

Suicide Prevention in Jails, Lockups, and Other Secure Detention Facilities.
Contact: see March 4–5, Michigan State University.

April 7–8 Jacksonville, FL

At Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.
Fee: $475. Contact: see March 10–12, IPTM.

April 7–11 Louisville, KY

Locks and Locking Systems.
Tuition: $325. Contact: see March 3–14, NCPI.

April 7–18 Orlando, FL

Homicide Investigation.
Fee: $450. Contact: see March 12–14, Valencia Community College.

April 9–11 San Diego, CA

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Tuition: $100. Contact: see March 13–14, NLEI.

April 10–11 East Lansing, MI

Problem Police: Dealing With the Problem Employee.
Contact: see March 4–5, Michigan State University.

April 13–17 Charleston, SC

The Probation Officer in Juvenile Court; Case Management in Juvenile Justice; Interviewing Skills Laboratory.
Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702–784–4836).

April 14–16 Jacksonville, FL

Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator.
Fee: $295. Contact: see March 10–12, IPTM.

April 14–18 Louisville, KY

Alarms and Electronic Security.
Tuition: $325. Contact: see March 3–14, NCPI.

April 14–18 St. Petersburg, FL

Crisis Intervention.
Fee: $200. Contact: see March 24–28, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

April 16–17 Las Vegas, NV

Physical Security: Condos-Hotels-Offices-Resorts.
Fee: $350. Contact: see March 9–15, Richard W. Kobetz.

April 17–18 Bismarck, ND

Sexual Abuse: Child Victims and Adult Survivors.
Contact: see March 27–28, Forensic Mental Health Associates.

April 21–22 Columbia, SC

Mideast Regional Training Seminar, International Conference of Police Chaplains.
Contact: Chaplain Howard Shockley, 69 Gibson Rd., Asheville, NC 28804 (704–252–7831).

April 21–23 Louisville, KY

Prevention of Spouse Abuse.
Tuition: $250. Contact: see March 3–14, NCPI.

April 21–25 Jacksonville, FL

Managing the DWI Program.
Fee: $325. Contact: see March 10–12, IPTM.

April 21–25 Orlando, FL

Bloodspatter-Crime Scene Reconstruction.
Fee: $275. Contact: see March 12–14, Valencia Community College.

April 22–24 Milwaukee, WI

Arson Investigation.
Fee: $15.65. Contact: see March 18–19, Milwaukee Area Technical College.

April 24–25 Atlanta, GA

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Tuition: $100. Contact: see March 13–14, NLEI.

April 24–25 Detroit, MI

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
Fee: $350. Contact: see March 9–15, Richard W. Kobetz.

April 28–29 Atlanta, GA

Hostage Negotiations.
Fee: $350. Contact: see March 9–15, Richard W. Kobetz.

April 28–May 2 Orlando, FL

Fire and Police Photography.
Fee: $275. Contact: see March 12–14, Valencia Community College.

April 28–May 2 St. Louis, MO

Death Investigators' Course.
Fee: $250. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator, St. Louis University Medical School, Division of Forensic Pathology, 1402 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104 (314–725–1884).

April 28–May 21 Dallas, TX

School of Police Supervision.
Tuition: $350 members, $550 nonmembers. Contact: see March 19–21, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

April 30–May 1 Atlanta, GA

Corporate Aircraft Security.
Fee: $350. Contact: see March 9–15, Richard W. Kobetz.

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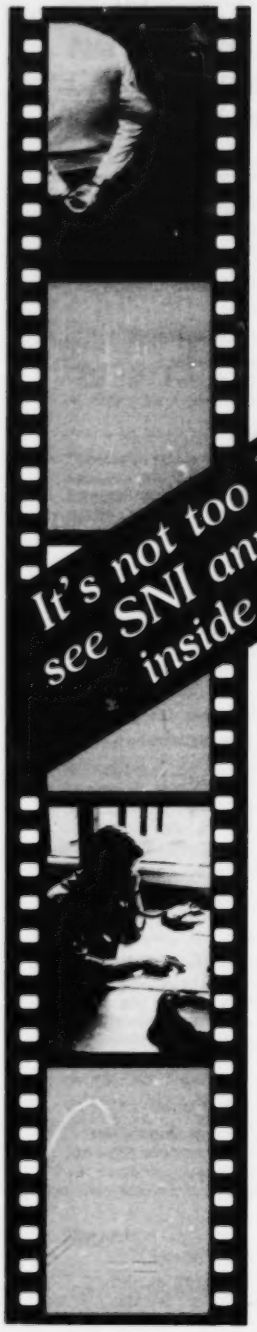

CRIME FILE

. . . A FRESH LOOK INTO AN ENDURING PUBLIC PROBLEM

An innovative 22-part videotape series, CRIME FILE focuses on the most critical crime issues facing the public. The series brings into perspective important research findings affecting the operations of the criminal justice system. Each 28½-minute program is designed to stimulate discussion and to raise awareness about crime and its consequences.

James Q. Wilson selected all topics and guests for CRIME FILE. The opinions expressed are solely those of the participants. CRIME FILE is a spontaneous, unrehearsed videotape series produced at WETACOM, Inc., of WETA, a PBS station in Washington, D.C. The series was produced by Susan Udelson and directed by Joseph Camp.

Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice
Through a grant to the Police Foundation

SNI

Selective notification of information

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

This section contains abstracts of significant additions to the NCJRS data base, arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are listed in alphabetical order by title. The five-digit NCJ number following the citation is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base.

How to obtain documents. Documents available from NCJRS are indicated by ■ at the end of the citation; they may be ordered through the order form on the back cover. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery. For documents marked "Prepublication Order," the delivery period may be longer. We will notify you by mail within 30 days if we cannot fulfill your order for items requiring payment. We publish announcements in *NIJ Reports* if our supplies of free documents are depleted.

Other documents may be ordered directly from the source listed in the *availability* section. NCJRS does not guarantee that documents will continue to be available at the prices listed. To obtain copies of journal articles, contact your librarian.

Microfiche from NCJRS. When the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program is given as a document source, write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify the title and NCJ number of the document. You may obtain up to 10 titles without charge. For orders of more than 10, the charge per title is $1.05 plus $4.30 postage and handling (for up to 25 titles).

Document Loan Program. All publications in the NCJRS collection may be borrowed via an interlibrary loan program through your public, organizational, or academic library, for $4.50 per document in the U.S. and $5.00 in Canada. This program is free to all Federal agencies, to State and local criminal and juvenile justice agencies, and to members of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange Group. For more information, send for the Document Loan Program brochure listed on the back cover, or call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

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For international subscribers. Please refer to the special international insert to order both free and cost documents. The foreign order form lists the Canadian and foreign prices for documents and provides instructions for ordering microfiche from Canada and other countries.

For more information. Call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 for subscribers in Alaska, Maryland, or Metropolitan Washington, D.C.).

Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

Competency To Stand Trial

D. Whitcomb, R.L. Brandt, Abt Associates

Focuses on two questions as a way of discussing several issues related to referring criminal defendants to mental health professionals for competency determinations. The questions are: (1) How may legislatures provide guidance to ensure compliance with the legal standards for competency determinations set by the Supreme Court? (2) How may mental health professionals properly fulfill the evaluation role without unnecessarily hospitalizing the defendant or unduly delaying the trial process?

Section I briefly addresses issues pertaining to competency evaluations, including landmark cases such as *Dusky v. United States* and *Jackson v. Indiana*. Section II presents key features of the governing statute and court rules, a two-step screening and evaluation process, and a method for referring defendants to the mental health system.

Sections III and IV address reform, including the benefits of a revised competency evaluation system and methods of revision. The brief also contains certain Florida statutes and court rules pertaining to competency to stand trial, and sources of further information.

1985. 17 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. References. NCJ 99177

■ **Check order no. 01.**

Death Penalty

Presents opposing points of view regarding the death penalty. This videotape is one of 22 programs in the Crime File series on critical crime issues.

Fordham University professor Ernest van den Haag presents arguments in support of the penalty, with South Carolina attorney David Bruck arguing strongly against it. Together, they probe the moral, legal, and practical issues that are part of the death penalty question. James Q. Wilson moderates.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97219

■ **Check E on inside back cover.**

First Decade of the Circuit Court Executive

J.W. Macy, Jr., Federal Judicial Center

Evaluates the impact of circuit executives (professional managers with the stature and competence to coordinate judicial staffs of increasing size and technical competence) on Federal court administration since the position was authorized by Congress in 1971. According to the study, circuit executives have relieved the chief judges of many administrative matters, but they have yet to realize their potential for significantly improving the court's performance.

The evaluation is drawn largely from the author's observations and experiences as a member of the certification board for circuit executives, from interviews with court officials, and from reports provided by nine circuit executives.

The book reviews steps leading to the position's creation, implementation of the legislative intent behind the law, performance objectives and expectations, evolution of the position since its inception, and the role of the Board of Certification.

1985. 88 pp. Appendix. Index. NCJ 98501

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H St. NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Impact of the Speedy Trial Act on Investigation and Prosecution of Federal Criminal Cases

N.L. Ames, T.M. Hammett, and L.D. Stellwagen, Abt Associates, Inc.

Reports findings of a study that examined the impact of the 1974 Speedy Trial Act on investigation and prosecution policies and practices. According to the study, the Speedy Trial Act, which established strict time limits for indicting and trying Federal criminal cases, has been generally effective in bringing accused offenders to swift justice.

The authors examine the Act for its influence on charging decisions, on the arrest-to-indictment interval, and on indictment-to-trial issues. Organizational and management changes undertaken to achieve compliance are also described. According to the study, the number of cases taking an extremely long time to disposition has declined in recent years, and the Speedy Trial Act has encouraged U.S. attorneys' offices and the courts to review their case management policies and procedures and to take steps to improve efficiency.

1985. 150 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy, Federal Justice Research Program. Contract no. 3C00102. Data tables. Footnotes. NCJ 98295

Availability: Single copies may be obtained free while supply lasts from Office of Legal Policy, Federal Justice Research Program, Main Justice Building, Room 4237, 10th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Also available in free microfiche from National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Insanity Defense

Presents a debate on the desirability of the insanity defense and the adequacy of laws regulating its use. The videotaped program is part of the Crime File series on critical criminal justice issues.

The program includes a documentary segment on the Hinckley shooting of President Reagan. Discussants include Dr. Jonas Rappeport, Chief Medical Officer of Baltimore, who speaks from the medical perspective. D. Lowell Jensen, U.S. Deputy Attorney General, describes the use of the insanity defense in Federal courts, and Professor Norval Morris of the University of Chicago Law School, questioning the adequacy of insanity defense laws, suggests the defense be abolished altogether. James Q. Wilson moderates.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97226

■ **Check L on inside back cover.**

Public Danger as a Factor in Pretrial Release: A Comparative Analysis of State Laws

B. Gottlieb, Toborg Associates, Inc.

Identifies salient features, similarities, and differences of State danger laws—laws that permit judges, when setting bail or other pretrial release conditions, to consider whether a released defendant might pose a danger to the community. Thirty-two States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Government have enacted such laws.

The report examines these laws, including their different definitions of dangerousness, the types of restrictions they permit on pretrial release, and the procedural steps required before those restrictions may be imposed. While it presents the range of provisions for danger laws, the monograph offers no judgments about their effectiveness, impact, or comparative worth.

Information presented is based on a review of the relevant sections of State constitutions, statutes, and court rules passed through the end of 1982, and the 1983 Iowa law. It also includes a brief description of the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984.

1985. 25 pp. Tables. Figures. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 83-IJ-CX-0008. NCJ 99178

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $1.50, stock no. 027-000-01245-1; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Sentencing

Offers several perspectives on the complex question of sentencing in the American judicial system. This videotape is one of 22 programs in the Crime File series on critical crime issues facing the public.

Among the topics discussed is the development of sentencing procedures and guidelines to make judicial sentencing more manageable and more accountable. James Q. Wilson moderates the discussion by Kay Knapp, Director of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission, Brian Forst of the Police Foundation, and Judge Robert J. Hallisey of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97233

■ **Check V on inside back cover.**

CRIME Crime prevention/deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design and security systems.

Neighborhood Safety

Offers documentary segments and a panel discussion on the effectiveness of

neighborhood crime watch activities in reducing crime and fear of crime. The program is one of 22 in the Crime File series of half-hour videotapes on public issues in criminal justice.

Participants include C. R. Kirk of the Houston Police Department, Professor Lawrence Sherman of the University of Maryland, and Lucy Gerold, director of the Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention Agency. James Q. Wilson moderates.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97227

■ **Check P on inside back cover.**

Criminalistics and forensics

Crime labs. Forensic science.

Gunshot Wounds—Practical Aspects of Firearms, Ballistics, and Forensic Techniques

V.J.M. Di Maio

Provides an overview of firearms, ballistics, and forensic techniques designed to aid law enforcement officers, medical examiners, forensic pathologists, lawyers, and forensic crime laboratories in the investigation of gunshot injuries.

An introductory chapter provides information on handguns, rifles, shotguns, submachine and machine guns, caliber nomenclature, ammunition, and flintlock and percussion weapons. Other chapters discuss and illustrate forensic aspects of ballistics and contact wounds, differences among wounds resulting from a variety of weapons and ammunition, use of x rays in the evaluation of gunshot wounds, and techniques for the detection of gunshot wounds. The correct handling of deaths from firearms is delineated from the initial onsite examination to the autopsy report.

Special considerations in the investigation of suicides and accidental deaths are also covered. Appendixes provide information on hollow-point ammunition, the forensic autopsy, and gunshot residue procedures.

1985. 345 pp. Chapter references. Appendixes. Index. Photographs. NCJ 98390

Availability: Elsevier North-Holland, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017. Book $37.50.

Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes. Research and development.

Biology and Crime

Discusses what is known about the relationship of biological factors and a disposition to commit crimes. Various interpretations of the data are offered in this Crime File videotape presentation, one of 22 videotapes on modern issues in criminal justice.

Professor Sarnoff Mednick of the University of Southern California discusses the positive findings of his research on the inheritability of certain characteristics that dispose individuals to crime. Professor Deborah Denno of the University of Pennsylvania expresses skepticism, and Professor Richard Herrnstein of Harvard takes a middle stance. The discussion is moderated by James Q. Wilson.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97216

■ **Check C on inside back cover.**

Biology, Crime and Ethics

F.H. Marsh and J. Katz, Eds.

Presents the leading theories supporting a biological causation of crime, major criticisms of these theories, and the ethical, legal, and political implications of attempting to control crime based on biological theories.

Articles are divided into three major sections. Part one, which opens with an excerpt by Charles Darwin, focuses on the issue of genetic determinism versus free will. Part two, which begins with an excerpt about Cesare Lombroso, the 19th century Italian physician who popularized the concept of the "born criminal," addresses the major theories supporting biological explanations for criminal behavior and some serious challenges to these theories.

Part three considers the ethical, legal, and political implications of the biological control of crime. Some of the topics addressed are psychosurgery, drug therapy, and reproductive controls.

1985. 397 pp. References. Selected readings. Subject index. NCJ 98761

Availability: Anderson Publishing Company, 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45201. Book $19.95.

Crime and the Family

A.J. Lincoln and M.A. Straus

These 15 papers on the interrelationships between crime and the family provide analyses and results of research conducted on the nature of crime within, by, and against families.

Introductory papers present a conceptual framework for understanding crime and the family, present the basic ideas and methods of criminology and victimology with respect to family-related crime, and review three general categories of theories about crime causation in relation to family-related crime.

Chapters on crime within the family discuss research on nonviolent and violent crime, parental child-stealing, marital rape, and pertinent legislation. Chapters on crime by the family examine the family as a criminal organization and training ground, the criminal tribes of India, and the familial transmission of criminality. Chapters on crime against the family discuss families' reactions to burglaries, the victimization of multiple family members, and the psychological impact of political persecution and torture on the families of victims.

1985. 266 pp. Tables. References. Footnotes. Index. NCJ 98873

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717. Book $28.50.

Crime and Justice—An Annual Review of Research, Volume 6

M. Tonry and N. Morris, Eds.

Presents seven reviews of criminal justice research and policy analyses on topics of contemporary importance.

One essay discusses the definitional, moral, and evidentiary problems in applying the concept of "dangerousness" in criminal justice decisionmaking. Another discusses the effects of prison crowding on inmate health, violence within prisons, and recidivism. Other papers review recidivism predictions as tested against findings from several longitudinal and cohort studies of young offenders; crime control policy within the context of dispositional and situational theories of criminal behavior; and the community service order—an alternative sanction in which convicted offenders are placed in unpaid positions with nonprofit or governmental agencies.

Recent changes in public attitude and law regarding the insanity defense are discussed, with special focus on position papers issued by the American Psychiatric Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Bar Association. Trends in criminological research in Scandinavia are also discussed.

1985. 265 pp. Sponsoring agencies: German Marshall Fund and the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 83-IJ-CX-0040 (52). NCJ 98380

Availability: University of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. Book $25.00.

Crime and Madness—The Origins and Evolution of the Insanity Defense

T. Maeder

Presents a comprehensive study of the insanity defense, including its history, emotional and intellectual justification, the legal and medical difficulties of its administration, objections to it, and proposed reforms, such as a guilty-but-mentally-ill verdict and abolition of the insanity defense.

The book traces the insanity defense from its origins in Christian ethics and Roman jurisprudence through British laws requiring guilty intent, to the M'Naghten rule and subsequent case law developments, the irresistible-impulse test, the Durham test, the Durham-McDonald test, and the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code test.

The author concludes that there are irrefutable ethical and legal reasons for the existence of the insanity defense, explaining that without such a policy a nation might achieve public security, but only at the expense of compassion and individual rights. However, he emphasizes that society must take precautions to protect itself from further harm—arguing that society is entitled to as much protection from those who *cannot* control their behavior as those who *will* not.

1985. 219 pp. Index. Notes. NCJ 98391

Availability: Harper and Row Publishers, Order Services Department, Keystone Industrial Park, Scranton, PA 18512. Book $16.95.

Domestic Violence

Probes aspects of police response to domestic violence, with a focus on the Minneapolis project to evaluate the effect of arresting violent spouses. The program is one of 22 Crime File videotapes on modern issues in criminal justice.

Alternatives to arrest are also discussed, with Atlanta Police Commissioner George Napper advocating domestic crisis training and counseling. On the other hand, Barbara Hart, of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, views arrest as a major deterrent in most cases. Other participants are University of Maryland professor Lawrence Sherman and moderator James Q. Wilson.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97220

■ **Check F on inside back cover.**

Drinking and Crime

Presents issues concerning a relationship between alcohol and crime in this half-hour segment of the Crime File series of videotaped programs on public issues in criminal justice.

Some of the issues addressed in the discussion and documentary concern violence and drinking, appropriate punishment, and treatment alternatives.

Participants are Mark Moore, professor at Harvard University, Barry Sweedler, director of the Bureau of Safety Programs, National Transportation Safety Board, and Dr. Robert Niven, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. James Q. Wilson moderates.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97221

■ **Check G on inside back cover.**

Gun Control

Reviews the experience of States where tough gun control laws have been enacted. Moderated by James Q. Wilson, the program is one of 22 in the Crime File series of videotapes on important criminal justice issues.

Participants include Nelson T. Shields, chairman of Handgun Control, Inc., who advocates stricter and better enforced gun control legislation, and J. Warren Cassidy, executive director of the National Rifle Association, who presents the opposing viewpoint. Mark Moore of Harvard University also participates and speaks to what is known about the relationship of handgun availability to the level of crime.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97224

■ **Check J on inside back cover.**

Heroin

Addresses the adequacy of treatment strategies for heroin addicts both in the United States and Great Britain. The Crime File program, moderated by James Q. Wilson, consists of a panel discussion by three experts who do not always agree on the best way to deal with addicted criminals.

Participants are Edward S.G. Dennis, Jr., U.S. Attorney of Pennsylvania's Eastern District, Professor John Kaplan of Stanford University, and Professor Arnold Trebach of American University.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department

of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97225

■ **Check K on inside back cover.**

Jobs and Crime

Discusses the relationship between general economic conditions and the crime rate. This program is part of the Crime File series of 22 videotapes on current concerns in criminal justice.

A documentary film clip on a New York project to teach ex-offenders work skills illustrates the discussion concerning the short- and long-range effects of such programs.

Participants include Michael Smith, Director of the Vera Institute, Professor Philip Cook of Duke University, and John McDonald of Philadelphia's Impact Services. The moderator is James Q. Wilson.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97217

■ **Check N on inside back cover.**

Out on Bail

Probes the intricacies of bail issues. One of the Crime File series of 22 videotapes on modern criminal justice concerns, the program deals with questions of rearrest while on bail, amount of bail, the fairness of the bail decision process, and the possible danger to the community presented by persons out on bail.

Moderated by James Q. Wilson, the program consists of a discussion by Martin D. Sorin of the Sorin Research Institute, Jeffrey Harris, former director of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, and James H. McComas of the Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97215

■ **Check Q on inside back cover.**

Predicting Criminality

Probes the dilemmas posed by efforts to protect the community by identifying potential offenders and the need to protect potential offenders' civil rights. The discussion constitutes one of the videotaped programs in the Crime File series on public issues.

With James Q. Wilson moderating, a panel comprising Peter Greenwood of the Rand Corporation, Peter Hoffman, director of research for the U.S. Parole Commission, and Professor John Monahan of the University of Virginia Law School assesses this and other problems in predicting criminality.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97228

■ **Check R on inside back cover.**

Repeat Offenders

Discusses issues regarding the treatment of people who commit serious criminal offenses frequently and over a long period. One of the Crime File series of videotapes on modern criminal justice issues, this presentation features a documentary segment on a Washington, D.C., project to remove repeat offenders from the streets.

Edward J. Spurlock, commander of the D.C. Repeat Offender Project, and District Attorney Peter Gilchrest of Charlotte, N.C., report on progress and problems in dealing with repeat offenders in their jurisdictions. Leslie Harris, former director of the Washington, D.C., American Civil Liberties Union, speaks to the danger of violating repeat offenders' rights. James Q. Wilson moderates.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97231

■ **Check T on inside back cover.**

TV and Violence

Explores the relationship between watching television and committing violent acts through a discussion of recent studies. The program is part of the Crime File series of half-hour videotapes on criminal justice issues of public interest.

Participants in the discussion affirm the correlation between television and violence but disagree as to the degree of correlation and the adequacy of the data so far.

Moderated by James Q. Wilson, the program consists of a discussion by sociology professor David Phillips of the University of California at San Diego, Dr. J. Ronald Milavsky, vice president of NBC News and Social Research, and psychology professor L. Rowell Huesmann of the University of Illinois.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97234

■ **Check W on inside back cover.**

Facility design

Architecture. Environmental design.

Designs for Contemporary Correctional Facilities

Capitol Communications Systems, Inc.

Describes 13 recently constructed correctional facilities that feature advanced design concepts and contemporary correctional philosophy. Each has received an Architecture for Justice award and promotes positive interaction among correctional staff and inmates.

Facilities described and illustrated in the book are of three types: decentralized secure adult institutions, urban detention facilities, and high-rise metropolitan correctional centers.

An introduction elaborates on principles of modern correctional design, the goal being the creation of a "normal" atmosphere that provides a humane and safe environment for inmates and staff, opportunities for inmate self-improvement, direct interaction between staff and inmates, and a balance between security features and positive architectural designs.

1985. 98 pp. Sponsoring agency: National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. EN-8. Diagrams. Photographs. NCJ 98293

Availability: Pennsylvania Crime Commission, 259 Radnor Chestnut Road, St. Davids, PA 19087. Paperback $16.45.

Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Corrections and the Private Sector—Fad or Future?

National Institute of Justice

Examines—through interviews with administrators, guards, researchers, businessmen, and inmates—the interlocking issues surrounding private sector involvement in managing and supporting jails and prisons. The privatization issue is currently attracting national attention as States and cities struggle to improve jail and prison services and reduce crowding in spite of limited financial resources.

Four major areas of private sector involvement with corrections are discussed: increased contracting for services (such as food service or medical care), new methods of financing facility construction (such as "leasebacks"), the growth and prospects of prison industries (including "high-tech" as well as traditional forms of prison labor), and the pros and cons of total facility management by the private sector.

The videotape suggests that the private sector is already deeply involved in the corrections field; the national debate concerns the extent and direction of further involvement. Most interviewees express cautious optimism about the impact of the private sector on jails and prisons in the near future, but one administrator notes that total facility management is the least likely form of involvement.

1985. 28 minutes. Color videocassette available in VHS, Beta, and ¾-inch formats. NCJ 98580

■ **Check A on inside back cover.**

Inside Prisons

Presents a documentary and a discussion of issues in modern prison management, including the value of building smaller prisons.

Part of the Crime File series of videotapes on criminal justice issues, the program opens with a documentary segment containing comments of ex-prisoners, prison officials, and others. Participants include Dr. George Beto, former director of the Texas Department of Corrections, Alvin Bronstein of the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Professor Norval Morris of the University of Chicago Law School. James Q. Wilson moderates.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97230

■ **Check M on inside back cover.**

Jailing Drunk Drivers—Impact on the Criminal Justice System

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Examines the impact of mandatory confinement for drunk driving on criminal justice operations in jurisdictions in Washington, Tennessee, Ohio, and Minnesota where this sanction has been implemented.

Researchers found that when mandatory confinement is introduced and well publicized, drunk driver arrests usually increase and the use of this sanction imposes heavy demands on courts, incarceration facilities, and probation services. Mandatory confinement is frequently accompanied by increased public concern about drunk driving and is associated with a decline in traffic fatalities.

Researchers also found that the criminal justice system often requires additional resources to implement mandatory confinement effectively but that appropriate systemwide planning can minimize dysfunction and reduce the impact of mandatory confinement on criminal justice operations.

This report amplifies the Research in Brief and the July 1985 *NIJ Reports* Research in Action article on the same study by providing the case studies of the jurisdictions with mandatory confinement sanctions that were examined.

1985. 35 pp. Notes. NCJ 97733

Availability: Single copies may be obtained free while supply lasts by writing on agency letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Also available in free microfiche from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program at the same address.

Mothers in Prison

P.J. Baunach

Analyzes and describes two institutional programs designed to assist inmate mothers in maintaining ties with their children while incarcerated: the Daniel Boone Career Development Center in Kentucky and the Purdy Treatment Center for Women in Washington State.

Both programs recognize the importance of bond maintenance between mothers and children and of enhanced parental responsibility prior to release. Each requires mothers to take charge of their children's care during visits, encourages them to make decisions about their children's lives, and strives to help children understand their mothers' living situation.

The author also explores imprisoned mothers' perceptions of the separation from their children and its effect on themselves and their children. Data were gathered from interviews with inmates in the two facilities—both mothers and nonmothers—and with staff and administrators.

1985. 159 pp. Bibliography. Index. Appendixes. Tables. Notes. NCJ 98389

Availability: Transaction Books, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Book $19.95.

Prison Crowding

Outlines the main problems caused by prison crowding, in a Crime File program which features a documentary segment on the Maryland prison system. The half-hour videotape is one of a series of 22 on modern criminal justice topics.

James Q. Wilson moderates a panel discussion in which Dr. Alfred Blumstein of Carnegie-Mellon University, Thomas Reppetto, president of the

Citizens Crime Commission of New York, and Mark Corrigan, director of the National Institute for Sentencing Alternatives in Massachusetts, participate. They consider issues ranging from the public outcry for tougher sentencing to those who advocate "early out" programs to relieve crowding.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97229

■ **Check S on inside back cover.**

Special Management Inmate

R.A. McGee, G. Warner, N. Harlow, Abt Associates

Reports on a nationwide study of issues and practices in dealing with inmates who pose special management problems and who consume a disproportionate share of the human and physical resources of the prison system. These are divided into three categories: the vulnerable, the troublemaking, and the mentally abnormal.

Results of a questionnaire sent to 105 State and Federal institutions and site visits to 14 of these are summarized. Researchers elicited information on staffing, staff training, crowding, ways of identifying and dealing with special management inmates, and legal constraints on the management of special groups.

Management responses to each of the three types of special inmates are addressed, including ways to minimize segregation. The authors suggest likely directions for future management of special inmates, including provision of specialized settings, program-relevant classification, transitional programs, targeted staff training, and interjurisdictional cooperation.

1985. 143 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81-2-sub-AJI. Tables. Figures. NCJ 97662

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $6.00, stock no. 027-000-01238-8; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Drug Abuse, Mental Health, and Delinquency

U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Summarizes the Practitioners' Conference on Juvenile Offenders With Serious Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Problems, which was held in Washington, D.C., September 6–7, 1984. The conference provided an information exchange on prevention, early intervention, and treatment programs for delinquents.

The conference focused on six broad intervention areas: institutional programs for incarcerated delinquent youth with these disorders; residential treatment; community-based treatment; juvenile court and court diversion; community- and school-based early intervention; and school, family, and community roles in prevention of delinquency and alcohol, drug, and mental health disorders.

The proceedings include a summary of conference discussions and descriptions of 16 programs across the country that adopt a variety of approaches to solving the problems identified.

1985. 42 pp. NCJ 99018

Availability: Single copies may be obtained free while supply lasts by writing on agency letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Also available in free microfiche from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program at the same address.

Juvenile Offenders

Considers the growing problem of crime by the young, with emphasis on the question, "Should juvenile offenders be treated differently from adults?" The program is one of the Crime File series of videotapes on current public issues in criminal justice. James Q. Wilson moderates.

Participants in the discussion differ in their assessment of juvenile court handling of juvenile offenders. Peter Greenwood of the Rand Corporation cites studies of the effects of tougher sentencing of juveniles. Professor Barry Feld of the University of Minnesota Law School criticizes the performance of juvenile courts, while Gladys Kessler, presiding judge of the Family Division of the D.C. Superior Court, defends the system.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97235

■ **Check O on inside back cover.**

Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Criminal Interrogation and Confessions, Third Edition

F.E. Inbau, J.E. Reid, and J.P. Buckley

Discusses interrogation tactics and techniques, and the law on criminal interrogations and confessions, to help law enforcement and private security professionals obtain confessions from the guilty while preserving the rights of the innocent.

Featured material covers verbal and nonverbal behavior symptoms for distinguishing truthful from untruthful suspects, methods for conducting nonaccusatory interviews to screen the truthful from the untruthful, and a systematic interrogation procedure for obtaining confessions.

The book also contains a description, in lay terms, of the law governing interrogations and the admissibility of confessions, and a discussion of problems associated with the Miranda decision.

1985. 352 pp. Appendix. Illustrations. NCJ 99410

Availability: Williams and Wilkins, P.O. Box 1496, Baltimore, MD 21203. Order no. 4305-6. Book $28.50.

Deadly Force

Presents differing viewpoints on when and under what conditions police should use deadly force to apprehend criminals.

An opening documentary segment illustrates the split-second decisionmaking process law enforcement officers must use in dealing with crimes in progress. Officer Dick Hickman, president of the Dallas Police Association, and Chief Neil Behan of the Baltimore County Police Department demonstrate the divergence of opinions on this topic. Professor James J. Fyfe, of the American University School of Justice, also participates in the discussion, which is moderated by James Q. Wilson.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97218

■ **Check D on inside back cover.**

Exclusionary Rule

Illustrates and debates issues regarding the rule prohibiting a judge from admitting evidence acquired in violation of a defendant's constitutional rights. This videotaped program is part of the Crime File series of half-hour programs on public issues in criminal justice.

The question "Should an arrested person go free because police gathered evidence improperly?" is debated by Professor Yale Kamisar of the University of Michigan Law School, who expresses concern over possible fourth amendment violations when police gather evidence, and D. Lowell Jensen, U.S. Deputy Attorney General, who suggests that society as a whole is the real loser when a case is lost because of application of the exclusionary rule. The moderator is James Q. Wilson.

References are made throughout to recent Supreme Court cases, and the program presents a pictorial account of a Boston murder case and a Cleveland obscenity case in which the exclusionary rule came into play.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97222

■ **Check H on inside back cover.**

Foot Patrol

Explores issues in the deployment of police officers on foot rather than in cars. The half-hour videotaped program is part of the Crime File series on 22 criminal justice issues.

The documentary segment features foot patrols in Newark, New Jersey, and Boston. Moderator James Q. Wilson interviews Hubert Williams, director of the Newark Police Department, Dr. George Kelling, research fellow at Harvard, and Crisley Wood, director of the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Network of Boston's Justice Research Institute.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97223

■ **Check I on inside back cover.**

Guide to INTERPOL

M. Fooner

Describes a cooperative international association linking the police forces of 136 nations. INTERPOL is dedicated to mutual assistance in international criminal cases, and the guide has a special focus on the impact of growing U.S. participation in this organization.

The monograph provides an overview of INTERPOL's history since the organization came into being after World War I. INTERPOL's initial purpose was to cooperate in combating such international crimes as counterfeiting; illicit drug traffic, art theft, and terrorism have since been added to the list.

The author describes the growth of U.S. participation, including the strengthening of the U.S. INTERPOL unit, the USNCB (U.S. National Central Bureau), during the 1970's. Other Federal agencies joined the Departments of Justice and the Treasury in direct INTERPOL participation.

The report describes how local U.S. law enforcement agencies can tap the resources of INTERPOL to pursue fugitives wanted for crimes committed in their jurisdictions or to assist in their investigations of international cases.

1985. 22 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. OJARS-84-M-330. NCJ 99316

■ **Check order no. 02.**

Police Annual Report

S. Vanagunas, Minneapolis Police Department

Guides police organizations in the preparation of annual reports that realistically profile police responsibilities and highlight the degree of success in carrying them out.

The document is in two sections. The first, a summary, highlights responses from five groups surveyed nationally because of their potential interest in local police activities (police administrators, city managers, district attorneys, human rights agency directors, and directors of Chambers of Commerce).

The second section is the Minneapolis Police Department's 1983 annual report, which illustrates one way to profile a municipal police department's workload, operations, and performance to meet the preferences of the groups surveyed.

1985. 46 pp. Tables. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. NCJ 97981

Availability: Single copies may be obtained free while supply lasts by writing on agency letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Also available in free microfiche from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program at the same address.

Search and Seizure

Dramatizes the fourth amendment protection against search and seizure through a series of filmed segments of evidence-collection activities. This Crime File program also includes a discussion wherein participants present the sometimes divergent viewpoints of police, public defenders, and prosecuting attorneys.

Moderated by James Q. Wilson, the program explores the circumstances in which police search and seizure is or is not justified. U.S. Assistant Attorney Michael Farrell, James H. McComas of the Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C., and Edward J. Spurlock of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department are discussants.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97232

■ **Check U on inside back cover.**

Offenses

Classification of crime. Domestic violence. Racketeering. Gambling. Organized crime. Riot control and urban disorders. Terrorism. Victimless crimes.

The City and the Syndicate—Organizing Crime in Philadelphia

G.W. Potter and P. Jenkins

Examines the history of organized crime in Philadelphia from the 1830's to the 1980's, focusing on the role of the Mafia and the structural relationships of organized crime to American politics and economics. Data were collected from archival records, site visits, and interviews with police, criminals, and journalists.

The authors assert that the reality of organized crime differs from the myth of Mafia dominance. They say involvement in gambling, fencing, labor racketeering, loan sharking, prostitution, and drug trafficking was shared by the Mafia and hundreds of other groups.

The authors conclude that organized crime is an integral part of the "fabric of society" and exists because of the public's demand for services and the establishment's willingness to tolerate and profit from organized crime.

1985. 113 pp. Figures. Bibliography. NCJ 98328.

Availability: Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission, Pennsylvania Department of Justice, P.O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, PA 17120. Paperback $19.95.

Public involvement

Community involvement. Community relations. Public information and education. Private sector involvement.

Safer Schools—Better Students

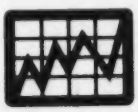
National Institute of Justice

Describes incident profiling, a strategy to improve school discipline and student safety. This videotape is designed for viewing by school administrators, community groups, and graduate-level education students. It is based on a 2-year demonstration program in 44 secondary schools.

The tape uses interviews with school officials from three different school districts to show use of a school-based incident profiling system to identify patterns of crime and misbehavior.

1985. 20 minutes. Color videocassette available in VHS, Beta, and ¾-inch formats. NCJ 98687

■ **Check B on inside back cover.**



Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

Directory of Criminal Justice Issues in the States

H. Saizow and A. Ellis, Eds., Criminal Justice Statistics Association

This 1984 directory of criminal justice programs and policy research conducted by 42 State statistical analysis centers (SAC's) is intended to inform policymakers about major criminal justice issues under debate, analysis, and discussion in the States and to increase awareness of the work of the SAC's.

An overview indicates that most SAC activities fall in four categories: analyzing UCR data for crime reports, analyzing the impact of legislative changes, developing and maintaining information systems, and conducting special studies and research. Prominent issues, including sentencing, juvenile justice, prison crowding, victims, police, domestic violence, pretrial release, and drunk driving, are discussed. SAC activities are also outlined by State, with each activity summary containing a project title, brief description, data sources used, date of completion, and the name and phone number of a contact person.

1985. 141 pp. Index. Appendixes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-KOO7S-4. NCJ 98766

Availability: Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20001. Book $20.00.

Uniform Crime Reports—1984

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Presents a nationwide view of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson in 1984, based on statistics contributed by State and local law enforcement agencies. Crimes are those 1984 Crime Index offenses that have been reported and those that have been cleared; also covered in the report are statistics about persons arrested and law enforcement personnel.

A description of the UCR program covers its history, data collection methods, reporting procedures, offense estimation, crime trends, and recent developments. Narratives on each index offense deal with volume, trend, rate, nature, clearances, and persons arrested. Charts for each offense display crime index totals and monthly variations from the annual average for 1980–84. Tabular data for each offense specify such offense-relevant factors as murder weapons and victims for 1984, with some data covering 1980–84.

Data on offenses cleared are presented by arrest as well as clearance rates by region and population group, and for persons under 18 years old. Data describing persons arrested include age, sex, race, and ethnicity; they are broken down by city, suburban, and rural areas.

1985. 371 pp. Charts. Tables. Appendixes. Graphs. NCJ 98762

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $13.00, stock no. 027-001-00040-8; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

SNI
Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

Assault Against Children

J.H. Meier, Ed.

Describes innovative interdisciplinary approaches for helping abusive families and child victims, for professionals and others working with child abuse cases or concerned with the problem.

The first presentation identifies causes of child assault and provides statistics on the international, national, State, and local incidence of this offense. Another paper addresses the treatment of pedophiles, incest offenders, and their victims, providing both clinical indicators of assault and an interagency treatment model.

Other chapters address police responsibilities in investigating child abuse, the roles played by legal and social service professionals when they decide to remove a child from the home, and courtroom procedures and alternative placements. A review of newer and less well-known interdisciplinary intervention services for victims and perpetrators of child abuse is also provided.

A discussion on implementing a comprehensive community-based program focuses on problems encountered when working with black, Asian, and Hispanic communities. The final paper traces the history of the 25-year-old CHILDHELP organization, describes its major projects, and summarizes research findings based on CHILDHELP's clients.

1985. 327 pp. References. Author index. Subject index. Tables. NCJ 98549

Availability: College Hill Press, 4284 41st Street, San Diego, CA 92105. Paperback $24.50.

A Family Affair

S. Shadburne

Dramatizes the dynamics of wife abuse in a middle-class family and the civil and criminal approaches a victim may pursue to secure protection for herself and her children.

The film portrays a situation where stress on both spouses leads to interpersonal conflict that escalates into assault of the wife. The wife refuses to lodge a criminal complaint against her husband, but subsequent events lead to a court order requiring the husband to provide child support and to have no contact with his wife.

The husband violates the order and again assaults his wife, who finally files a criminal complaint. The case goes to trial, and the husband is convicted of criminal assault and given a 6-month suspended sentence conditioned on his receiving counseling.

1985. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice. Grant no. 80-AG-PX-0074. 16 mm film. 28 minutes. Color. NCJ 98599

Availability: Visicom Production, P.O. Box 5472, Dept. DMF, Redwood City, CA 94063. $457.00 (price includes shipping and handling). Rental is also available.

Victims

Calls for greater attention to the needs of victims by courts, law enforcement, and legislatures. This half-hour videotaped presentation is part of the Crime File series on criminal justice issues of public interest. The moderator is James Q. Wilson.

While all three participants in the discussion—Lois Haight Herrington, Assistant Attorney General, Norman Early, Denver District Attorney, and Marlene Young, executive director of the National Organization for Victim Assistance—cite progress in helping crime victims, they also state the need for a change in officials' attitudes toward victims.

1985. 28½ minutes. Color videocassette. Accompanying study guide. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-0031. NCJ 97236

■ **Check X on inside back cover.**

Police Leadership in America: Crisis and Opportunity*

Edited by William A. Geller, Project Director, American Bar Foundation

A critical assessment of the state of the art of American police leadership that pulls no punches. In 41 original, candid essays, nationally respected figures, from local police chiefs to national policymakers, tackle such critical questions as:

Who *really* runs the police (or should)?

How much do politicians, the news media, police unions, community groups, and courts constrain police chiefs and how do they affect the American public's exposure to crime?

Practical proposals show how police executives and their numerous "constituents" can collaborate to achieve common goals.

Police Leadership in America: Crisis and Opportunity is published jointly by the American Bar Foundation and Praeger Publishing.

1985. 520 pp. Hardcover $41.95. Softcover $20.95.

Order from Praeger Publishers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10175

Inquire about quantity discounts.

*Partially sponsored by the National Institute of Justice

Announcing...

NIJ announces new research data base

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS announces the availability of a new data base—the Federal Criminal Justice Research Data Base. For the first time, researchers, librarians, and anyone interested in the criminal justice field can obtain up-to-date information on federally funded criminal justice research in progress.

The data base contains text-searchable records of approximately 760 individual research projects. Developed by the Institute, the data base will keep practitioners and policymakers abreast of the newest research efforts sponsored by the Federal Government.

Researchers can coordinate developmental efforts on funded projects and use the data base in establishing working relationships in their field of expertise. Funding organizations can use the data base as an administrative tool to avoid duplication of projects already sponsored by the Federal Government.

Free searches of the Federal Criminal Justice Data Base will be available upon request from January through March 1986. After April 1, requesters can order a custom search for $20 or register as members of the service for a $50 annual fee. The annual membership provides three custom searches and ready reference services for quick questions.

A requested search of the data base will result in a printout listing a summary of each relevant research project, the name and address of the project directors and their organization, start and end dates, dollar amounts, and expected products or documentation. The data base is designed for full-text searching.

Currently, the data base contains information on approximately 400 research projects funded by agencies within the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice (National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office for Victims of Crime) and another 360 projects funded by other Federal agencies. The projects cover topics that include police patrol, court delay, child abuse, and rape control, among others.

The data base contains records of research active as of January 1, 1985. For the most part, the projects are being performed by private individuals and organizations under grant or contract to Federal agencies.

For more information, or to request a search, call Nancy Pearse (301–251–5377) or Ah-Shun Chiang (301–251–5486) or write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Attention Nancy Pearse, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Research of many agencies represented in new Federal data base

In addition to the agencies within the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice (National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office for Victims of Crime), the following agencies are represented in the new data base (listed in descending order, by number of projects):

National Science Foundation
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (HHS)
National Institute of Corrections (DOJ)
Public Health Service—Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (HHS)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (DOJ)
Veterans Administration
National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape (HHS)
Federal Bureau of Prisons (DOJ)
National Bureau of Standards (Commerce)
Administration on Aging (HHS)
Drug Enforcement Administration (DOJ)
Office of Legal Counsel (DOJ)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (Treasury)
Department of Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Urban Mass Transit (DOT)
Federal Highway Administration (DOT)
U.S. Secret Service (Treasury)

Two NEW titles in the Research in Brief series—

for
criminal justice administrators
and practitioners

Interviewing Victims and Witnesses of Crime
by R. Edward Geiselman and Ronald P. Fisher

Describes the "cognitive interview"—an easy-to-learn technique that improves the quality of information provided by eyewitnesses to crime. Outlines the procedures for police investigators to use in conducting cognitive interviews and presents results of experimental testing of the technique.

Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse—Innovations in Practice
by Debra Whitcomb

Discusses the plight of child victims and the legislative revisions, local reforms, and new techniques—many controversial—that States have passed to deal with it. Includes a 50-State analysis of relevant statutes enacted as of December 1984 and summarizes the findings of *When the Victim Is a Child*, an Issues and Practices Report announced in the November SNI section of *NIJ Reports*.

To obtain your free copy of each of these new publications, check orders no. 39 and 40 on the back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Announcing...

Results of NIJ-funded research on victims now available

Victims—their treatment by the criminal justice system, and legislation and programs to help them—are a priority area of National Institute of Justice research.

Most of the following selected publications and materials are a direct result of this research. Some of the materials are available free, others for a nominal fee from NCJRS; the last two may be ordered from the Government Printing Office.

Free publications. To receive a free copy, simply check the order form on the back cover.

Economic Cost of Crime to Victims. 8 pp., 1984. NCJ 93450. Order no. 42.

Victimization and Fear of Crime: World Perspectives. 135 pp., 1984. NCJ 93872. Order no. 43.

Victim/Witness Legislation—An Overview. 106 pp., 1984. NCJ 94365. Order no. 44.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm. Research in Brief. 6 pp., 1985. (For full report, see below.) NCJ 98260. Order no. 41.

Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse—Innovations in Practice. Research in Brief. 7 pp., 1985. NCJ 99317. Order no. 40.

Publications and information products available at nominal cost from NCJRS. To order these, check the appropriate order numbers on the back cover.

Assisting Child Victims of Sexual Abuse. 222 pp., 1982. NCJ 84606. Order no. 03.

Compensating Victims of Crime. 232 pp., 1983. NCJ 86442. Order no. 04.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm—Full Report. 78 pp., 1983. (For a free summary, see above.) NCJ 93664. Order no. 05.

Victims of Crime. 250 pp., 1981. NCJ 80216. Order no. 06.

Victims and Helpers—Reactions to Crime. 36 pp., 1982. NCJ 82040. Order no. 07.

Topical searches. Free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. To obtain *free* topical searches, do not use back cover order form. Call 800–851–3420 or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Other users should use the order number on the back cover.

Crime victims and the criminal justice system. Order no. 10.

Psychological effects of victimization. Order no. 11.

Treatment of the child victim in the criminal justice system. Order no. 12.

Victim services. Order no. 13.

Topical bibliographies. Indexed and bound, each lists up to 200 documents.

Crime victims and the criminal justice system. Order no. 14.

Victim services. Order no. 15.

Audiovisual presentation.
Victims. Videotape, 28½ minutes (part of Crime File series). NCJ 97236. Order X on inside back cover.

Publications available from GPO. To obtain these publications, write Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Note the GPO stock number. (These publications are also available in free microfiche from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Be sure to note the NCJ number.)

Now available...

Sponsored Research Programs —Fiscal Year 1986

The publication tells you about the National Institute of Justice research agenda for 1986 and how you can participate in it.

It spells out the four priority areas for 1986 research funded by the National Institute of Justice:

- Controlling the serious offender
- Aiding the victims of crime
- Enhancing community crime prevention
- Improving the criminal justice system

and provides details concerning the 14 program areas planned for 1986 under these priorities, together with complete information for submitting proposals. Eligible grantees are academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, individuals, and profitmaking organizations (that are willing to waive their fee).

Instructions for applying for visiting fellowships, graduate research fellowships, and summer research fellowships are also provided.

Most deadlines for submission of proposals are in the spring months, so send for your copy of the National Institute of Justice program plan today.

To obtain *Sponsored Research Programs—Fiscal Year 1986*, check order no. 36 on the back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

President's Task Force on Victims of Crime—Final Report. 144 pp., 1982. $7.00. Order from Superintendent of Documents, GPO stock no. 040–000–00461–1. For free microfiche, order NCJ 87299 from NCJRS.

When the Victim Is a Child—Issues for Judges and Prosecutors. 108 pp. 1985. $3.25. Order from Superintendent of Documents, GPO stock no. 027–000–01248–5. For free microfiche order NCJ 97664 from NCJRS.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program

The National Institute of Justice announces its Graduate Research Fellowship Program for 1986. Doctoral candidates preparing dissertations in policy-relevant areas of criminal justice are eligible for the grants. The maximum award for each grant is $11,000 and the deadline for submission of applications is March 14, 1986. To receive an application, check order no. 37 on the back cover.

Visiting Fellowship Program

Criminal justice practitioners and researchers interested in undertaking research on policy-relevant issues related to the criminal justice system should order the National Institute of Justice Visiting Fellowship Program announcement. Recipients of fellowship awards will work in the Washington, D.C., area with the National Institute of Justice during their fellowship period. Deadline for submission of applications is March 14, 1986. To receive an application, check order no. 38 on the back cover.

Notice

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS will be closed on the following days during 1986:

Washington's Birthday	February 17
Memorial Day	May 26
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	September 1
Thanksgiving	November 27, 28
Christmas	December 25, 26

Got a question you can't answer? Starting a research project?

Ask for a custom search —from NCJRS.

How can a custom search help you? It is a method of reviewing the 80,000 publications in the NCJRS data base to find the information you need.

How much does a custom search cost? Just $48. The investment can save you hours, even days of work trying to find the same information elsewhere.

What do you get for your money? A packet of information about publications on the topic that you specify. The packet includes titles, authors, publishers, and other bibliographic information, together with abstract summaries of the contents of each document. The packet provides you with an overview of the topic and tells what details are available and where you can obtain them.

Why use the order form? These are the questions a specialist will ask you if you call to order a custom search. If you think carefully about the answers, the specialist can do a better job, and the search will give you the information you need.

Simply fill out the form below and send it, with your check, to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Custom Searches, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. An information specialist will call you if there are any questions about your request.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Custom Search Order Form

Name _____

Organization _____

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Daytime telephone number _____

Topic to be searched _____

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How the information will be used _____

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_____

Language or "keywords" describing topic _____

_____

Publication date range of documents _____

Do you wish foreign-language documents? Yes ____ No _____

Are you interested in being able to receive regular updates of this search? Yes_____ No _____

Announcing...

SLiM

Four new SLiM's— Selected Libraries in Microfiche

now available from the National Institute of Justice/ NCJRS put a wealth of primary criminal justice research materials at your fingertips. **SLiM's** offer more information in less space—and at less expense— than any other information product.

All **SLiM's** are filmed in a 24 x reduction ratio with eye-readable headers and are stored in sturdy boxes to withstand repeated handling. Each **SLiM** is fully indexed (both on fiche and paper copy).

Publications of the National Institute of Justice, 1979–1982 Supplement
318 documents on research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. $193

Contains research reports on critical issues in criminal justice. Each **SLiM** will be shipped with a copy of *Expanding Knowledge in Criminal Justice*, a 182-page bibliography that serves as an index to the **SLiM.**

Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1971–1984
288 documents prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. $203

The text of documents published from various BJS data series, including National Crime Survey...National Prisoner Statistics...Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey...Computer Crime Series...BJS Bulletins and Special Reports... Sourcebooks of Criminal Justice Statistics.

Publications of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1982–1984
180 documents sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. $130

Includes documents in the many areas of juvenile justice, including such important titles as *Police Handling of Youth Gangs* and *Violent Juvenile Gangs—An Anthology* in their entirety.

American Bar Association Model Procurement Code
98 documents from the 5-year effort that led to the development of the American Bar Association's *Model Procurement Code for State and Local Governments.* $188

The working documents, case studies, and model ordinances include methods of contracting and contract modifications...disposal of surplus property...ethical standards governing procurement...and more.

To order **SLiM's**, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 or write National Institute of Justice/ NCJRS, Dept. F/ACI, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Ask also for more information about other **SLiM's**—Terrorism, Family Violence, Alternative Dispute Resolution, and Police Research. And watch *NIJ Reports* for announcements of new **SLiM** packages in corrections, courts, and other areas.

NIJ ncjrs information services

New topical searches on corrections and offenders

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS announces two new topical searches—*Private sector involvement in corrections* and *Mentally ill/mentally retarded offenders*. Each search contains abstracts of 30 documents on various facets of the topic.

Private sector involvement in corrections includes documents on private financing, construction, and operation of prisons, contracting for services such as food and medical care, and private industry prison work programs. To obtain this new topical search, use order no. 08 on the back cover.

Among the topics covered in *Mentally ill/mentally retarded offenders* are recidivism among ex-offenders and ex-mental patients, crime and mental disorder, mental health services in correctional facilities, and mentally ill offenders who suffer substantial thought, mood, and memory disorders. To obtain this search, use order no. 09 on the back cover.

Note: Topical searches are free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. *To obtain free topical searches, do not use the back cover order form.* Call 800–851–3420 or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Ask about the 10-percent discount for 10 or more topical searches.

Is your address a box number?

You can speed delivery of the documents you have paid for by supplying a street address as well, since NCJRS generally sends these via United Parcel Service, which delivers to street addresses only. (Free materials are shipped third or fourth class via the U.S. Postal Service.)

Free searches

For information on how you can obtain a free search of the new Federal Criminal Justice Research Data Base, turn to page 23.

Recently printed BJS publications

These Bureau of Justice Statistics bulletins and reports have recently been printed and may be ordered free from NCJRS by checking the back cover order form.

Capital Punishment 1984. Bulletin presenting a study of the 1,405 offenders under sentence of death in State prisons at the end of 1984. Includes criminal histories, status at time of offense, and a comparison by race of those arrested, imprisoned, sentenced to death, and executed for murder. Check no. 45.

Crime Control and Criminal Records. Special Report defining the relationship of effective crime control measures and the accuracy of criminal records. Check no. 46.

Criminal Victimization 1984. Bulletin measuring both crimes reported to the police and crimes not reported, from the National Crime Survey. Check no. 47.

Jail Inmates 1983. Bulletin providing information on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, current offense, criminal histories, drug and alcohol use, and jail activities. Check no. 48.

State Criminal Records Repositories. Technical Report tracing the growth of the State agencies responsible for maintaining comprehensive files of criminal history record information on persons processed by the criminal justice system. Check no. 49.

Telephone Contacts '85. Bulletin listing interdepartmental telephone numbers for BJS services and publications. Check order no. 50.

Need information but unsure about how NCJRS can help?

Call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 and describe to the Customer Service representative the kind of information you need. If the representative cannot immediately identify a publication that will help you, he or she will put you in touch with a specialist in your field.

NCJRS criminal justice information specialists assist you by identifying and helping you obtain publications and other materials that can answer your questions. They can also put you in touch with people and organizations you can contact for more help.

The primary information tool used by the criminal justice information specialists is the NCJRS data base of 80,000 documents on just about every facet of the criminal justice field.

Need answers to your questions? Contact NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, or Alaska) and ask to speak to a specific information specialist in the areas of police, corrections, courts, crime prevention, juvenile justice, dispute resolution, or victims.

Report on Conference on the Judiciary

A limited number of copies of the *Delegate Recommendations to the Fifth Conference on the Judiciary*, sponsored by Laws At Work, have been made available to the National Institute of Justice for free distribution.

Recommendations of the May 1984 conference dealt with caseload and delay problems in State and Federal Courts of Appeal, career criminal programs, criminal implications of false identification, and the exclusionary rule.

To receive a free copy of this report while the supply lasts, write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Information on videotape

—Corrections
—School crime

Inform your community about criminal justice issues with these new videotapes from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Corrections and the Private Sector—Fad or Future?

The voice of corrections—administrators, guards, researchers, businessmen, and inmates—speak out on the complex, often controversial, issues regarding private sector involvement in jails and prisons.

Ideal for decisionmakers, practitioners, and students. 28 minutes, in color. Available in three videocassette formats: VHS, Beta, ¾ inch.

Safer Schools—Better Students

Use this videotape to inform your school administrators and teachers about incident profiling, an easy-to-use strategy to identify patterns of crime and misbehavior—an important first step toward better discipline and student safety.

The 20-minute color videocassette is accompanied by a study guide. It is available in VHS, Beta, and ¾-inch formats.

To order these videotapes, check A and B on inside back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Announcing...

International Summaries

Do you have *your* copies of our most popular issues?

You may have missed our previous announcement of these summaries. Here is another opportunity to catch up with international developments in criminal justice.

The documents summarized were published outside the United States; they are often hard to obtain and may be in a foreign language. NCJRS carefully screens the foreign literature for current, topical publications, and prepares 4-page English-language summaries ready to be filed in a three-ring binder.

From West Germany . . .

Prevention of White-Collar Criminality: Possibilities and Limitations by Edwin Kube.

Discusses practical issues in white-collar crime, including the means of improving information exchange among police, justice, and administration officials. Check order no. 16.

Sentencing by the Public Prosecutor? Soluble and Insoluble Problems in Termination of Court Proceedings in Favor of Alternative Action by Thomas Weigend.

Suggests changes to a section of the West German Code of Criminal Procedure authorizing the public prosecutor to dismiss charges if the defendant fulfills certain requirements. Check order no. 17.

From Great Britain . . .

Clearing Up Crime, by John Burrows and Roger Tarling.

Compares the clearance rate with other measures of police performance in England and identifies factors that affect police success in investigating crime. Check order no. 18.

The Police Response to Calls From the Public by Paul Ekblom and Kevin Heal.

Describes calls to police in England and the responses and recording procedures of radio controllers and how they direct and support patrol activity. Check order no. 19.

Crime and Police Effectiveness by Ronald V. Clark and Mike Hough.

Summarizes research into why increased police manpower has not brought about crime reduction in Britain. Check order no. 20.

Parental Supervision and Juvenile Delinquency by David Riley and Margaret Shaw.

Reports on a national survey of 751 young teenagers and their parents. Check order no. 21.

From India . . .

Work by Jail Inmates by M. Z. Khan.

Discusses the organization and operation of work programs in India and includes characteristics of inmates and consequences for correctional officials. Check order no. 22.

From The Netherlands . . .

Education and Delinquency: The Relationship Between Performance at School and Delinquency by J. A. Nijboer and F. P. H. Dijksterhuis.

Reports on a questionnaire study from the University of Groningen. Check order no. 23.

The Dutch Experiments With Community Service by Josine Junger-Tas.

Reports on a commission study of experimental programs in eight court districts. Check order no. 24.

From Canada . . .

Parole Decision-Making in Canada: Research Towards Decision Guidelines by Joan Nuffield.

Reviews a random sample of 2,500 full-parole decisions to determine factors most strongly related to the outcome of the decisions. Check order no. 25.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Calling NCJRS?

You can call toll free from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST Monday through Friday by using the following telephone numbers:

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
800–851–3420
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
800–638–8736
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
800–732–3277

Callers in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska should call 301–251–5500.

After 8 p.m. EST, all callers may dial 301–251–5500 to order free documents or to leave a message on our answering devices for next-day followup by a specialist.

Washington's Birthday closing

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS will be closed Monday, February 17, in observance of Washington's Birthday.

Need an out-of-print document?

Many uncopyrighted documents are available free through the NCJRS Microfiche Program. Or you can borrow a copy of any document in the NCJRS collection via the NCJRS Document Loan Program. See page 13 for details.

Call for literature

The use of volunteer lawyer-judges—the topic of this month's Research in Action article—is one means of easing court case backlogs. The literature on this subject is growing rapidly.

To ensure the comprehensiveness of its reference collection, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS asks individuals and organizations to forward publications, articles, monographs, conference speeches, in-house reports, and other published or unpublished materials related to court caseloads.

Information received will be considered for entry into our computerized data base to be shared in the field. Please send materials to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Acquisition Report Department, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Use this form to order videotapes from NCJRS

Videotapes from NCJRS are available in three formats: VHS, Beta, and 3/4 inch. For each videotape you wish to purchase, select the format and note the price for that format. In addition, there is a postage and handling charge for all orders of individual videotapes.

New videotapes

A. Corrections and the Private Sector—Fad or Future? NCJ 68580
Check one and enter price at right:

____	VHS	$17.00	
____	Beta	$17.00	
____	3/4 inch	$23.00	$____

B. Safer Schools—Better Students. NCJ 98687
Check one and enter price at right:

____	VHS	$21.20	
____	Beta	$21.20	
____	3/4 inch	$37.70	$____

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Crime File

If you wish to order the entire series, skip to line **Y** below.

To order individual tapes, check the desired programs below and enter total number checked, desired format, and total price at end. Then go to line **Z** to enter the postage and handling charge.

- ☐ **C.** Biology and Crime NCJ 97216
- ☐ **D.** Deadly Force NCJ 97218
- ☐ **E.** Death Penalty NCJ 97219
- ☐ **F.** Domestic Violence NCJ 97220
- ☐ **G.** Drinking and Crime NCJ 97221
- ☐ **H.** Exclusionary Rule NCJ 97222
- ☐ **I.** Foot Patrol NCJ 97223
- ☐ **J.** Gun Control NCJ 97224
- ☐ **K.** Heroin NCJ 97225
- ☐ **L.** Insanity Defense NCJ 97226
- ☐ **M.** Inside Prisons NCJ 97230
- ☐ **N.** Jobs and Crime NCJ 97217
- ☐ **O.** Juvenile Offenders NCJ 97235
- ☐ **P.** Neighborhood Safety NCJ 97227
- ☐ **Q.** Out on Bail NCJ 97215
- ☐ **R.** Predicting Criminality NCJ 97228
- ☐ **S.** Prison Crowding NCJ 97229
- ☐ **T.** Repeat Offenders NCJ 97231
- ☐ **U.** Search and Seizure NCJ 97232
- ☐ **V.** Sentencing NCJ 97233
- ☐ **W.** TV and Violence NCJ 97234
- ☐ **X.** Victims NCJ 97236

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Format: ____	VHS	$17.00	
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____	3/4 inch	$23.00	

and enter total cost at right: $____

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U.S. postage and handling		
	1 tape	$ 4.30
	2-10 tapes	$ 8.93
	11-22 tapes	$13.91

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2. Indicate preferred method of payment.
3. Fold on line, tape edges together, and affix first-class postage. *Do not staple.*
4. Foreign users—see special insert.

No.	Abbreviated title	Qty.	Price	Total
01	Competency To Stand Trial NCJ 99177 (p.13)	_____	$ 4.00	$_____
02	Guide to INTERPOL NCJ 99316 (p.20)	_____	$ 4.60	$_____
03	Assisting Child Victims NCJ 84606 (p.24)	_____	$ 10.95	$_____
04	Compensating Victims of Crime NCJ 86442 (p.24)	_____	$ 10.80	$_____
05	CJ Resp. to Victim Harm (full) NCJ 93664 (p.24)	_____	$ 5.80	$_____
06	Victims of Crime NCJ 80216 (p.24)	_____	$ 11.40	$_____
07	Victims and Helpers NCJ 82040 (p.24)	_____	$ 4.60	$_____
08	Private sector/corrections TS011628-00 (p.26)	_____	$ 5.00	$_____
09	Mentally ill offenders TS011627-00 (p.26)	_____	$ 5.00	$_____
10	Crime victims TS040003-00 (p.24)	_____	$ 5.00	$_____
11	Psychological effects TS040004-00 (p.24)	_____	$ 5.00	$_____
12	Treatment of the child victim TS040002-00 (p.24)	_____	$ 5.00	$_____
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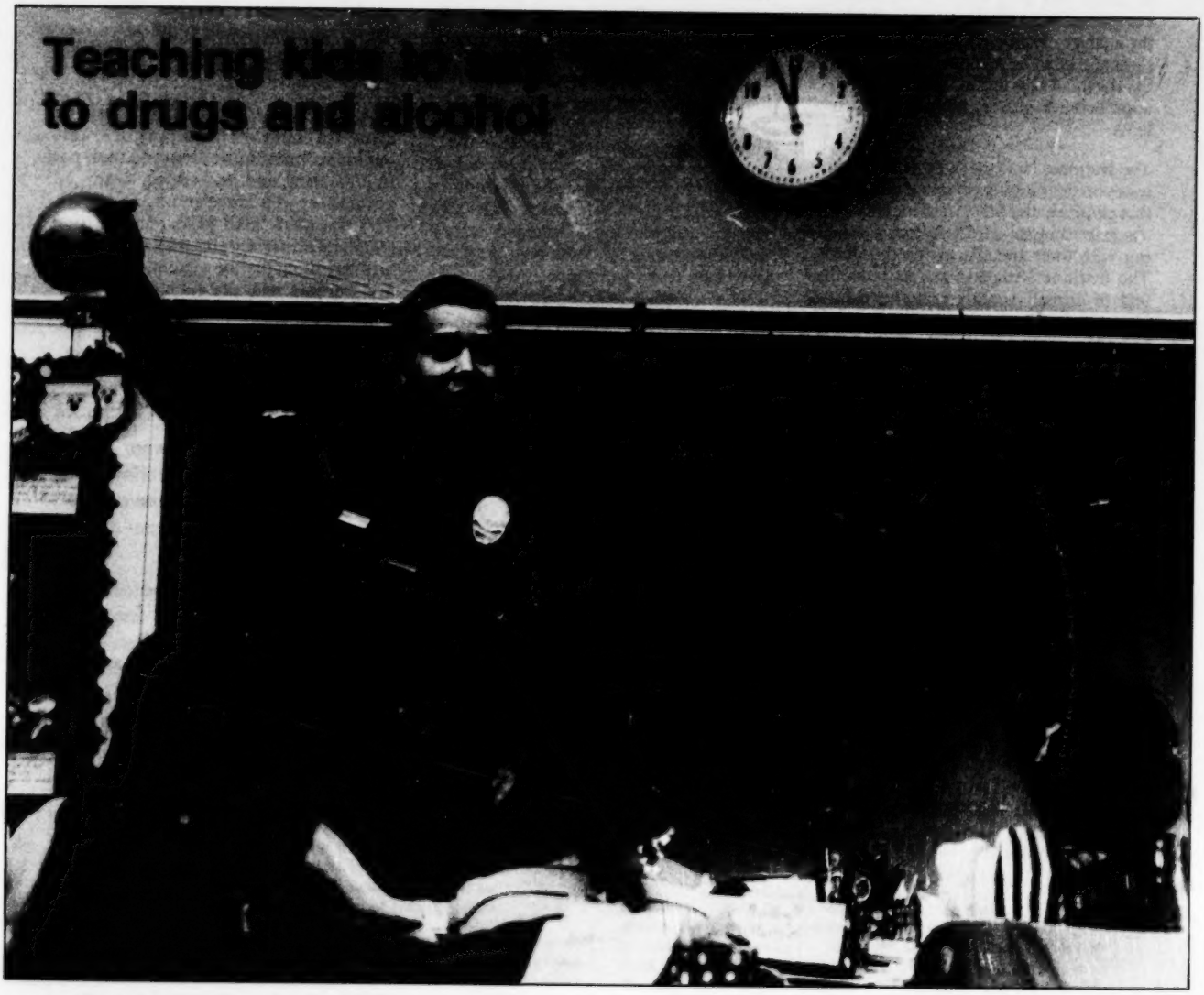

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SNI 196, March 1986

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Director's notes

Our national system of government recognizes separate power and responsibility among 50 States and thousands of cities and communities across this country. This federalist system not only secures liberty for all of us, it permits the initiative and energies that abound in the great "laboratories" of the States, as Justice Brandeis called them, to solve problems and foster true progress.

If we've learned anything from the recent past, it is that dealing with problems such as crime and drug abuse is exceedingly complex. No one part of our society has the answer. States and localities have the right and bear the responsibility for devising the most appropriate and constructive approaches to solving their specific problems.

The National Institute of Justice concentrates on developing practical information that people in the States and localities can use in working toward solutions for dealing with their specific crime problems. The Institute's experiment on reducing fear of crime, recently completed in Houston and Newark, is one of the best examples of this approach.

Now for the first time we have reliable evidence about what the police can do in a comprehensive way, beyond their traditional law enforcement activities, to reduce the fear of crime that erodes the vitality of neighborhoods and makes them prey to even more criminal activity.

The lesson of the Institute-sponsored evaluation is that specific strategies—such as neighborhood police offices, direct and regular contact by police with citizens to listen to problems and devise solutions, and police assistance in establishing community organizations—can substantially reduce fear of crime and increase citizen confidence in their security and in their police.

The strategies tested in these two cities were homegrown, devised by local individuals and officials and reflecting local needs and conditions. Most important, they were implemented without Federal subsidies and within the framework of existing resources, although support from local private sources was encouraged. Successful efforts in both Newark and Houston are continuing. Because the cities are representative of many others, it is more probable that the reported results will be useful nationally. Other cities can now examine these strategies as they develop options for their own programs to reduce fear of crime.

Another example of the initiative of local communities is described in this month's feature article on Project DARE. A joint effort by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, Project DARE is tackling one of the most pernicious problems facing our society—drug abuse. The project is an innovative approach to helping children resist the onslaught of peer pressure and the drug culture. It has the strong support of school officials, police, and private sector groups.

The impetus for Project DARE came from Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, a law enforcement administrator noted for his professionalism and aggressiveness in fighting crime. Chief Gates is personally dedicated to reaching out to children and teenagers and giving them the skills they need to counter the high-pressure marketing of drugs.

"We invite other communities to use our program as their own," Chief Gates told me. "We see DARE as a symbol that sheriffs and police agencies can use to build the identity and unified public support so essential to the success of drug prevention."

Preventing and controlling drug abuse can help us make inroads against crime. Research has shown that offenders who are heavy drug users commit large numbers of burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts, drug sales, and other income-producing crimes each year. Even more important, drug addicts are often more violent than criminals who do not use drugs.

The Justice Department is coordinating efforts to choke off the supply of drugs, but local communities must do their part in educating and preventing drug purchasing and abuse among our youth. The National Institute is pleased to share information about Project DARE with criminal justice officials, schools, and parents who are facing up to the plague of drug abuse.

James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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Project DARE: Teaching kids to say "no" to drugs and alcohol

by William DeJong

Dear Chief Gates,

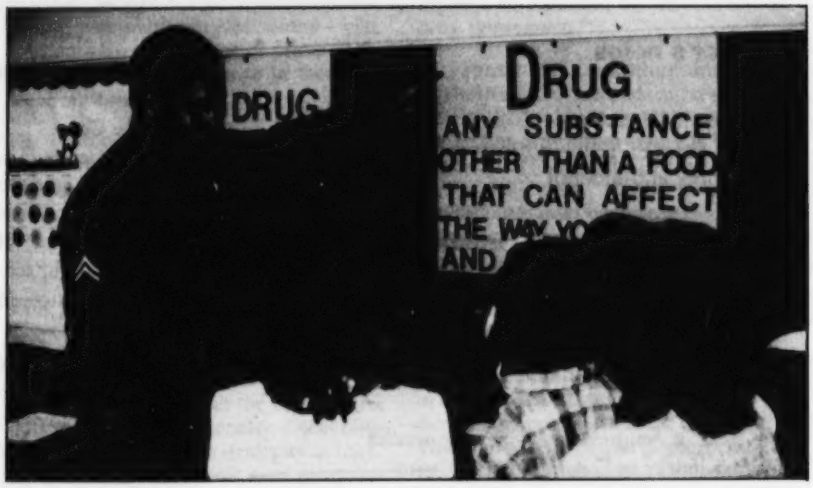
I have learned to say no to drugs and never take drugs. It messes your life up and the people who take drugs are stupid.

I was offered drugs and I said no. He put it in my face, and I took it and stepped on it and hit him. He said it was good. I thought about Officer Sumpter and how he said to say no.

Shawn, Fifth Grade

Shawn's letter, and thousands of equally enthusiastic letters from other fifth and sixth grade students, bring a smile of satisfaction to Los Angeles Chief of Police Daryl F. Gates. Shawn, a recent graduate of Project DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), obviously learned his lessons well.

A joint project of the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, Project DARE is designed to equip elementary and junior high school children with the skills for resisting peer pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol. The goal, in short, is to teach kids how to say "no." A growing consensus among experts in education and medicine holds that substance abuse prevention must begin early, well before children have been led by their peers to experiment with drugs and alcohol. Most important, Project DARE introduces this training just at the time when the peer pressure begins.[1]



A Los Angeles elementary school class listens as Police Officer Thomas Lendzion points out the dangers of early drug and alcohol use. He is one of 19 Project DARE team members teaching in L.A. schools. Eventually, the team will be expanded to 53 to cover all elementary schools in the city.

DARE's instructors are Los Angeles police officers on full-time duty with the project. Assigned to five schools per semester, the officers visit their classrooms once a week to present an innovative curriculum developed by school district personnel. Veteran police officers with several years of street experience, the DARE instructors have a credibility unmatched by regular classroom teachers. Equally important, the officers are good teachers. They are carefully selected by DARE's supervisory staff and then fully trained by health specialists from the school district. The DARE supervisors make frequent visits to monitor the instructors' classroom performance.

Project DARE began when Chief Gates approached the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Harry Handler, in January 1983 to enlist support for a cooperative effort to combat drug and alcohol use. Traditional law enforcement efforts to control the distribution and sale of illicit drugs on school campuses, primarily through periodic "drug busts," made little impact and alienated students and school personnel from police. Chief Gates suggested that a new approach, focused on prevention, and designed to build trust between the schools and law enforcement, was needed. Dr. Handler agreed. A task force comprised of police and school personnel was appointed to develop the Project DARE training program.

Chief Gates has assigned 19 line officers to the project, with plans to increase that number to 53 to extend coverage to every elementary school in Los Angeles. A junior high school curriculum, coupled with early intervention counseling of high-risk students by school counselors, is also being implemented. When it is fully in place, Project DARE will reach more than 250,000 school children annually.

William DeJong is a research analyst specializing in the fields of education and criminal justice. An independent consultant, Dr. DeJong's present clients include the Education Development Center and Abt Associates. He is the author of several monographs and journal articles in the fields of criminal justice, education, and research methodology.

[1] D.B. Kandel and J.A. Logan, "Patterns of Drug Use from Adolescence to Young Adulthood: I. Periods of Risk for Initiation, Continued Use, and Discontinuation." *American Journal of Public Health* 74 (1984).

Chief Gates believes that Project DARE is good policing, well worth the commitment of department resources: If elementary and junior high school students can say "no" to drugs, demand for illicit drugs will drop, and drug-related street crime will be reduced. At stake, he asserts, is the future. "The police must work with the schools and the private sector to secure that future for today's kids," Chief Gates emphasizes.

Building self-esteem

Officer Bill Guerrero, unarmed, but in full uniform, holds up a bright red balloon for his class to examine. The students are attentive, obviously enjoying their sixth Project DARE lesson.

"This is our self-esteem balloon," Officer Guerrero says, smiling. "When good things happen to us, our self-esteem balloon grows." He blows up the balloon.

"But when bad things happen to us, what happens to our self-esteem balloon? That's right." He lets out all the air, making a loud rasp. The kids laugh.

"Everyone does something well," the officer continues. "Identifying our own strengths is important in building a positive self-image. We don't have to rely on others to blow up our self-esteem balloon. By pumping up our own self-esteem, we can take more control over our own behavior."

Officer Guerrero then reads "Bill's Balloon," a story designed to show that a child's experiences can either strengthen or weaken self-esteem, represented by the balloon.

"7:00 a.m. Bill wakes up, gets out of bed, and walks toward the bathroom. He discovers that it is already occupied by his sister. He hears his mother call to him, 'Bill, you leave her alone and stop picking on her.'"

The officer holds up the balloon. "What happens to Bill's self-esteem?"

"It goes down!" two or three students call out.

"9:00 a.m. Bill goes to class. The teacher asks for his homework. He tells her that he forgot to do it. The teacher reminds him that it will count against his grade in work habits." Officer Guerrero looks expectantly at the class. "What happens?"

"Down!"

"10:30 a.m. Bill meets his friends during nutrition class. One of the boys in the group teases him about not wanting to smoke cigarettes after basketball yesterday. Bill ignores him."

"Up!"

"That's right!" Officer Guerrero fills the balloon until it is ready to burst.

Officer Guerrero is a gifted teacher but not an unusual one for Project DARE. The reasons for this excellence are clear: careful selection and rigorous training.

Through an 80-hour seminar prepared and taught by school district personnel, all new DARE instructors become well versed in a variety of teaching techniques, counseling strategies, and classroom management. A key component of their training is preparing and teaching one of the DARE lesson plans to fellow trainees. Upon completion of their training, the new instructors receive a vocational teaching certificate from the State of California. Normally, DARE instructors stay with the program for 2 or 3 years before reassignment.

Inservice training guarantees that the instructors' skills remain sharply honed. During the school year, the instructors hold biweekly meetings to discuss and solve classroom problems. In addition, once each year, the instructors attend a week-long training session to refresh their training and refine the curriculum.

The instructors' work extends beyond the classroom. Recess is spent on the playground with the students, helping them get to know the police officers as friends. Time is also set aside for meetings with principals and teachers to discuss their concerns. For parents, an evening session provides information on symptoms of drug use, ways to improve family communication, and counseling resources.

Being "Officer DARE" is hard work but, without exception, the instructors find that the personal rewards are tremendous. Quite simply, the kids love them.

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates introduces Project DARE to assembled children at the Lorne Avenue Elementary School. The importance of the program is underscored by the participation of California Governor George Deukmejian, seated next to Chief Gates. Police Officer Joel Price is on the right and Superintendent of Schools Harry Handler is in the background.

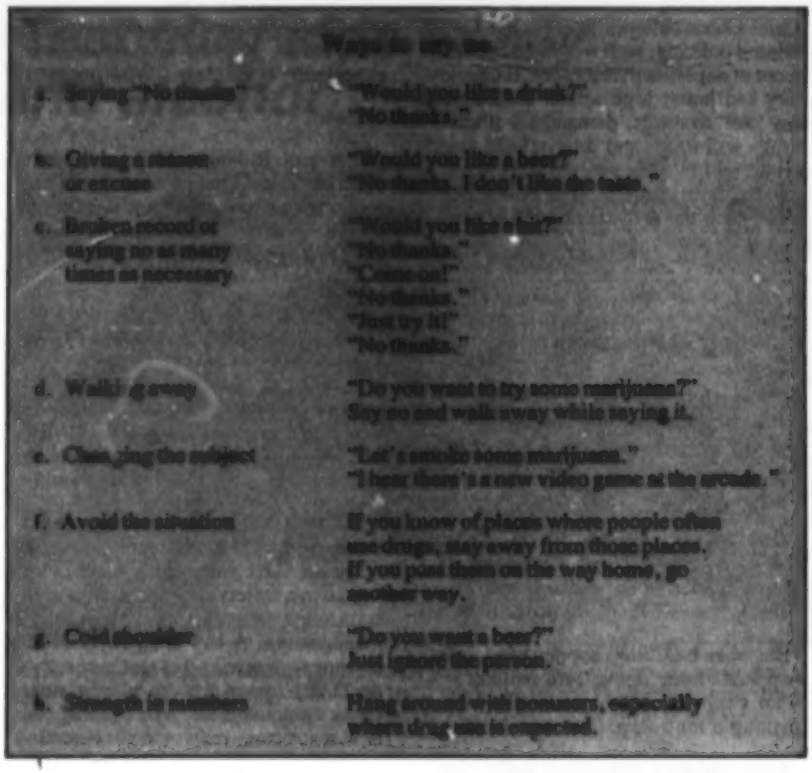
Learning how to resist pressure

Why do young teenagers so often experiment with harmful substances?[2] Drug and alcohol use among adolescents typically begins in a social setting involving peers or relatives.[3] Unfortunately, adolescents are often more concerned with their acceptance within a peer group than with the long-term risks of their behavior. Traditional drug abuse programs dwell on drug identification and the harmful effects of drugs and alcohol. With Project DARE, the emphasis is on helping students recognize and resist the sometimes subtle pressures that cause them to experiment with alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs.[4]

Through the DARE lessons, students learn that:

- Real friends will not push them into trying drugs and alcohol.
- Contrary to popular myth, the majority of their peers do not use these substances.
- Being grown up means making their own decisions and coping with problems in a positive way.
- They can assert themselves in the face of peer pressure.

The lessons also stress that a child who feels good about himself, who can communicate his feelings, who can foresee the consequences of his behavior, and who can identify alternatives to drug use will be better prepared to resist the temptation to try drugs and alcohol.


Ways to say no
a. Saying "No thanks"
"Would you like a drink?"
"No thanks."
b. Giving a reason or excuse
"Would you like a beer?"
"No thanks. I don't like the taste."
c. Broken record or saying no as many times as necessary
"Would you like a hit?"
"No thanks."
"Come on!"
"No thanks."
"Just try it!"
"No thanks."
d. Walking away
"Do you want to try some marijuana?"
Say no and walk away while saying it.
e. Changing the subject
"Let's smoke some marijuana."
"I hear there's a new video game at the arcade."
f. Avoid the situation
If you know of places where people often use drugs, stay away from those places. If you pass them on the way home, go another way.
g. Cold shoulder
"Do you want a beer?"
Just ignore the person.
h. Strength in numbers
Hang around with nonusers, especially where drug use is expected.

The DARE curriculum is organized into 17 classroom sessions conducted by the police officer, coupled with suggested activities taught by the regular classroom teacher. A wide range of teaching activities are used—question and answer, group discussion, role play, workbook exercises, all designed to encourage student participation and response.

The following brief summaries of each lesson capture the scope of the DARE curriculum and show the care taken in its preparation. All of these lessons were pilot tested and revised before widespread use began.

1. Practices for personal safety. The DARE officer reviews common safety practices to protect students from harm at home, on the way to and from school, and in the neighborhood.

2. Drug use and misuse. Students learn the harmful effects of drugs if they are misused, as depicted in a film, "Drugs and Your Amazing Mind."

3. Consequences. The focus is on the consequences of using or choosing not to use alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. If students are aware of those consequences, they can make better informed decisions regarding their own behavior.

4. Resisting pressures to use drugs. The DARE officer explains different types of pressure that friends and others exert on students to get them to try alcohol or drugs, ranging from friendly persuasion and teasing to threats.

5. Resistance techniques: ways to say no. Students rehearse the many ways of refusing offers to try alcohol or drugs—simply saying "no" and repeating it as often as necessary; changing the subject; walking away or ignoring the person. They learn that they can avoid situations where they might be subjected to such pressure and can "hang around" with nonusers.

6. Building self-esteem. Poor self-esteem is one of the factors associated with drug misuse. How the students feel about themselves results from positive

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[2] According to a 1983 survey of graduating high school seniors, approximately one-third reported having used an illicit drug within the last 30 days. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, *Drugs and American High School Students 1975–1983* (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1984).

[3] J.M. Polich, P.L. Ellickson, P. Reuter, and J.P. Kahan, *Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use* (Santa Monica, California: Rand, 1984).

[4] Four programs that are similar but do not involve police officers as instructors are reviewed by G.J. Botvin and T.A. Wills, "Personal and Social Skills Training: Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches to Substance Abuse Prevention," in *Prevention Research: Deterring Drug Abuse Among Children and Adolescents*, ed. by C.S. Bell and R. Battjes (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1985).

and negative feelings and experiences. They learn to see their own positive qualities and discover ways to compliment others.

7. Assertiveness: a response style. Students have certain rights—to be themselves, to say what they think, to say no to offers of drugs. They must assert those rights confidently without also interfering with others' rights.

8. Managing stress without taking drugs. Students learn to recognize sources of stress in their lives and to develop techniques for avoiding or relieving it, including exercise, deep breathing, and talking to others. Using drugs or alcohol to relieve stress causes new problems.

9. Media influences on drug use. The DARE officer reviews strategies used in the media to encourage tobacco and alcohol use, including testimonials from celebrities and pressure to conform.

10. Decisionmaking and risk taking. Students learn the difference between bad risks and reasonable risks, how to recognize the choices they have, and how to make a decision that promotes their self-interest.

11. Alternatives to drug abuse. Drug and alcohol use are not the only way to have fun, to be accepted by peers, or to deal with feelings of anger or hurt.

12. Alternative activities. Sports or other physical fitness activities are good alternatives. Exercise improves health and relieves emotional distress.

13. Officer-planned lessons. The class is spent on a special lesson devised by the DARE officer himself.

14. Role modeling. A high school student selected by the DARE officer visits the class, providing students with a positive role model. Students learn that drug users are in the minority.

15. Project DARE summary. Students summarize and assess what they have learned.

16. Taking a stand. Students compose and read aloud essays on how they can respond when they are pressured to use drugs and alcohol. The essay represents each student's "DARE Pledge."

17. Assembly. In a schoolwide assembly, planned in concert with school administrators, all students who participated in Project DARE receive certificates of achievement.

Dear Chief Gates,

I really enjoyed the DARE program because the officers were very nice and made you feel comfortable when you asked dumb questions. Thank you for telling the officers to come to our school and for giving us the nicest ones!

I really think that the DARE program is a super neat thing and I will resist drugs and will not get addicted for as long as I live. I will always remember the nice officers who came to our school.

Never Using Drugs,
Olga, Sixth Grade

Project DARE represents a major financial investment on the part of both the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. Public officials are convinced, however, that this cost is inconsequential when compared to the price Los Angeles pays each year in ruined lives and street crime caused by substance abuse.

Vigorous efforts by the police department have led to growing corporate foundation support. Efforts to generate donations from private citizens are underway, aided greatly by in-kind contributions from a California ad agency that designed promotional materials. In Los Angeles, both private and public resources stand ready to combat drug and alcohol abuse by the city's young people.

Can other cities adopt the DARE approach? Successful replication of Project DARE hinges on strong cooperation between local schools and law enforcement. In many cities, building that cooperation may appear to be an insurmountable obstacle. But, as Chief Gates has shown, the police can make the first move.

Since its inception, Project DARE has served as a model program for agencies throughout the country. To assist other communities in developing programs to meet their needs, DARE has developed a training class open to officials from other jurisdictions.

For additional information, contact:

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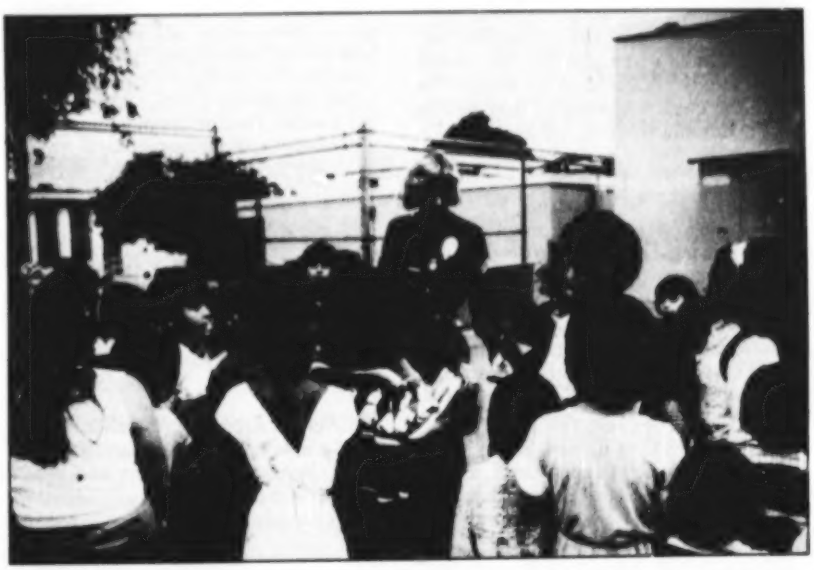

Police Officer Lorrie Bostic carries the Project DARE lessons to the playground.

Dispute resolution—New Jersey style

by Linda Stamato and Sanford Jaffe

Justice has never been the exclusive domain of courts. In fact, throughout American history, private, community, and church-based forums resolved the inevitable disputes that arise between individuals. In the last century, justice by adjudication prevailed, but if recent trends are any indication, litigation may have passed its prime.

New Jersey is a leader among States that are preparing their justice systems for a future in which the new movement in dispute resolution will play a significant part.

In Union County, during general horseplay among four boys, one boy's bicycle was hidden as a prank. The other three boys quickly told the first boy where to find it, but he did not try to retrieve it immediately. When he did, he found it had been stolen.

The boy's father brought suit against the other parents. Although a county law clerk in the Union County dispute resolution program told the parents that they could not be held legally responsible for their children's wrongdoings, the parents felt morally obligated in the matter. So, with the clerk's assistance, they worked out a formula whereby all the families shared the cost of replacing the bike.

Called the Pro Se Assistance Program, the Union County program provides free legal assistance to litigants who want to represent themselves in court. Law clerks work with defendants and plaintiffs to help them resolve their differences prior to trial or, if that fails, to help them prepare their cases for presentation.

Pro Se is but one of a number of dispute resolution projects in New Jersey that provide accessible, expeditious, and "better" resolutions of minor disputes.

While arbitration and mediation are well-established techniques for dealing with contentious issues, what is new is their expanded range of application; they can be used in as simple a situation as a neighborhood dispute over a barking dog or complex public issues concerning, for example, the size, location, operating procedures, and community impact of a resource recovery plant.

Some of New Jersey's programs are court created; others have community or bar association sponsorship. Generally, the court-based projects are oriented toward small claims matters and emphasize landlord-tenant cases and those in which small amounts of money are at issue.

Community-based projects, to which cases are usually referred by municipal court judges after a screening by court clerks or other staff, usually deal with disputes where the citizens involved are acquainted with one another. Such cases often involve spouses, neighbors, and coworkers; they resolve such issues as harassment, minor assault, criminal mischief, vandalism, petty larceny, and criminal trespassing situations.

A closer look

One court-based program in Mercer County, New Jersey, serves the Superior Court, the Family Court, and the municipal courts. Two professionally trained mediators handle minor criminal matters in which there is a continuing relationship.

A second program, in South Jersey, involves the creation of volunteer citizen community committees. Members are appointed by the judge and professionally trained. The court retains jurisdiction until the committee makes its recommendation.

A novel arrangement between the Atlantic County Bar Association and Stockton State College combines the expertise of the bar and of the academic community in yet another program. Members of the bar and tenured college faculty mediate disputes referred by judges, court clerks, social service agencies, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others.

A fourth program, in Morris County, is now under way. In 1984, the Board of Chosen Freeholders allocated funds for an alternative dispute resolution program that would encourage consumers, businesses, and others to resolve problems through the program, officially located in the Office of Consumer Affairs. Disputes considered suitable for the program include lost or damaged articles, warranty repairs, incompleted contracts, or unfulfilled payments.

A less litigious future

Dispute resolution programs have proved to be a cost-effective and satisfying way to achieve justice in small claims issues. A vast majority of agreements are reached in mediated settings (80 to 90 percent) and most of these agreements are sustained over time. In addition, these programs help to unburden court dockets, save money for taxpayers and litigants, expedite the settlement process, and bolster community involvement.

New Jersey's emphasis on dispute resolution may make it the first State to develop a justice system in which adjudication by judges and dispute resolution by mediators and arbitrators are provided in a complementary fashion. "Justice" may come to have a different meaning as a result. Certainly, the State's future, if all goes well, will be less contentious, less adversarial, and notably less litigious than at present.

Linda Stamato and Sanford Jaffe serve as associate director and director, respectively, of the Dispute Resolution Assistance Center of the Institute of Judicial Administration in New York. The Institute provides technical assistance in establishing dispute resolution programs to legislatures, courts, and other organizations.

This article is one of a continuing series on initiatives and programs in the dispute resolution field. Guest authors are invited to submit articles for consideration. Articles cannot be returned, should not exceed 800 words, and may be edited as necessary. Submit articles to Dispute Resolution Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

SNI

Selective notification of information

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

This section contains abstracts of significant additions to the NCJRS data base, arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are listed in alphabetical order by title. The five-digit NCJ number following the citation is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base.

How to obtain documents. Documents available from NCJRS are indicated by ■ at the end of the citation; they may be ordered through the order form on the back cover. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery. For documents marked "Prepublication Order," the delivery period may be longer. We will notify you by mail within 30 days if we cannot fulfill your order for items requiring payment. We publish announcements in *NIJ Reports* if our supplies of free documents are depleted.

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Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

The Roles of Magistrates—Nine Case Studies

C. Seron, Federal Judicial Center

Presents findings of indepth case studies of the use of magistrates in nine Federal districts. The underlying premise of the study was that a court's approach to administration and case management sets the stage for the roles magistrates will play.

Findings revealed two distinct approaches to court administration and case management. Some districts had an approach to court proceedings whereby magistrates were generally included in the court's administrative decisions. In other districts where judges were expected to develop their own approaches to pretrial monitoring, the judges used magistrates according to their own management styles. Three models of magistrate use also were identified.

Overall, the use of magistrates was found to be an efficient way to shorten case-processing time.

1985. 148 pp. Tables. Appendixes. Footnotes. NCJ 99226

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Visiting Judges in Federal District Courts

D. Stienstra, Federal Judicial Center

Discusses issues that arise when a Federal judge temporarily presides over another court to relieve that court's burden.

The report, based on information obtained through a questionnaire sent to clerks of court, covers a range of court and case management concerns. It addresses such matters as organizing the caseload, arranging for the visitor's accommodations and travel, orienting the judge to the court, and providing the judge with staff. It describes restrictions posed by limited facilities, and the impact of such a visit on court staff and facilities.

The booklet includes ingredients that the clerks of court said are essential for a productive visit and specific methods used to facilitate the visits of judges from other courts.

1985. 40 pp. Appendixes. Footnotes. NCJ 99478

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

SNI
Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Crime prevention/ deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design and security systems.

Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention

T.L. Weber

Identifies security weaknesses in residences and businesses via case studies of burglaries and robberies. The book, intended for people who supply, use, or need security services and equipment, also explores the applications, strengths, and limitations of security equipment.

The text describes sophisticated burglary and robbery techniques and ways to defeat them. The author presents recent technological innovations in security techniques involving passive infrared sensors, wireless sensing devices, and multiplex and other mediums for transmitting alarm signals. New techniques are described for the installation, service, and supervision of sensors via the application of microcomputer technology to alarm control circuits.

Chapters cover significant advances in safe and vault construction, related new Underwriters' Laboratories standards, improvements in line-security circuits, and alarm systems. A security checklist is appended to help businesses and households improve their security systems.

1985. 411 pp. Appendix. Index. Tables. Footnotes. NCJ 99191

Availability: Butterworth Publishers, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180. Book $24.95.

Out of the Inner Circle—A Hacker's Guide to Computer Security

B. Landreth

Profiles computer hackers—those individuals who skillfully manipulate computer codes to gain unauthorized entry into supposedly secure computer systems. Written for systems professionals, computer enthusiasts, and a general audience, the book describes hackers' goals and methods and suggests steps for defeating their attacks on computer security systems.

The book relates the author's experiences as a former hacker, including how he was caught and arrested for tapping into GTE Telenet Corporation's electronic mail system.

For systems operators who know that their systems are being penetrated, the author provides a step-by-step method for determining what the hacker has done and how to defeat such intrusions. He gives practical advice for making computer systems tamperproof at minimal cost and discusses the cost effectiveness of external security devices and in-house steps for protecting valuable data. Particular attention is given to microcomputer security. An appendix contains an evaluation of some available security equipment.

1985. 230 pp. Index. Appendix. NCJ 99180

Availability: Microsoft Press, 10700 Northup Way, Box 97200, Bellevue, WA 98009. Book $19.95. Paperback $9.95.

Security During Strikes

J.W. Wensyel

Outlines defensive measures that managers can take before and during a strike to minimize its impact and clarify their companies' overall security needs.

Chapters devoted to prestrike planning show how to evaluate physical components such as lighting, perimeter barriers, and key control for security risks, and suggest ways to correct vulnerabilities.

The book also provides detailed operational information on major areas of strike security—access controls, shipping and receiving, logistics support of employees who remain in the facility during the strike, emergency-operations centers, and teams charged with recognizing and documenting all strikers' unlawful or disruptive activities.

The author reviews the deployment of proprietary and contract security guards, relations with law enforcement agencies, management communications with supervisors and other nonstriking employees, recordkeeping, reports that should be submitted by security, and tactics for handling picket lines, bomb threats, and wildcat strikes.

1985. 235 pp. Glossary. Index. NCJ 99472

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717. Book $29.75.

Memorial Day closing

The National Institute of Justice/ NCJRS will be closed Monday, May 26, in observance of Memorial Day.

On the Friday before the holiday, the toll-free Customer Service line (800–851–3420) will have regular (not extended) hours, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. EDT.

Criminalistics and forensics

Crime labs. Forensic science.

Death Investigation and Examination—Medicolegal Guidelines and Checklists

B.A. Lipskin and K.S. Field, eds., The Forensic Sciences Foundation

Offers a comprehensive set of guidelines and checklists to aid in conducting thorough and well-coordinated death investigations.

Chapters in the manual are organized to reflect the general order in which an average death investigation is accomplished. They address procedures for dealing with the physical scene investigation, the body at the scene of death, the autopsy, toxicology, dental and anthropological evidence, the death certificate, evidence management, and jurisdiction over the death.

Each chapter begins with a description of a particular investigation stage and concludes with a checklist to be used as either the basis for a report form or a reminder for the investigator.

1984. 213 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 80-IJ-CX-0074. Appendixes. Figures. Key words. Selected bibliography. NCJ 93232

Availability: The Forensic Sciences Foundation Press, 225 S. Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Book $65.00.

Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes. Research and development.

Behavioral Scientists in Courts and Corrections

J.L. Ziegenfuss, Jr.

Explores how behavioral science can contribute to the more effective functioning of court and correctional systems.

The author distinguishes five primary functions of behavioral scientists—assessment and diagnosis, treatment, education and training, research, and consultation—and explains specifically how they can be used in key areas of court and corrections procedures.

Examples of key areas include pretrial psychiatric commitment, psychiatric examination, screening and diversion, plea bargaining, bail, punishment-crime rate relationships, probation and parole, police performance, institutional effectiveness, the jury, and program evaluation. The author suggests 70 study areas for social scientists to pursue.

1985. 253 pp. 1985. Chapter notes. Figures. Case studies. Bibliography. Index. NCJ 99270

Availability: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 135 West 50th Street, New York, NY 10020. Book $32.95.

Crime and Human Nature

J.Q. Wilson and R.J. Herrnstein

Examines criminality theories and factors by drawing on research in sociology, physical anthropology, criminology, economics, medicine, biology, and psychology.

The authors propose a comprehensive behavioral theory that views criminal behavior in terms of relative cost and reward of criminality and noncriminality and that emphasizes the individual's choice to commit crime.

They examine "constitutional," developmental, and social factors that have been found to correlate with individual differences in criminality. Constitutional factors include gender, age, intelligence, personality, and psychopathology.

Developmental factors are those related to family background, including histories of abuse, broken homes, and school-related attributes. Social factors include those associated with communities, labor markets, television and other media, and alcohol and drug use.

The book also explores historical crime trends, crime across cultures, and the relationship between race and crime.

1985. 623 pp. Appendix. Footnotes. Index. References. NCJ 99623

Availability: Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Book $22.95.

Crime by Choice—An Economic Analysis

M.O. Reynolds

Argues that crime in the United States is closely bound to what the author perceives as the Nation's welfare-state culture; as the welfare state has expanded, the public's personal-security risks have increased. The author, an economist, offers short- and long-term strategies to reduce existing incentives to commit crime.

He says there is strong evidence to indicate that imposing greater costs on criminals will reduce crime. However, he continues, the popular belief that crime is the product of society's influence on people's behavior has led to a drastic reduction in the probability and severity of punishment. That punishment is no longer swift, sure, and secure, the author claims, is the direct cause of the fourfold expansion in crime over the past 20 years.

He advocates not increasing community rehabilitation and therapeutic treatments at the expense of prison terms; repealing drug and gun control laws that tax criminal justice resources; revising the exclusionary rule; increasing the market incentives and private contractors in the criminal justice system; and ensuring that sentencing fits the crime rather than the criminal.

1985. 235 pp. Chapter notes. Index. NCJ 98914

Availability: Fisher Institute, 6350 LBJ Freeway, Suite 183E, Dallas, TX 75240. Book $25.95. Paperback $8.95. Prices include shipping.

Prediction in Criminology

D.P. Farrington and R. Tarling, eds.

Brings together a wide variety of applications of prediction research in criminology. The collection includes works from the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

Prediction research is useful in criminal justice processing and in dealing with recidivism, juvenile delinquency, criminality, self-injury, dangerousness, and criminal justice processing. The book also examines ethical and moral issues and policy implications in criminology prediction; the statistical efficiency of various methods for selecting and combining predictor variables; and the extent to which measures of personality and institutional behavior can increase the efficiency of recidivism prediction.

Papers examine methods of developing prediction instruments and assessing dangerousness in mentally ill violent offenders; the workings of the Canadian criminal justice system; and the use of statistical methods in criminological prediction.

1985. 283 pp. Chapter notes. Indexes. Tables. NCJ 99006

Availability: State University of New York Press, State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246. Book $39.50.

Source Book on the Mentally Disordered Prisoner

New York State Department of Correctional Services

Presents the results of a 1983 nationwide survey concerning the care and treatment of mentally ill and retarded inmates in Federal and State correctional facilities and reviews case law, legal standards, and administrative standards relevant to mentally disordered offenders.

Survey responses indicated that 6 percent of the inmates under custody as of May 1983 were classified as mentally

ill and 2.5 percent as mentally retarded, although responding departments varied enormously in both the numbers and percentages of inmates classified as mentally ill or retarded.

The report summarizes prior studies on mentally ill and retarded offenders. An analysis of legal issues focuses on the prison inmate's legal identity, the inmate's right to treatment, the transfer of inmates for treatment, and questions of confidentiality that arise out of treatment. Professional standards that address the legal rights of mentally disordered prisoners and other standards that apply to the administration of service delivery are analyzed.

1985. 146 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. EW-1. Charts. Chapter notes. Bibliography. NCJ 99476

Availability: National Institute of Corrections, 1790 30th Street, Suite 130, Bowden, CO 80301. Single copies free while supply lasts. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Capital Punishment 1984

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Provides tabular, graphic, and textual information on the Nation's death row population and on the status of death penalty laws in the United States. This report is one in a series published under the National Prisoner Statistics program.

The report examines the basic characteristics of incoming, outgoing, and yearend death row inmates—sex, race, region, ethnic origin, age, marital status at time of imprisonment, and level of education—and describes the main judicial decisions during the previous year. The criminal justice matters treated include offense, time spent on death row and, for those removed from death row, both the method of removal and status at yearend.

Also reported are data on methods of execution, statutory changes, whether laws provide for automatic appeal, and the minimum age at which the death sentence can be imposed. This year's report provides data on the criminal histories of the persons on death row, such as the number with prior felony convictions, the number with prior homicide convictions, and the criminal justice status of the offenders at time of capital offense. An appendix contains the data tables on which the report is based.

1986. 96 pp. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 99562

■ **Document free. Check order no. 47.**

Capital Punishment 1983

U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics

Contains the same types of information as the 1984 report described above, but for the previous year. For more details, please refer to the preceding summary.

1986. 96 pp. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 99561

■ **Document free. Check order no. 48.**

Prison Gangs—Their Extent, Nature and Impact on Prisons

C.G. Camp, Criminal Justice Institute

Reports findings of a 1984 study on the nature and extent of prison gangs across the United States; examines the impact of gangs on prisons, inmates, and administrators; and specifies strategies used to counter prison gangs.

Information is provided on the aggregate number of prison gangs in the Nation, the number of gangs in each State, and the number of gang members. A review of the history of prison gangs in the United States traces their beginning to Washington State in 1950 and describes their development in other regions and States.

Discussion focuses on the general structure and operation of prison gangs, including initiation requirements, leadership characteristics, gang-member relationships with nongang inmates, and gang activities within prisons. Prison gang activities include drug trafficking, intimidation of nongang inmates, strong-arm extortion, violence, conflicts between gangs, and contracted inmate murders.

1985. 245 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy. Grant no. 84-NI-AX-0001. Bibliography. Appendixes. Tables. Illustrations. NCJ 99458

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Order no. 027-000-01236. Document $8.50. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Presents data for 1983 on the number and movement of prisoners in all State and Federal correctional institutions. One of a series in the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, the document assesses the growth in prison population during 1983 and discusses developments in the correctional field that may have influenced this growth.

As in past reports, it examines changes in the geographic distribution of prisoners; composition of the inmate population by race, sex, and Hispanic origin; and the rates of various types of admissions and releases. In addition, information on prison capacity, facility construction, and early releases is provided for the first time.

The report discusses all prisoners subject to confinement under the jurisdiction of a given correctional system regardless of whether they are in its physical custody. This includes State prisoners held in local jails due to overcrowding.

Appendixes contain data tables on the jurisdiction population and a special table showing the number of persons in the custody of State and Federal correctional authorities at yearend 1983; a statement on the method of data collection and a facsimile of the questionnaire;

notes explaining the degree of each jurisdiction's conformity with the criteria and definitions of the NPS program; and the number of prisoners in State and Federal institutions at yearend 1925 to 1983.

1986. 50 pp. Appendixes. Tables. NCJ 99861

■ **Document free. Check order no. 59.**

Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Behind the Black Robes—Juvenile Court Judges and the Court

H.T. Rubin

Profiles five juvenile court judges by presenting their backgrounds, professional philosophies, goals, values, and styles, and their visions of juvenile justice reform. The book is based on interviews that the author—a former juvenile court judge—held with the five judges and on the author's observations of their judicial performance.

The author offers relevant comments concerning juvenile court history, current trends, competing principles, U.S. Supreme Court decisions and other legal guidelines, workloads, decisional influences, rehabilitation, and research findings. The judges preside in Salt Lake City, Utah; Fulton County, Georgia; Miami, Florida; Onondaga County, New York; and Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A hypothetical conversation among the judges, based on their philosophies, is presented during which the judges discuss juvenile court directions and policy, their own legal and social philosophies, the factors that have shaped their views, their concerns about juveniles, their professional satisfactions and frustrations, and the future of the juvenile court.

1985. 245 pp. NCJ 99268

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book $29.00. Paperback $14.50.

Delinquency in Two Birth Cohorts—Executive Summary

P.E. Tracy, M.E. Wolfgang, and R.M. Figlio, Center for Studies in Criminal Law, University of Pennsylvania

Compares the results of two large-scale studies of delinquency: one that followed a birth cohort of boys born in 1945 from ages 10 to 18; the other that followed a group of boys and girls born in 1958 from ages 10 to 18. Both cohorts lived in Philadelphia during the study periods.

According to the authors, one of the most important findings in the 1945-cohort study, concerning chronic delinquency, was repeated in the 1958 cohort. Both studies confirmed that a small group of habitual serious offenders is responsible for a large portion of crime.

Other results showed the proportion of delinquents in each cohort to be extremely close; 34.9 percent of the youths in the earlier cohort had at least one police contact before they turned 18, while 33 percent of the males in the 1958 cohort had such contact. Each cohort indicated a relationship between race and delinquency and delinquency and socioeconomic status. Other variables that appeared related to delinquency were residential instability and scholastic achievement.

1985. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant no. 83-JN-AX-0006. 26 pp. NCJ 99854

■ **Document free. Check order no. 49.**

Guide to Juvenile Restitution

A.L. Schneider, ed.
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice

Provides nonprescriptive guidance for developing, implementing, and managing juvenile restitution programs. The manual presents decisionmaking options that are based on the experiences of existing juvenile restitution programs.

The guide discusses the most fundamental decisions that need to be made when planning a restitution program: program philosophy and goals, organizational structure, location within the juvenile justice system, and the target population.

The manual describes a variety of restitution program models including the financial/community service model, which is oriented toward offenders being financially accountable for their offenses and performing community service; the victim-offender mediation model, which focuses on victim-offender reconciliation; and the victim reparations model, which has offenders compensate their victims for financial losses resulting from the crimes.

To provide guidance to program implementation, the manual addresses community support, staffing, caseloads, restitution payments, volunteers, management information systems, and forms and written materials.

1985. 168 pp. Bibliography. Figures. Sample forms. NCJ 98466

■ **Document $12.50. Check order no. 46.**

The Impact of Deinstitutionalization on Recidivism and Secure Confinement of Status Offenders

A.L. Schneider
American Justice Institute

Reviews the impact of the movement to deinstitutionalize status offenders (DSO) which was initiated in the mid-1970's in an effort to reduce the number of juveniles who were held in secure confinement for misbehavior that would not be a crime if committed by an adult.

Findings, based on more than 70 empirical studies, showed no difference in recidivism between DSO and non-DSO youths. They also indicate that DSO program models vary extensively and that while commitment of status offenders to public correctional institutions has declined, their commitment to private institutions has increased.

Other findings indicate that as a result of prohibitions against confinement, many juveniles who might previously have been treated as status offenders are now treated as perpetrators of minor offenses. Also, some youths who most

need services are not receiving them. The author suggests providing services to juveniles whose behavior is noncriminal but troublesome.

1985. 25 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant no. 79-JN-AX-0013 (S.5). Exhibits. Footnotes. Bibliography. NCJ 99808

■ **Document free. Check order no. 50.**

The Youthful Sex Offender—The Rationale and Goals of Early Intervention and Treatment

F.H. Knopp, Prison Research Education Action Project

Discusses the rationale for early remedial intervention for juvenile sex offenders, guidelines for determining whether a juvenile's sexual behavior is normal or part of a pattern of sexually aggressive behavior, criteria for assessing risk, goals, and methods for treating juvenile sex offenders, and recommendations for State planning to address juvenile sex offenses.

The booklet identifies key issues in the clinical evaluation of a youth's sexual behavior. The issues help clinicians differentiate what may be normative sexual activity from nonaggressive sexual activity or from dangerous, sexually assaultive behavior. Guidelines are provided for assessing the offender's personality development, particularly in the context of the youth's family situation.

Four programs that have yielded a low number of recidivists are briefly described. The concluding section outlines steps in a State's planning for comprehensive, remedial intervention for juvenile sex offenders.

1985. 31 pp. References. Footnotes. NCJ 98967

Availability: Safer Society Press, 3049 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, NY 13224. Document $5.00. Price includes shipping and handling.

Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Moral Issues in Police Work

F.A. Elliston and M. Feldberg, eds.

Highlights and defines important ethical issues in police work. Fifteen essays by noted criminologists and philosophers address topics that encompass daily dilemmas faced by those in law enforcement.

Essays on police authority, discretion, and the police function examine the ethical rationale for using police force in a society dedicated to peace and the rationale for police authority and discretion in performing social services.

Six essays address the moral and legal appropriateness of the police use of deceptive tactics to solve or prevent crimes, with attention to undercover work and entrapment and privacy issues. Other essays deal with police use of force, deadly force, and police corruption.

1985. 304 pp. Chapter notes. Bibliography. Index. NCJ 99027

Availability: Rowman and Allanheld Publishers, Division of Littlefield, Adams and Company, 81 Adams Drive, Totowa, NJ 07512. Book $27.00. Paperback $13.95.

Patrol Deployment

M.J. Levine and J.T. McEwen

Discusses resource-allocation issues that affect patrol operations and demonstrates some of the mechanisms available for resolving them. Managers can use the report to select the method most suited to their department's situation.

Specifically, the report focuses on calculating the number of patrol officers needed to satisfy departmental service-delivery objectives and distributing those personnel across shifts and geographic boundaries. The report's five chapters are organized to guide the reader through the processes involved in patrol planning, from issue development through the resolution of single and multiple issues and modification of the patrol plan.

Also addressed are the concept and benefits of patrol planning, fundamentals of analyzing a patrol plan, analytical techniques, and key planning steps for resolving resource-allocation issues. Practical examples are given that are currently used by police departments contacted or visited during the research.

1985. 64 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Appendix. Exhibits. Tables. NCJ 99803

■ **Document $5.80. Check order no. 27.**

Targeting Law Enforcement Resources—The Career Criminal Focus

W.G. Gay, University Science Center

Presents an overview and guide to law enforcement career criminal programs.

Three basic types of career criminal programs are discussed in detail, based on information gathered in a telephone survey of 80 law enforcement agencies and onsite field visits to New York City, San Diego, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Kansas City, Missouri, Albuquerque, and West Covina, California.

Postarrest case enhancement and *warrant service* programs involve vigorous apprehension of those with outstanding warrants and increased attention to a case after an arrest has occurred. *Prearrest targeting*, on the other hand, focuses attention on career criminals *before* arrest by cultivating informants, conducting surveillance, and attempting to observe the commission of a crime.

The author also presents general guidelines for planning, developing, monitoring, and evaluating a career criminal program.

1985. 74 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Charts. Annotated bibliography. NCJ 100129

■ **Document $5.80. Check order no. 28.**

System policy and planning

Costs of crime. Financial management. Laws and statutes. Planning and evaluation. Privacy issues.

The Criminal Justice System and Blacks

D. Georges-Abeyie, ed.

Presents original and reprinted reports of current research findings and theory on the relationships among crime, victimization, justice, and race.

Chapters address black and white attitudes toward criminal justice issues; statistics on black crime and victimization; homicide involving black perpetrators and victims; minority group involvement in juvenile crime; differential processing and sentencing disparities; and inherent biases within the criminal justice system.

The book also discusses race differences in crime commission, arrest rates, sentencing, and postsentencing treatment; institutional adjustment; and the importance of inmate education programs in the rehabilitation of the predominantly black, poor, and undereducated inmate population.

Policy implications of the increasing percentage of minorities in prison populations and recent advocacy of harsher, more punitive criminal justice practices are also addressed.

1984. 351 pp. Chapter abstracts. Chapter notes. Tables. NCJ 98968

Availability: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 435 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014. Paperback $20.00.

Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

Elder Neglect and Abuse—An Annotated Bibliography

T.F. Johnson, J.G. O'Brien, and M.F. Hudson, eds.

Offers human service professionals an annotated 144-item bibliography and a 205-item unannotated bibliography concerning materials on elder abuse and neglect written since 1975, and a directory that provides the names, addresses, and phone numbers for organizations serving older persons.

The annotated bibliography lists books, book chapters, journal articles, popular press articles, investigative committee reports, hearings, conference proceedings, prepared statements, testimonies, research reports, monographs, pamphlets, plays, professional papers, and unpublished manuscripts. Annotations contain each publication's topic, objectives, methods, findings, and conclusions. The unannotated bibliography contains a selected professional bibliography, newspaper articles, and lists of State and Federal publications.

1985. 242 pp. Appendix. NCJ 99135

Availability: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881. Book $35.00.

The Male Batterer

D.J. Sonkin, D. Martin, and L.E.A. Walker

Examines issues concerning men who batter women, the social attitudes that condone violence, the psychological characteristics of the typical batterer, and treatment methods—particularly therapeutic group sessions—that have helped batterers stop their violent behavior.

The book reviews the battered-woman's movement, feminist research on wife beating, the role of sexist stereotypes in domestic violence, and the response of the criminal justice system. Other topics include standardized tests to corroborate clinical observations, causes of battering, and domestic violence among military personnel.

The authors outline methods for helping batterers establish and sustain relationships without violence. They present styles of questioning and vocabulary conducive to working with batterers. Separate chapters focus on therapeutic approaches to battered women and present a plan for developing counseling services for male batterers.

1985. 270 pp. References. Appendixes. Index. NCJ 99377

Availability: Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. Book $24.95.

Rights of Crime Victims

J.H. Stark and H.W. Goldstein

Offers an introduction to the kinds of problems faced by crime victims and the victim rights specified by various jurisdictions.

Using a question-answer format, chapters discuss recent legislation and litigation bearing on the rights of crime victims. They address victims' rights to participate in the criminal justice system, to receive compensation or restitution, to bring civil actions for damages against the criminal and third parties, to share in profits from the criminal's depictions of the crime, to be free of victim or witness intimidation, and to resolve disputes outside the traditional justice system.

Other chapters address the rights of elderly victims, domestic violence victims, and rape victims. Appendixes contain a State-by-State analysis of victim compensation laws and compensation programs, suggestions for retaining an attorney, a list of dispute resolution centers, and citations for domestic violence laws.

1985. 447 pp. Appendixes. Chapter notes. NCJ 99049

Availability: American Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. Paperback $5.95. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

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Meetings & Conferences

April

Apr. 11 Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Private Prisons: Threat or Opportunity?
Contact: Tony G. Poveda, Criminal Justice Program, State University of New York at Plattsburgh, NY 12901 (518–564–3302).

May

May 15–17 New Orleans, LA

Fourth National Conference on Sexual Victimization of Children.
Contact: Conference Coordinator, Division of Child Protection, Children's Hospital National Medical Center, Room R-123, 111 Michigan Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20010 (202–745–5682).

June

June 3–8 Denver, CO

Third National Conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution.
Contact: Janet Rifkin, The Mediation Project, 127 Hasbrouck Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (413–545–2462).

June 4–6 Boston, MA

Residential Care Alternatives.
Contact: Lisa Kaplan, Community Program Innovations, P.O. Box 2066, Danvers, MA 01923 (617–774–0815).

June 4–6 Richmond, KY

National Conference for Women: Professional Development and Advancement in Health and Human Services, Corrections, and Criminal Justice.
Contact: Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475 (606–622–1155).

June 11–14 Washington, DC

National Association of Legal Investigators Annual Conference.
Fee: $125. Contact: Julius Bombet, P.O. Box 3158, Baton Rouge, LA 70821 (504–383–8851).

July

July 6–9 Cincinnati, OH

41st Correctional Education Association International Conference.
Fee: $75. Contact: Janis Lane, Correctional Pre-Release Center, P.O. Box 209, Orient, OH 43146 (614–877–4361).

July 9–13 Lake Buena Vista, FL

World Congress of Victimology—Victims and the Professions: Creating New Orientations and Services.
Contact: World Congress, 2333 N. Vernon St., Arlington, VA 22207 (703–528–8872).

July 13–18 Hamilton, Ontario

27th Annual Institute on Addiction Studies.
Contact: Kathryn Irwin, Course Administrator, Alcohol and Drug Concerns, Inc., 11 Progress Ave., Suite 200, Scarborough, Ontario, M1P 4S7 Canada (416–293–3400).

September

Sep. 6–10 Denver, CO

24th Annual International Association of Women Police Training Conference.
Contact: Carol Yates, Conference Director, P.O. Box 13916, Denver, CO 80201–3916.

October

Oct. 1–3 Lexington, KY

Second Annual National Correctional Trainers
Conference: Translating Policy Into Action. Contact: Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475 (606–622–1155).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

May

May 5–8 Jacksonville, FL

Police Media Relations.
Fee: $325. Contact: Director of Police Programs, Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904–646–2722).

May 5–9 Evanston, IL

Field Training Officer Program.
Fee: $400. Contact: Northwestern University Traffic Institute (TI), P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (312–491–5476 or toll free 800–323–4011).

May 5–9 Jacksonville, FL

Police Planning Officer Seminar.
Fee: $325. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 5–9 University Park, PA

Police Supervisor Inservice Training Institute.
Fee: $325. Contact: Edwin J. Donovan, The Pennsylvania State University, S–159 Human Development, University Park, PA 16802 (814–863–0277).

May 5–9 Washington, DC

Trainers Institute: Community Conflict Resolution Programs.
Contact: Terry Amsler, Community Board Center for Policy and Training, 149 Ninth St., San Francisco, CA 94103 (415–552–1250).

May 5–16 University Park, PA

Expanding Potential Through Excellence in Training: Police Executive Development Institute.
Fee: $695. Contact: James R. Horner, Director, Police Executive Development Institutes, The Pennsylvania State University, S–159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802 (814–863–0262).

May 6–7 Hartford, CT

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: Saint Publications (SP), P.O. Box 76, Austinburg, OH 44010.

May 6–7 Toledo, OH

Defensive Driving.
Fee: $125. Contact: Jeanne L. Klein, Criminal Justice Training Center (CJTC), 945 S. Detroit Ave., Toledo, OH 43614 (419–382–5665).

May 6–8 San Francisco, CA

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
Contact: Richard Tsina, Vice Chairman, Continuing Education in Engineering, University of California at Berkeley, CA 94720 (415–642–4151).

May 7–8 Oak Creek, WI

Law Enforcement Training Liability.
Fee: $50. Contact: Milwaukee Area Technical College, Police Training Center, 6665 S. Howell Ave., Oak Creek, WI 53154 (414–768–5725).

May 8–9 Chicago, IL

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Tuition: $100. Contact: National Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 1435, Santa Rosa, CA 95402 (707–545–3355).

May 8–9 Detroit, MI

Terrorism: Planning for Tomorrow's Threat Today.
Fee: $135. Contact: Paul S. Embert, School of Criminal Justice (SCJ), 560 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824–1118 (517–355–9648).

May 8–9 Minneapolis, MN

Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment: Victims and Offenders.
Contact: Dorothy Molis, Forensic Mental Health Associates (FMHA), 29 Linwood St., Webster, MA 01570 (617–943–3581).

May 8–9 Toledo, OH

Rape Crisis Intervention.
Fee: $105. Contact: see May 6–7, CJTC.

May 11–14 Chicago, IL

Appellate Court Administration.
Tuition: $415. Contact: Institute for Court Management (ICM), 1331 17th St., Suite 402, Denver, CO 80202 (303–293–3063).

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events. All events announced are directly related to criminal/juvenile justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies. Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to NCJRS Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

May 12–14 Jacksonville, FL

Automated Manpower Allocation Seminar.
Fee: $295. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 12–23 Jacksonville, FL

Advanced Drug Law Enforcement.
Fee: $475. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 12–23 Louisville, KY

Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.
Tuition: $550. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI), School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502–588–6987).

May 13 Grand Rapids, MI

Women in Criminal Justice.
Fee: $60. Contact: see May 8–9, SCJ.

May 13 Toledo, OH

Surveillance.
Fee: $90. Contact: see May 6–7, CJTC.

May 13–14 Omaha, NE

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 6–7, SP.

May 13–16 Washington, DC

Conflict Manager Training Institutes for Community Mediators and Staff.
Contact: see May 5–9, Community Board Center.

May 14–16 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Undercover Operations.
Fee: $170 in-State, $190 out-of-State. Contact: Commander William H. Dunman, Center on Organized Crime, 4300 NW. 36th St., Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319 (305–733–6256).

May 14–16 Orlando, FL

Managing the Detective Unit.
Fee: $150. Contact: Robert L. Milke, Director, Governmental Services Program, Valencia Community College (VCC), P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802, (305–299–5000 ext. 3265).

May 16–18 Orlando, FL

Police and Fire: Elevated Victim Rescue Operations.
Fee: $100. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

May 17 Toledo, OH

Stress Management.
Fee: $115. Contact: see May 6–7, CJTC.

May 18–23 Annapolis, MD

Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction.
Tuition: $590. Contact: see May 11–14, ICM.

May 18–24 Winchester, VA

Providing Protective Services.
Tuition: $2,100. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Rt. 2, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703–955–1128).

May 19–21 Huntsville, TX

Fundamental Hostage/Barricade Negotiations and Tactics.
Fee: $125. Contact: Criminal Justice Center (CJC), Police Academy, attn.: Training Officer, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341–2296 (409–294–1669/70).

May 19–21 Huntsville, TX

Police Disarming Techniques Instructor Course.
Fee: $225. Contact: see May 19–21 above, CJC.

May 19–21 Jacksonville, FL

Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.
Fee: $325. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 19–21 Lansing, MI

Violence, Death, and Children.
Fee: $190. Contact: see May 8–9, SCJ.

May 19–21 New York, NY

26th Annual New York Polygraph Seminar.
Contact: The National Training Center of Polygraph Science, Suite 1400, 200 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019 (212–PLaza 5–5241).

May 19–23 Evanston, IL

Vehicle Dynamics.
Fee: $350. Contact: see May 5–9, TI.

May 19–23 Jacksonville, FL

Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.
Fee: $450. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 19–23 Jacksonville, FL

Seminar for the Field Training Officer.
Fee: $325. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 19–23 Jacksonville, FL

Seminar for the Police Training Officer.
Fee: $325. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 20–21 Milwaukee, WI

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 6–7, SP.

May 21–22 Jacksonville, FL

Psychological Screening.
Fee: $250. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 21–23 Hurst, TX

Sexual Assault Theory and Prevention.
Tuition: $150. Contact: Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (ICJS), Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666–4610 (512–245–3031).

May 21–23 Orlando, FL

Combating Street Crime.
Fee: $135. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

May 22–23 Huntsville, TX

Advance Hostage/Barricade Negotiations and Tactics.
Fee: $95. Contact: see May 19–21, CJC.

May 22–23 Huntsville, TX

Police Baton Instructor Course.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 19–21, CJC.

May 22–23 Rapid City, SD

Assessment and Treatment of Juvenile and Adult Sex Offenders: A Medico-Legal Approach.
Contact: see May 8–9, FMHA.

May 26–28 Jacksonville, FL

Supervising the Field Training Officer Program.
Fee: $295. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

May 28–30 Huntsville, TX

21st Annual Interagency Workshop: Violent Crime.
Fee: $80 in-State, $175 out-of-State. $15 audit. Contact: Correctional Training Programs, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341–2296 (409–294–1695).

May 28–30 Orlando, Fl

Police Use of Deadly Force.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

June

June 1–4 Philadelphia, PA

Victim-Witness Programs for Juvenile Courts.
Contact: see May 11–14, ICM.

June 1–6 Reno, NV

Basic Juvenile Justice Management Institute.
Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702–784–4836).

June 2–3 Houston, TX

Contemporary Terrorism.
Tuition: $350. Contact: see May 18–24, Richard W. Kobetz.

June 2–6 Evanston, IL

Basic Hostage Negotiation.
Fee: $400. Contact: see May 5–9, TI.

June 2–6 Jacksonville, FL

DWI Instructor.
Fee: $325. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

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June 2–13 Jacksonville, FL

Basic Drug Law Enforcement.
Fee: $475. Contact: see May 5–8, IPTM.

June 2–13 Orlando, FL

Contemporary Crime Scene Technology.
Fee: $525. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

June 3–4 Charleston, WV

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 6–7, SP.

June 3–5 Evanston, IL

Legal Liability for Police Administrators.
Fee: $350. Contact: see May 5–9, TI.

June 4–5 Boston, MA

Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment: Victims and Offenders.
Contact: see May 8–9, FMHA.

June 5–6 Omaha, NE

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
Tuition: $350. Contact: see May 18–24, Richard W. Kobetz.

June 8–20 Reno, NV

Summer College: Juvenile Justice.
Contact: see June 1–6, NCJJ.

June 9–13 Louisville, KY

Community Initiatives in Crime Prevention.
Tuition: $325. Contact: see May 12–23, NCPI.

June 10–11 Boise, ID

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 6–7, SP.

June 10–13 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Contraband Interdiction—Detecting and Searching Vehicles, Aircraft, and Vessels.
Fee: $170 in-State, $190 out-of-State. Contact: see May 14–16, Center on Organized Crime.

June 12–13 Bismarck, ND

Sexual Abuse: Child Victims and Adult Survivors.
Contact: see May 8–9, FMHA.

June 15–20 Reno, NV

Family Law and Domestic Relations Issues.
Contact: see June 1–6, NCJJ.

June 16–17 Winchester, VA

Hostage Negotiations.
Tuition: $350. Contact: see May 18–24, Richard W. Kobetz.

June 16–20 Louisville, KY

Advanced Crime Prevention.
Tuition: $325. Contact: see May 12–23, NCPI.

June 17–18 Cedar Rapids, IA

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 6–7, SP.

June 17–20 Orlando, FL

Sieges at Correctional Facilities.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

June 17–20 San Francisco, CA

Dynamics of Conflict—Skills Training for Mediators.
Contact: see May 5–9, Community Board Center.

June 19 Toledo, OH

Legal and Civil Liability Update for Law Enforcement Officers.
Fee: $89. Contact: see May 6–7, CJTC.

June 21–22 Orlando, FL

Kinesic Interrogation Techniques for Law Enforcement Officers.
Fee: $195. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

June 22–25 Snowmass, CO

Managing Cases in Juvenile Courts.
Contact: see May 11–14, ICM.

June 23–25 Louisville, KY

Retraining/NCPI Graduates.
Tuition: $250. Contact: see May 12–23, NCPI.

June 23–27 Orlando, FL

Hostage Negotiations and Crisis Management.
Fee: $165. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

June 24–25 Detroit, MI

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see May 6–7, SP.

June 26–27 Atlantic City, NJ

Child Sexual Assault: Rape, Incest, and Molestation—The Psychology of the Offender.
Contact: see May 8–9, FMHA.

June 30–July 2 Orlando, FL

Arson Detection and Investigation.
Fee: $75. Contact: see May 14–16, VCC.

Special Services and Announcements

August 12—8:00 p.m.

Third Annual National Night Out. Nationwide crime watch/crime prevention demonstration. Organizations/towns interested in participating should contact National Town Watch Association, Night Out, P.O. Box 769, Havertown, PA 19083 (215–649–6662).

Correctional Supervisors Correspondence Course.
Fee: $40 plus $3 postage and handling. Contact: William J. Taylor, Assistant Director, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., L–208, College Park, MD 20740 (301–699–7650).

Deadly Force and the Police Officer. Independent study course. Fee: $95. Contact: see May 5–9, TI.

Police and Law Enforcement, an annual review of law enforcement issues, is currently accepting papers for Volume 5. Final papers are due May 1, 1986, and are expected to be 20 to 40 pages long. Authors should send prospective papers or detailed abstracts to Dr. Daniel Kennedy, Center for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Detroit, 4001 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit, MI 48221 (313–927–1305).

Call for organizations to host probation and parole officer training. The American Probation and Parole Association is presenting courses throughout the U.S. and Canada on assessment and treatment of the child abuse victim and abuser for professional probation and parole officers. If your agency, association, or group wishes to host training in this area, contact Norman L. Helber, P.O. Box 638, Woodbury, NJ 08096 (609–853–3616).

Juvenile restitution host site training update

The Restitution, Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) program allows restitution personnel to receive onsite training at host sites specially chosen by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The following are the remaining opportunities for host site training for 1986:

April 16 Waterloo, IA
Restitution and Community Services Work Program, Black Hawk County Juvenile Court Services

April 17–18 Quincy, MA
The Restitution Program (EARN-IT) of the District Court of East Norfolk

June 5–6 Dallas, TX
Juvenile Restitution Program, Dallas County Juvenile Department

June 5–6 Ventura, CA
Juvenile Restitution Project, Ventura County Corrections Services Agency

June 19–20 Quincy, MA
The Restitution Program (EARN-IT) of the District Court of East Norfolk

A $100 tuition fee to the host site is reimbursable through technical assistance vouchers. For further information on the host site program, contact H. Ted Rubin, Institute for Court Management, 1331 17th Street, Denver, CO 80202, 303–293–3063. For further information on the RESTTA program, contact the National Restitution Resource Center at 800–638–8736.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP

Alfred S. Regnery, Administrator

OJJDP sponsors juvenile justice training for police

Juveniles—whether as offenders or victims—consume a major portion of police time—a minimum of 50 percent for patrol officers. Yet juvenile law enforcement matters are generally poorly understood and often overlooked in the planning and operation of departmentwide services.

To remedy this situation, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, under the sponsorship of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), has been presenting two types of training programs to improve police services to juveniles: an *executive-level* training program in the management of juvenile justice law enforcement for policymakers—primarily chiefs of police, sheriffs, and their key aides—and a *practitioner-oriented* program on investigating child abuse and exploitation.

The first—Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY for short)—seeks to help law enforcement agencies and communities improve police productivity, raise the level of police services to juveniles, and integrate juvenile services into other law enforcement activities.

The second—Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Training Program—seeks to diminish the incidence of unrecognized child abuse and neglect in law enforcement contacts.

The need

Many major police service areas directly involve young people:

- *Disturbances*. Peace-keeping activities consume up to 40 percent of police patrol time.
- *Family violence incidents*. About 20 percent involve parent-child disputes; the remainder have a direct impact on children, who are almost always present.
- *Home burglaries*. Up to 30 percent of break-ins are committed by juveniles, especially during the school year by truants.
- *Vandalism*. Nearly all acts of vandalism are juvenile related.
- *Elderly complaints*. Founded or unfounded, these are primarily directed against juveniles.
- *Traffic enforcement*. From monitoring school crossings to managing routine traffic, police deal with many juvenile violators of pedestrian and vehicular laws.

Police officers' performance during contacts with juveniles is particularly critical because of its effect on the future attitudes of young people toward law enforcement and justice.

POLICY training

The POLICY concepts are based on a generally recognized model of policing known as ICAP—Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program. ICAP is a productivity-oriented program in use by several hundred police jurisdictions nationally and internationally. It was developed and tested over an 8-year period by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

POLICY training areas include identification, intervention, and enforcement techniques for use with special juvenile populations—specifically serious habitual offenders, youth gangs, drug/alcohol-involved youth, and physically and sexually abused or neglected children.

Basic POLICY training focuses on:

- The organizational structures and service management strategies that will make the police agency more effective in dealing with juveniles.
- Strategies for receiving referrals, setting priorities for response, and ensuring adequate service delivery.
- Crime analysis as a tool for detecting juvenile offenses, for increasing departmental proficiency in dealing with them, and for implementing prevention strategies.
- Law enforcement strategies for detecting and apprehending serious juvenile offenders and for dealing with street gangs and other disruptive groups.
- The implications of recent court decisions regarding police liability for detention.
- Investigative and policing techniques for addressing sexual and other forms of child abuse.
- Ways to identify and obtain supplemental resources for juvenile services in the local community and department.

POLICY II

Because of the enthusiastic response to the POLICY program, OJJDP is now sponsoring a followup program—POLICY II, which demonstrates, step-by-step, how to implement the management principles presented in POLICY I.

The major topic areas explored in POLICY II are:

- Improving police productivity in juvenile justice matters.
- Developing policy statements and procedures for juvenile operations.
- Exploring directed patrol activities as an alternative to preventive or random patrol.
- Assessing training needs, developing training strategies, and implementing training programs.

Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques

In January 1984, a new law enforcement training program was launched by FLETC under OJJDP sponsorship. The Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Training Program is designed for full-time law enforcement investigators who have responsibility for cases involving child abuse, sexual exploitation of children, "kiddie" pornography, and missing children.

Among the topics addressed are:

- Behavior patterns of pedophiles.
- Techniques for investigating injuries.
- Techniques for interviewing victims and offenders.
- Child pornography undercover operations.
- Case preparation and coordination with prosecutors.
- Investigation of missing-children cases.

How to participate in law enforcement training

Training takes place at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, on the Georgia coast, or at regional sites as indicated below. The cost of tuition, room, and board is provided through an OJJDP grant to FLETC. Candidates are selected from qualified persons who apply to OJJDP for admission. The criteria differ for each type of program.

POLICY I. Priority for this 3-day program for enforcement policymakers is given to police chiefs and sheriffs, but applications from subordinates who head units with policymaking authority are also considered. Glynco training will take place July 21–24. Regional training is available May 5–8 in New York, July 7–10 in Alaska, Aug. 4–7 in Iowa, and Sep. 8–11 in Texas.

POLICY II. Applications for this 4-day program are accepted only from those departments whose executives have attended the POLICY I seminar. The applicant may be the same executive or a midlevel supervisor, juvenile unit commander, or training officer having departmental support in implementing the techniques presented in the training. Glynco training will take place June 17–26. Regional training is available Aug. 4–7 in Arizona and Oct. 27–31 in Indiana.

Child Abuse and Exploitation Training. The 4-day program is open to full-time sworn officers with authority to arrest. Applicants are selected on the basis of current duties with respect to child abuse and sexual exploitation cases and availability of course dates. Priority is given to staff of departments whose executives have attended POLICY I. Training sessions in Glynco are May 19–23, Aug. 18–22, and Sep. 22–25. Regional training will take place in New Jersey June 2–5, in Alaska July 7–10, and in New York Oct. 20–24.

Further details and registration forms for all three seminars may be obtained by writing:

Ron Laney
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 700
Washington, DC 20531
202–724–5940

A copy of the manual used by POLICY seminar participants—*POLICY—A Manual for Improving Productivity* (NCJ 97979)—may be obtained free by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS at 800–638–8736 or writing the clearinghouse at Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Introducing the New Pride Training Manual

NP

—the complete manual from OJJDP that will help your juvenile justice agency implement a successful delinquency program in your community.

Project New Pride reintegrates delinquent youth into their communities by helping them acquire an education, a job, and self-respect. It was begun in Denver in 1973 and has since been replicated in sites throughout the country.

The New Pride Training Manual takes you step by step through the organization and operation of each part of a New Pride program. Its six modules contain 250 pages of information and instruction, 66 overhead transparencies, sample forms, model program flow charts, and appendixes containing resource lists, information on entrepreneurship and tips on finding funding.

The New Pride Training Manual is the *most comprehensive* total program training package available. It's been thoroughly tested with juvenile justice practitioners—*it's a training tool that works.*

The manual costs $100 postpaid. It comes in a three-ring binder for easy use, with the color-coded transparencies inserted in protective pockets at the end of each module.

To order the New Pride Training Manual, check no. 43 on the back cover order form.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

presents...

The National Restitution Training Series

Eight videotapes for juvenile restitution administrators and practitioners

These videotapes give practical information on every facet of restitution, from the broadest questions of goals and philosophy to how to implement a restitution program.

You can use the series to train your staff...orient volunteers...or introduce restitution to court officials, community leaders, and the media.

The National Restitution Training Series was developed by leading experts in juvenile restitution through the Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) program, sponsored by OJJDP. Each 1-hour program consists of a presentation before an audience of practitioners.

How to order the National Restitution Training Series

You can order the tapes separately or as a set. There is a discount if you order the entire series. With each order of an entire series, we will enclose a copy of the *Guide to Juvenile Restitution*—the leading practitioners' handbook in the restitution field.

The videotapes are available in VHS, Beta, or ¾-inch format. To order individual tapes, check the desired programs above and indicate the desired format and price on the reverse side.

- ☐ **Approaches to Restitution Programming**
  Anne L. Schneider, Ph.D., Oklahoma State University
  NCJ 100135
- ☐ **Program Components and Processes**
  Andrew Klein, Quincy (Massachusetts) District Court
  NCJ 100136
- ☐ **Managing Restitution Programs**
  H. Ted Rubin, Institute For Court Management
  NCJ 100137
- ☐ **Restitution: Does It Work? Research Findings and Their Policy Implications**
  Peter R. Schneider, Ph.D., Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
  NCJ 100138
- ☐ **Legal Issues in Restitution Programming**
  Howard Feinman, Attorney at Law
  NCJ 100139
- ☐ **Victim-Offender Mediation**
  Gary Howard, Dallas County (Texas) Juvenile Department
  Andrew Klein, Quincy (Massachusetts) District Court
  NCJ 100140
- ☐ **Measuring Program Success: How To Get Useful Evaluations for Your Juvenile Restitution Program**
  Anne L. Schneider, Ph.D., Oklahoma State University
  NCJ 100141
- ☐ **Management Information Systems: Strategies and Choices for Juvenile Restitution Programs**
  Keith Bumsted, National Center for State Courts
  NCJ 100142

The National Restitution Training Series

The Technical Assistance Voucher program

Every jurisdiction served by a juvenile court is eligible to receive vouchers that can be exchanged for technical assistance. The National Restitution Training Series tapes qualify as "technical assistance" under this definition.

You may be reimbursed for the price you paid for the National Restitution Training Series videotapes by submitting the packing slip that accompanies the tapes, plus your request for reimbursement under the Technical Assistance Voucher program, to:

Dr. Gordon Bazemore
RESTTA Technical Assistance Coordinator
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
1777 North California Boulevard
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

For further information on the Technical Assistance Voucher program, contact Dr. Bazemore at 415–939–6666.

How to order (continued)

Desired format for individual tapes:
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For the entire series, check the desired format below and note the price (NCJ 100134).

☐ VHS $350 ☐ Beta $350 ☐ ¾-inch $480 **$_____**

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
The National Restitution Training Series
Department F-ADC
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Announcing...

Private sector programs in corrections: A new NCJRS data base

Throughout the country, State and local governments are facing important decisions regarding the involvement of the private sector in providing correctional services.

To help legislators and administrators deal with these issues, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS has been collecting information on existing private sector correctional programs—both profitmaking and nonprofit. The information has been entered into a special Privatization Program Data Base.

The data base currently contains descriptions of close to 50 innovative programs—including reentry programs, halfway houses, detention and alcohol treatment centers, community-based programs, juvenile facilities, and prisons.

For each program, details have been entered regarding staffing, the budget, clients served, and unique characteristics of the operation.

NCJRS has been providing customized searches of the data base to legislators, researchers, and officials who want to know what's being done, where, and by whom. The information has been used in a variety of ways.

For instance, in the past few months State and local administrators have used the information to contact sponsoring agencies in other jurisdictions to find out how well the programs are working. And one investment company was able to research opportunities to invest in companies entering the corrections field.

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS wants to ensure that the information in the Privatization Program Data Base is always current. Accordingly, it is soliciting new information now from private and sponsoring agencies.

If you are aware of correctional programs managed by the private sector, write to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Attention Privatization Program Data Base, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Please provide as much of the following information as you can: program name, agency name, and name, address, and telephone number of the contact person. An information specialist will call directly to obtain details.

For information on obtaining a search of the data base, call Tim Matthews, NCJRS Corrections Specialist, at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

NCJRS helps court staff order information products

To make it easy for people to find out and order what's available from NCJRS in their particular fields, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS now provides special order forms.

The first to be made available is *Courts Publications and Information Services*. Others are in preparation.

The new form contains an annotated listing of court-related National Institute of Justice publications, topical searches and bibliographies from the NCJRS data base, titles in the Research in Brief series, Criminal Justice Book Summaries, International Book Summaries, NCJRS Monthly Accessions Lists, and Crime File and other Institute-sponsored videotapes.

To obtain a free copy of *Courts Publications and Information Services*, check no. 60 on the back cover.

NCJRS distributes report of child molestation symposium

NCJRS is distributing free copies of *Protecting Our Children: The Fight Against Molestation*. The 250-page report contains the text of keynote addresses and panel presentations from a 4-day symposium sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1984.

The symposium brought together legislators and professionals from law, criminal justice, medicine, and other fields. Among the issues addressed were children's rights legislation, treatment of the victim, treatment of the offender, and public education and prevention.

To obtain a copy of *Protecting Our Children*, write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Ask for NCJ 100127.

BJS Special Report examines crime reporting

Only about 35 percent of the crimes counted by the 1983 National Crime Survey were reported to the police, according to a new BJS Special Report, *Reporting Crimes to the Police*.

The report examines in detail the 1983 reporting levels for different kinds of crimes, the connection between the seriousness of a crime and its likelihood of being reported, which victims are more likely to report crimes, and the reasons people don't report crimes.

To obtain a free copy of this report (NCJ 99432), check no. 55 on the back cover.

Calling NCJRS?

You can call toll free from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST Monday through Friday by using the following telephone numbers:

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS	800–851–3420
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	800–638–8736
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse	800–732–3277

Callers in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska should call 301–251–5500.

After 8 p.m. EST, all callers may dial 301–251–5500 to order free documents or to leave a message on our answering devices for next-day followup by a specialist.

Announcing...

NCJRS mailing list can be purchased

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Registered User List can be purchased by publishers, professional associations, and other organizations that wish to target their offerings to criminal justice audiences.

The list—or subsets of it representing specific position levels, organizational affiliations, interest areas, or geographic regions—may be purchased for one-time use.

The NCJRS Registered User List costs $30 per 1,000 names, with a $90 minimum. Purchasers of the entire list of 50,000 names pay only $28.50 per 1,000 names.

NCJRS furnishes the list in 4-across Cheshire format labels in 5-digit numerical ZIP code order. Pressure-sensitive labels, also in ZIP code order, are available for an additional charge of $5 per 1,000.

NCJRS requires prospective purchasers of the list to submit a sample of the mailing piece with the purchase request. If the mailing piece would not be of interest to criminal justice professionals, NCJRS retains the right not to sell the list.

For those groups who have valuable information to present to the criminal justice community, however, the list offers direct access to a wide readership.

NCJRS honors the wishes of individuals who have asked not to be solicited by others, so some names are deleted when the labels are printed.

For more details and instructions on ordering the list, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420.

The new **DRI**

DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX

1972-1984

the microfiche guide to the NCJRS data base

The new cumulative *DRI* is an unparalleled research and reference tool. It indexes the entire National Institute of Justice/NCJRS collection—more than 75,000 items—accessioned between 1972 and 1984.

The *DRI* contains brief descriptions and full bibliographic data for each document, listed in accession number order. Accompanying indexes by title, personal name, and subject make it easy for researchers and practitioners to locate needed citations. The new *DRI* replaces earlier versions—the 1972–1978 cumulative edition as well as 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 *Supplements*.

Librarians can use the *DRI* to identify documents for their users to borrow via interlibrary loan. Researchers and other information seekers can save many hours they might have spent visiting libraries and poring through bibliographies.

And online DIALOG searchers of NCJRS can use the *DRI* indexes to help them conduct more efficient searches.

The complete *DRI* comprises 190 microfiche at a 48 x reduction ratio—the equivalent of more than 50,000 pages. The fiche are color-coded by type—Document Citations, Subject Index, Title Index, and Personal Name Index—and are inserted into a three-ring binder for easy use.

The price is only $94.00.

To order the *DRI*, check no. 45 on the back cover.

For more information, write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS toll free at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

NJ ncjrs information services

Prison violence bibliography offers 120 citations

The effects of crowding, prison assault rates, causal theories, characteristics of violent inmates, riots, prison gangs, and environmental/architectural factors affecting prison violence are among the topics in a new topical bibliography, *Prison violence*.

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS publication contains 120 citations and abstracts on these and many other issues related to prison violence.

The bibliography costs $17.50 and may be purchased by checking no. 42 on the back cover.

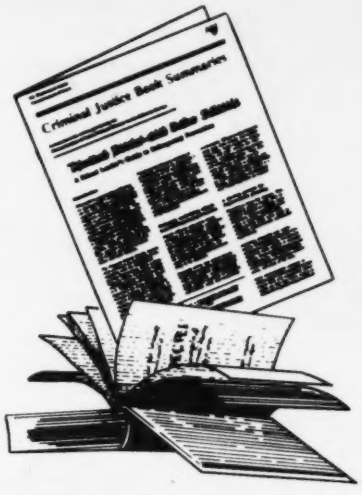
BJS issues report on weapons use during crimes

During the 10-year period between 1973 and 1982, approximately 37 percent of all violent crimes were committed by assailants armed with weapons. Half of all robberies, a third of all assaults, and a fourth of all rapes were committed by armed offenders.

These findings appear in the Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report titled *The Use of Weapons in Committing Crime*. Other issues addressed are the extent of use of different types of weapons in specific violent crimes and the effect on the successful completion of the crimes. The report is based on the National Crime Survey.

For a free copy of *The Use of Weapons in Committing Crime* (NCJ 99643), check order no. 53.

NOW! Six new
Criminal Justice Book Summaries



For busy professionals who want to keep up to date but don't have time to read the whole book. . .

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS offers six new four-page summaries that distill the contents of important new criminal justice publications.

Criminal Justice Book Summaries save you time and money. In a few minutes you can obtain the information it would have taken you many hours to obtain from the full book.

Here are the newest titles, selected by criminal justice experts and professionally summarized just for you.

The Family Secret: Domestic Violence in America

Who are the women in shelters for abused women? Who are the men who batter? And what happens to their children? This summary explains the dynamics of family violence and the option shelters offer.

William A. Stacey and Anson Shupe. Published by Beacon Press, 1983.

Child Abuse and Neglect: A Guidebook for Educators and Community Leaders

Practical suggestions for educators who are developing a policy for handling child abuse and neglect. Reporting and confidentiality issues are addressed as well as the signs exhibited by children who have been abused or neglected.

Edsel L. Erickson, Alan McEvoy, Nicholas D. Colucci, Jr. Published by Learning Publications, Inc., 1984.

Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections

Puts criminological theory into the work world of the juvenile justice practitioner. The intervention programs discussed are among the best-known and most widely used.

James O. Finckenauer. Published by Academic Press, Inc., 1984.

Victims of Crime and Violence: The APA Task Force Final Report

Describes victims of crime and violence, the psychological aspects of victimization, and public and legal policies. Special emphasis is given to the relationship between psychology and law.

American Psychological Association, 1984.

Word Processing in the Courts

Step-by-step guide to selection of a word processing system: the feasibility study, cost-benefit analysis, the call for bids and evaluation of responses, hardware and software options, and implementation.

National Center for State Courts and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984.

Risk Analysis and the Security Survey

Offers theoretical and practical help for security practitioners. A good beginning guide to risk analysis in corporate and institutional settings.

James F. Broder. Published by Butterworth Publishers, 1984.

Criminal Justice Book Summaries are only $5 each. To order these six new summaries, check nos. 29 through 34 on the back cover.

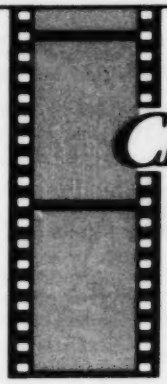
You can save money by ordering all six plus the next six to be produced in 1986. You will receive 12 for only $55, the cost of 11. Check order no. 35 to receive the discounted price for 12 Summaries.

The following previously announced titles are still available. To order or to obtain a descriptive flyer, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420.

Beyond Crime NCJ 95709
All They Can Do NCJ 95706
Community Work Service With Felons NCJ 95710
Repeat Offender Program Experiment NCJ 95707
Success on Parole NCJ 95708
St. Louis Conundrum NCJ 95711
Computers in Criminal Justice NCJ 95712
Establishment of a Foot Patrol Program NCJ 95713
Retraining Adult Sex Offenders NCJ 95714
Design Guide for Secure Adult Correctional Facilities NCJ 95715
Toward Better and Safer Schools NCJ 95716
Survey of Adolescent Sex Offenses in New York NCJ 95717

NIJ ncjrs information services

Announcing...



If you haven't ordered your CRIME FILE videotapes—

Now's the time. Simply fill in the form below and send in, with payment, to:

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Crime File, Dept. F-ACU
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

CRIME FILE is a spontaneous, unrehearsed 22-part videotape series sponsored by the National Institute of Justice through a grant to the Police Foundation. Each 28 1/2-minute program is designed to stimulate discussion about crime and its consequences.

James Q. Wilson selected all topics and guests for CRIME FILE. The opinions expressed are solely those of the participants. CRIME FILE was produced at WETACOM, Inc., of WETA, a PBS station in Washington D.C.

CRIME FILE Order Form

CRIME FILE videotapes are available in three formats: VHS, Beta, and 3/4 inch.

To order the entire series, skip to line X below. To order individual tapes, check the desired programs below and enter the total number checked, desired format, and total price at the end. Then go to line X to enter the postage and handling charge.

A complete set of study guides accompanies each order. Extra sets cost $5.00. To order, see line Y below.

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- ☐ **B.** Deadly Force NCJ 97218
- ☐ **C.** Death Penalty NCJ 97219
- ☐ **D.** Domestic Violence NCJ 97220
- ☐ **E.** Drinking and Crime NCJ 97221
- ☐ **F.** Exclusionary Rule NCJ 97222
- ☐ **G.** Foot Patrol NCJ 97223
- ☐ **H.** Gun Control NCJ 97224
- ☐ **I.** Heroin NCJ 97225
- ☐ **J.** Insanity Defense NCJ 97226
- ☐ **K.** Inside Prisons NCJ 97230
- ☐ **L.** Jobs and Crime NCJ 97217
- ☐ **M.** Juvenile Offenders NCJ 97235
- ☐ **N.** Neighborhood Safety NCJ 97227
- ☐ **O.** Out on Bail NCJ 97215
- ☐ **P.** Predicting Criminality NCJ 97228
- ☐ **Q.** Prison Crowding NCJ 97229
- ☐ **R.** Repeat Offenders NCJ 97231
- ☐ **S.** Search and Seizure NCJ 97232
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National Institute of Justice publications on law enforcement

In addition to the police-related National Institute of Justice documents available at nominal cost from NCJRS listed on the inside back cover, the National Institute of Justice has published other reports on key law enforcement topics. Some are available free from NCJRS; others are for sale by the Government Printing Office.

Free documents available in limited quantity. Write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 to obtain single free copies of the following documents. Please note the NCJ number:

Arrests Without Conviction—How Often They Occur and Why. NCJ 90815

Citation Release—Issues and Practices. NCJ 94200

Control Units for Intrusion Alarm Systems—Technology Assessment Program, NIJ Standard–0321.00. NCJ 95397

Efficient Use of Police Resources. NCJ 91035

Expanding Knowledge in Criminal Justice—Publications of the National Institute of Justice, 1978–1982. NCJ 96030

Family Violence—Attorney General's Task Force. NCJ 94777

Jailing Drunk Drivers—Impact on the Criminal Justice System. NCJ 97733

Police Annual Report. NCJ 97981

Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and Biochemistry, Unit IX. NCJ 92422

Documents for sale by GPO. Write Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Note stock number and price.

The Armed Criminal in America—A Survey of Incarcerated Felons. Stock no. 027–000–01240-0, $2.50.

Calling the Police—Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime. Stock no. 027–000–01208–6, $7.50.

Crime and Protection in America—A Study of Private Security and Law Enforcement Resources and Relationships. Stock no. 027–000–01224–8, $3.00.

Effects of the Exclusionary Rule—A Study in California. Stock no. 027–000–01187–0, $1.75.

Forensic Evidence and the Police—The Effects of Scientific Evidence on Criminal Investigation. Stock no. 027–000–01206–0, $7.50.

Forensics—When Science Bears Witness. Stock no. 027–000–01202–7, $1.50.

Guide to Base Station Communications Equipment. Stock no. 027–000–01233–7, $1.50.

Hypnotically Refreshed Testimony—Enhanced Memory or Tampering with Evidence. Stock no. 027–000–01220–5, $3.00.

Nature and Patterns of American Homicide. Stock no. 027–000–01228–1, $3.25.

Police Handgun Ammunition: Incapacitation Effects—Vol. I, Evaluation. Stock no. 027–000–01190–0, $2.25.

Police Handgun Ammunition: Incapacitation Effects—Vol. II, Experimental Data. Stock no. 027–000–01191–8, $4.75.

Safe and Secure Neighborhoods: Physical Characteristics and Informal Territorial Control in High and Low Crime Areas. Stock no. 027–000–01186–1, $5.50.

Strategies for Supplementing the Police Budget. Stock no. 027–000–01231–1, $2.00.

Synthesizing and Extending the Results of Police Patrol Studies. Stock no. 027–000–01227–2, $7.00.

Research in Brief. Many titles in the National Institute of Justice Research in Brief series are directed to law enforcement practitioners. See the Research in Brief order form on pages 27–28.

Free documents that can be ordered using the back cover order form. Note the order number.

Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook(NCJ 07984). No. 51.

Network of Knowledge—Directory of Criminal Justice Information Sources (NCJ 96031). No. 52.

Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and Biochemistry (NCJ 91728). No. 57.

Understanding Police Agency Performance (NCJ 93967). No. 58.

NCJRS Monthly Accessions List—Law Enforcement

Announced just a year ago, NCJRS Monthly Accessions Lists—on law enforcement, courts, corrections, crime prevention, and juvenile justice—have been providing librarians, managers, and practitioners with early notice of new publications in their fields.

The Law Enforcement list, for instance, provides as many as 75 to 100 citations of materials on police—including terrorism, crime victimization, forensics, and organized crime—added to the NCJRS Document Data Base during the previous month.

Each citation includes information on the title, author, number of pages, and sales source for the new publication.

A 12-month subscription to the Law Enforcement Accessions List costs $84. Subscriptions to the Courts, Corrections, Crime Prevention, and Juvenile Justice Accessions Lists are $84 each also. Subscriptions to all five lists are available for the discounted price of $378.

To place an order, check nos. 36 through 41 on the back cover.

Announcing...

NEW!

Drug Surveillance Through Urinalysis

...a National Institute of Justice videotape for officials in corrections, pretrial services, probation and parole, and drug treatment who are seeking new, tested methods to monitor pretrial behavior.

Research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice has shown that drug-using arrestees in Washington, D.C., released pending trial, were rearrested before trial at a 50-percent higher rate than non-drug users.

So, to help reduce pretrial arrests, NIJ funded an experiment in which the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency conducted urine tests on virtually all persons booked in D.C. to identify high-risk defendants. The technology used is an automated urine-testing process developed by the U.S. Army—*Emit*™. It can detect with 97–99 percent accuracy the presence of five drugs—PCP, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, and methadone—from 2 to 8 days following use.

Drug Surveillance Through Urinalysis shows how the D.C. Superior Court is using the latest technology to help judges set more restrictive conditions of release on defendants identified as drug users.

This 16-minute slide presentation on videotape is available in VHS, Beta, and 3/4-inch formats. The price is $32.30. To order, check no. 44 on the back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Probation report presents State-specific data

Probation in the United States, 1980 and 1981, a 50-page report presenting State-specific summary data on Federal, State, and local adult probation, is being distributed free by NCJRS.

The report provides data on yearend populations, including distributions by sex, race, ethnicity, felony/misdemeanor, and convicted/unconvicted status.

To obtain a free copy, check no. 56 on the back cover (NCJ 87388).

Call for literature

Keeping children and young people from using alcohol and drugs is the topic of this month's Research in Action article. Project DARE in Los Angeles is an example of what can be done when a law enforcement agency works hand in hand with the school system in a school-based prevention program.

Readers of *NIJ Reports* are invited to submit reports, articles, conference speeches, publications, and other published and nonpublished materials on this topic to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS. Materials submitted will be considered for entry into the NCJRS data base so they can be shared in the field.

Please send materials to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Acquisition Department, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Need a document?

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS can help. When documents are announced through *NIJ Reports*, information is given on how to obtain the document.

NCJRS can also help you acquire other documents if they are in the NCJRS collection of more than 80,000 books, reports, articles, and other publications.

- *Document Loan Program*. The document may be borrowed from the NCJRS Library through interlibrary loan. See page 7 for details.
- *Free microfiche*. Many documents are available through the NCJRS microfiche program. See page 7.
- *Paper reproduction*. NCJRS has received permission to photocopy (or blow back from microfiche) certain documents in the collection. Call Customer Service for more information.
- *Delivery of printed documents*. The document may be in the NCJRS inventory, with copies available free or for a nominal charge. Ask Customer Service.

Sometimes documents are available from another agency or from a commercial publisher. In those cases, NCJRS can supply the name and address so you can place your order directly.

To find out the best way to receive a copy of a specific document, call NCJRS Customer Service toll free at 800–851–3420, with the NCJ number, title, or name of author ready.

BJS Special Report discusses where crimes occur

City dwellers were found to be almost twice as likely as rural residents to be victims of violent crime in 1983, and the majority of crimes occurred near the victims' homes, according to a recent BJS Special Report titled *Locating City, Suburban, and Rural Crime*. The report is based on the National Crime Survey.

To receive a copy of this report (NCJ 99535), check box 54 on the back cover.

Pass it on

Why not share the valuable information in this issue of *NIJ Reports* with your colleagues? Better yet, have them register to receive a free subscription to *NIJ Reports*, which contains information on the research activities of the National Institute of Justice and on the full range of products and services available from NCJRS.

To receive copies of the NCJRS registration form, check box no. 61 on the back cover.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Research in Brief

Order Form

The National Institute of Justice assists policymakers and practitioners with their day-to-day decisions by sharing important research results. The *Research in Brief* series is one way of sharing significant new information. This series provides criminal justice experts with immediate access to research results and policy implications in an easy-to-read format.

For free single-copy requests, check the titles of interest to you, then fold and tape the form. Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery. For orders of more than 10 copies, dial toll-free 800–851–3420. Callers in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska, should call 301–251–5500.

☐ **Assessing Criminal Justice Needs** NCJ 94072

Reviews key findings of the National Institute of Justice survey, "Assessing Needs in the Criminal Justice System." In the study, more than 1,400 criminal justice officials were asked to identify the most pressing problems and critical needs confronting law enforcement and the administration of justice in the United States.

☐ **Corrections and the Private Sector** NCJ 94071

Summarizes the significant findings of a study commissioned by the National Institute of Justice to identify major trends in the movement toward private sector involvement in corrections. Also outlines issues surrounding new proposals for private financing and construction of prisons and jails, and notes other important background work sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections.

☐ **Crime and Mental Disorder** NCJ 94074

Reviews a study that measures effects of the release of the mentally ill from hospital institutions. This analysis found that the rate of crime among former mental patients does not appear to exceed that of the general population, when matched with like demographic factors.

☐ **Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm** NCJ 98260

Based on a National Institute-sponsored study, this brief addresses the recent interest in the victims of crime. Data taken from practitioners concerning how victim harm information is gathered and how it affects criminal justice decisions are analyzed. Keeping victims informed, improving relations between victims and the courts, and policy implications are also explored.

☐ **Drug Use and Pretrial Crime in the District of Columbia** NCJ 94073

A summary of 1979 to 1981 findings reveals some striking relationships between drug use and pretrial arrest and failure to appear for court. Further research currently under way promises to provide additional information on defendants' prior or current drug histories.

(continued on back)

Fold so address below appears on the outside. Tape, do not staple.

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Rockville, MD 20850

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4. Foreign users—see special insert.

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43	New Pride Training Manual NCJ 100133 (p.18)	_____	$100.00	$_____
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- ☐ 50 Impact of Deinstitutionalization on Recidivism NCJ 99808 (p.11)
- ☐ 51 Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook NCJ 07984 (p.25)
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- ☐ 53 The Use of Weapons in Committing Crime NCJ 99643 (p.22)
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- ☐ 55 Reporting Crimes to the Police NCJ 99432 (p.21)
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Prosecuting child sexual abuse—new approaches

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Director's notes

The National Institute of Justice, through its research, is in the forefront of efforts to add greater balance to our criminal justice system, thus promoting fairer and more sensitive treatment of victims. Out of the range of victim needs that we are working on, however, there is one area that deserves our special care and concern.

Children, the most vulnerable victims, are often forced to run the gauntlet of complex and frightening procedures when they, through no fault of their own, become enmeshed in our criminal justice system. The very nature of our adversary system means that the child's statement is going to be attacked. Sophisticated and subtle legal skills are pitted against the child's simple statement. Lacking skill in describing events in careful detail, the child is at an enormous disadvantage.

It's not surprising, then, that in many instances cases are not prosecuted, often because of concern about the child's ability to testify convincingly or out of fear for the child's well-being. In fact, national statistics have shown that the overwhelming majority of reported child abuse and neglect cases do not proceed to criminal prosecution. Even in cases of sexual assault of children, Institute research in progress in several jurisdictions confirms the low prosecution rate—less than 10 percent of sexual abuse cases reported to police and social service agencies in the study jurisdictions are criminally prosecuted.

Our criminal justice system is not dealing adequately with these difficult cases. Many prosecutors and judges are unsure about techniques to reduce stress on child victims. As a former police official, I know from experience the uneasiness and uncertainties officials confront in dealing with sexually abused children. Very often victimized by those they love, these innocent children are often reluctant to speak out against those upon whom they depend both emotionally and physically.

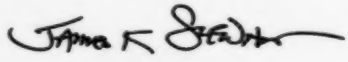
Failure to prosecute these crimes puts more children at risk by giving the appearance of immunity from punishment for those who commit such damaging acts. The tragic, long-term effects of physical and sexual abuse of children are increasingly well documented. We know, too, that abuse tends to become a terrible "family tradition," with the cycle of violence repeating as abused individuals in turn abuse their own children.

If we are to begin to avert some of these huge social costs now and for the future, we need to redirect our policies and procedures so that victims of child abuse do not also become victims of the criminal justice system.

This month's feature article describes new research by the National Institute of Justice that suggests ways in which these difficulties can be eliminated or at least ameliorated—ways that at the same time preserve constitutional safeguards for alleged offenders.

Laws governing procedures for child victims are changing rapidly. The article, by Debra Whitcomb of Abt Associates, who conducted the research for the National Institute, is a helpful summary of new techniques and a review of procedures that are both effective and do not require statutory reforms or major changes in courtroom traditions.

The article, and the research it reports on, offer enlightening new ideas for individuals faced with handling these especially delicate matters. The article also suggests options for legislators, other officials, and members of the general public interested in improving their communities' treatment of crime's young victims.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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Prosecuting child sexual abuse—new approaches

by Debra Whitcomb

Child sexual abuse occurs with alarming frequency. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) estimates that in 1983 nearly 72,000 children were reported as sexually maltreated by a parent or household member.[1] Local law enforcement agencies also receive a large and growing number of reports of child sexual abuse although the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports do not tabulate sexual assaults by age of victim.

Perhaps even more disturbing is that an unknown number of similar cases never reach the attention of authorities. Very young children may lack the verbal capacity to report an incident or the knowledge that an incident is inappropriate or criminal; older children may be too embarrassed. Many child victims are threatened into silence. When they do confide in a trusted adult, their reports may be dismissed as fantasy or outright lies.

Even if the child's story is believed, parents and health and social service professionals have been reluctant to enlist the aid of enforcement agencies, largely for fear of the adverse effects of the criminal justice process on child victims and their families.

Cases that are filed with police may not result in prosecution for a variety of reasons. These include inability to establish the crime, insufficient evidence, unwillingness to expose the child to additional trauma, and the belief that child victims are incompetent, unreliable, or not credible as witnesses. Yet, public sentiment increasingly favors criminal justice intervention in these cases.

This article summarizes a recent study conducted for the National Institute of Justice on the problems faced and posed by child victims in the criminal justice system. The research reviews legislative revisions, local reforms, and new techniques to alleviate these problems.

Child victims in the criminal justice system

By definition, children are immature in their physical, cognitive, and emotional development. This immaturity takes its toll when children are involved in court proceedings. From the time an incident of child sexual abuse is revealed, the victim is interviewed repeatedly by adults representing different agencies with overlapping information needs. Continuances are freely granted, causing delays that erode the children's memories and undermine therapeutic efforts to help them get on with their lives.

Children often do not understand the reasons for repeated interviews and delays. Many choose to end the process by recanting the accusation before their cases can be adjudicated.

When these cases do go to court, an entirely different set of problems arises for children who are called to testify. Judges may seem to loom large and powerful over small children who may feel isolated in the witness stand. Attorneys often use language children do not understand and seem to argue over everything the children say. Defense attorneys ask questions intended to confuse them for reasons children cannot comprehend. Many people are watching every move the child witness makes—especially the defendant.

Under such conditions, children cannot be expected to behave on a par with adults. It is not unusual for them to recant or freeze on the witness stand, refusing to answer further questions. At best, this behavior weakens the government's case; at worst, it leads to dismissals for lack of evidence.

The problems of immaturity are compounded when the child is a victim of sexual abuse. Generally, the child is the only witness to this abuse, and often there is no physical evidence. Consequently, the case becomes a matter of the child's word against the adult's. This fact is all too obvious to offenders and is very simple for defense attorneys to exploit.

Incest, in particular, traps the child in an extremely precarious position. Children are taught to obey and respect their elders, and incestuous offenders often command secrecy with threats that range from withdrawal of love to death of the child, mother, or other loved ones.

Visions of the father in jail, the mother distraught, the family on welfare, and the children placed in foster care typically suffice to prevent a victim from divulging the incestuous situation, often for years, sometimes forever. A child who reports promptly is by far the exception, not the rule.

If the child's situation becomes known and the child protection or law enforcement authorities intervene in the family, the child may be under intense pressure to retract the allegation. Regardless of whether the father or the child is removed from the home, dissolution of the family appears imminent and the child may shoulder the blame. Such pressure to recant is further intensified the longer the case is delayed, becoming strongest when the child faces the defendant from the witness stand.

Debra Whitcomb of Abt Associates, a research firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was principal investigator for the study discussed in this article.

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting* (Denver: American Humane Association, 1984).

A call for change

If child victims are treated insensitively while their allegations are investigated and adjudicated, their participation in the process is likely to suffer, in turn weakening the government's case.

Victim advocates and prosecutors across the country are experimenting with a variety of measures intended to reduce the stress on child victims who become entangled in the complexities of the child protection and criminal justice systems. Several States have already adopted legislative reforms that permit alternative—and some very controversial—techniques.

The reforms fall into two categories: (1) those seeking to alleviate the perceived trauma of giving live, in-court testimony (hearsay exceptions, exclusion of spectators); and (2) those authorizing mechanical interventions to obtain the child's testimony (videotape and closed circuit television).

The National Institute of Justice research examined some practical concerns surrounding the actual implementation of the proposed reforms. The findings are based largely on interviews with judges, prosecutors, victim advocates, protective services workers, and law enforcement officers in Des Moines, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Orlando, Florida; and Ventura, California. Each jurisdiction possessed a different array of innovative statutes and procedures, thereby permitting examination of a broad range of alternative techniques.

The results suggest that many of the new reforms have rarely been used. Many unresolved questions about their ability to withstand judicial scrutiny (not addressed by the study), in addition to a number of practical concerns, tend to dissuade prosecutors from taking full advantage of the measures.

Illustration by Phyllis Sanoff

A courtroom can be intimidating to a child who may feel so much pressure he or she may freeze on the witness stand.

Practical concerns with the new techniques

The plight of child victims in the courtroom has generated considerable media attention, much of it focused on the potential of modern technology to alleviate the stress of testifying. Videotape and closed circuit television, in particular, have received much media coverage, and legislators have felt pressured to adopt these controversial measures with limited opportunity for reflection and study.

Our findings suggest that these techniques can be used only in a small fraction of child sexual abuse cases and that there are less obtrusive, and less controversial, ways of achieving similar effects for all but the most seriously traumatized children.

Perhaps the most radical of the proposed reform measures is the use of closed circuit television to broadcast the child's live testimony from a room adjacent to the courtroom. As of December 1984, this technique was statutorily authorized in only four States: Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

These laws permit the attorneys and a supportive adult (e.g., victim assistant or close relative) to be present with the child during the broadcast. The defendant and equipment operators may also be present, but the child is not allowed to see or hear them.

Whether the use of closed circuit television satisfies the defendant's constitutional right of confronting his or her accuser has not yet been resolved. But prosecutors and judges question the value of this technique from another standpoint: What effect does the new medium have on jurors' perceptions?

Although there is some empirical evidence to suggest that televised trial materials have no markedly negative effect on courtroom communication between trial participants and jurors,[2] these findings are far from conclusive.

The primary purpose of closed circuit television is to avoid direct confrontation between the child and the defendant, but there are other means to this end. Some prosecutors use their own bodies to block the victim's view of the defendant during the direct examinations. Others simply instruct children to look elsewhere while they testify, or to look for a supportive family member or victim advocate in the courtroom audience. One victim advocate encourages children to tell the judge if the defendant is making faces.

2. Gerald R. Miller, "The Effects of Videotaped Trial Materials on Juror Responses," in *Psychology and the Law*, ed. Gordon Bermant, Charles Nemeth, and Neil Vidmar (Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1976), 205.

Such instructions may not completely eradicate the child's fear of seeing the defendant in court, but at least they impart a small sense of control in a situation that may seem overpowering to a child.

Videotaping testimony is another technique that is highly praised, yet seldom used where it is authorized. At the end of 1984, at least 14 States had adopted laws authorizing the introduction of videotaped testimony taken at a deposition or preliminary hearing in lieu of live testimony at trial.

But some prosecutors point out that the environment at a deposition can be more traumatic than that of a trial courtroom. Depositions take place in small rooms, bringing the child and the defendant into closer physical proximity than in the trial courtroom. The judge may not be there to monitor the behavior of the defendant or his counsel, and victim advocates may not be permitted to attend.

If a court finding of emotional trauma or unavailability is prerequisite to a videotape substitution for live testimony, the child may be subjected to a battery of medical and/or psychiatric tests by examiners for the State and the defense. Some prosecutors also believe that a child who successfully endures all the proceedings leading up to the deposition or preliminary hearing can succeed at trial as well; indeed, by that point the videotaped deposition merely substitutes one formal proceeding for another.

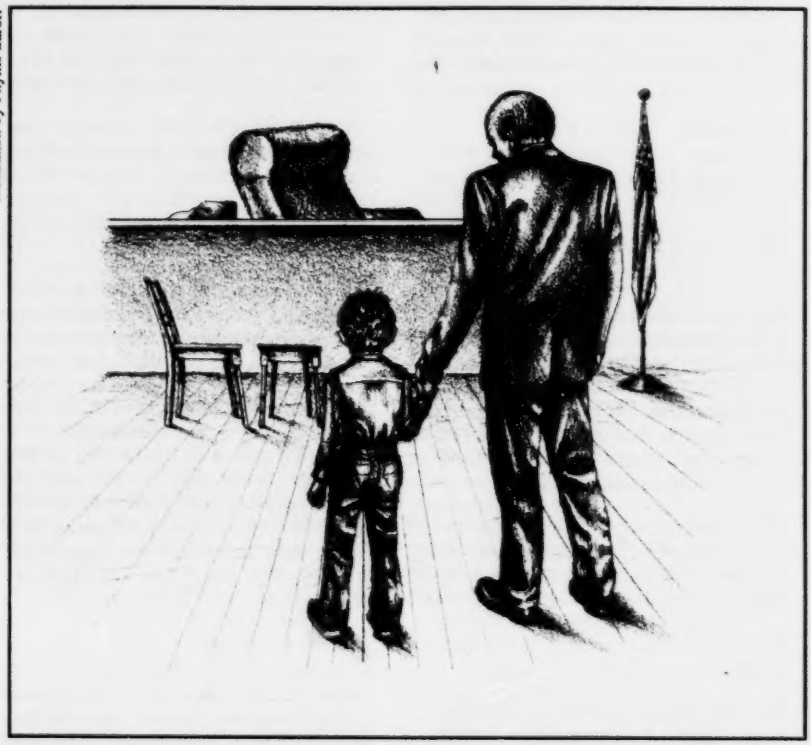
The purpose of the videotape statutes is to spare the child the presumed trauma of a public appearance in court. Yet, many interview respondents observed that the courtroom audience is not a major concern for most children. They also noted that there rarely is a general audience; when spectators are present, they can often be persuaded to leave voluntarily by simple request of the prosecutor. Existing statutes for closing courtrooms—another popular remedial technique—are seldom invoked.

At least three States—Texas, Louisiana, and Kentucky—have adopted laws permitting a videotape taken of the child's first statement to be introduced into evidence. For the taping, the child must have been questioned by a nonattorney, and both the interviewer and child must be available for cross-examination. The principal goal is to reduce the number of interviews the child must give, but they allow for other benefits as well.

Videotaping the child's first statement can capture the child's most candid reaction to the incident. Prosecutors and victim advocates report that the technique encourages guilty pleas.[3] Police, social workers, and prosecutors in many jurisdictions are already using videotape to achieve these goals, even in the absence of laws authorizing introduction into evidence at trial.

There are drawbacks to these videotape statutes, however. Since child victims must be available for cross-examination, the laws do not protect them from the presumed trauma of testifying at trial and confronting the defendant. And, unless the court places them under a protective order, the videotapes may become public property, perhaps even appear on media broadcasts, causing incalculable trauma for the child and family. Also, the tapes become a liability if the child volunteers contradictory information, or if improper questioning techniques were used to elicit responses.

Illustration by Phyllis Saroff



A simple tour of an empty courtroom can help alleviate the fear of the unknown that makes it difficult for children to testify accurately.

Useful and effective techniques

Much attention has been focused on technological aids intended to help child victims in the adjudication process. Some of the most useful and effective techniques, however, do not involve advanced technology. Statutes creating special exceptions to hearsay for certain out-of-court statements of child sexual abuse victims fall into this category.

Child sexual abuse victims sometimes make innocent remarks that are quite explicit in their portrayal of sexual activities that should be unknown to a child. For example, when a 7-year-old

3. This effect was reported to us in telephone interviews with prosecutors across the country. See also, Reinhardt Krause, "Videotape, CCTV Help Child Abuse Victims Tell Their Story but Legal Problems Remain," in *Law Enforcement Technology* (November 1984), 16–18.

girl spontaneously asks her father, in child's language, about details of erection and ejaculation, there can be little doubt that this child was sexually abused in some way. Yet this kind of statement does not fit into traditional hearsay exceptions and would be inadmissible in most States. The new laws would admit such a statement, provided that certain indicia of reliability are met, even when the child is unavailable as a witness.

Many effective innovations do not require statutory reform at all. These include the following:

- Enhancing the child's communication skills through dolls, artwork, and simplified vocabulary.
- Modifying the physical environment—providing a small chair for the child, having the judge sit on a level with the child or wear business clothes instead of a judicial robe.
- Preparing child victims before their courtroom appearances—briefing them on the roles of people in the courtroom, introducing them to the judge, taking them for a tour of the courtroom, and allowing them to sit in the witness chair and speak into the microphone.

By demystifying the courtroom, these techniques help to alleviate children's fear of the unknown, thereby enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of their recall abilities.[4]

Most of the legislative reforms address only the trial experience and therefore benefit only those children whose cases go to trial. However, the trial is only the culmination of a long series of stressful events that the child endures as the case is adjudicated. Some States have adopted laws intended to ease the child's anxiety throughout the criminal justice process. Such legislation includes the following:

- Laws permitting child witnesses to have a supportive person present during court proceedings, and offering the services of the court to explain the proceedings to the child, assist the family and child, and advise the court and prosecutor.
- Laws directing law enforcement, social service agencies, and prosecutors to conduct joint investigations in child sexual abuse cases, using a single trained interviewer.
- Laws attempting to expedite the adjudication process by giving precedence in trial scheduling to sexual offense cases or to cases in which the victim is a minor.

These laws reflect the legislatures' concern for child victims and, for maximum effect, they require the personal commitment of the individuals handling these cases. Indeed, dedicated people in many jurisdictions have introduced these innovations successfully even without legislation. These precautions can and should be provided to every child coming into the system, not only to those whose cases actually come to trial or whose emotional well-being is severely threatened by the prospect of testifying.

Conclusions and recommendations

There are two areas of statutory reform that appear to be necessary and beneficial to many child witnesses. The first is abolishing special competency requirements for children, preferably by establishing a presumption that every witness is competent (as in the Federal Rules of Evidence), and leaving the determination of credibility to the trier of fact.

By the close of 1984, some 20 States had adopted this standard; 3 more waived their competency requirements in cases of child sexual abuse. Since psychological research on children's memory and morality suggests that all but the youngest children (i.e., age 3 and under) can testify as truthfully and accurately as adults,[5] it seems unfair to impose a special requirement on children.

Secondly, legislatures should adopt special hearsay exceptions to admit certain out-of-court statements that do not fall within the existing exceptions to hearsay. These exceptions will not apply in every prosecution, but they are useful when a child freezes or recants on the witness stand, or when the defense asserts special exceptions for child sexual abuse victims; other States that lack residual hearsay exceptions should consider adopting similar laws.

Regardless of the existing statutory structure in a given State, there is much that can be done to ease the child victim's trauma. Each prosecutor's office should designate at least one attorney to receive training or specialize in child sexual abuse cases. Training should be provided, not only in general concepts of child development and family dynamics, but also in the specifics of State law and case precedent.

Child development and mental health professionals should be tapped for assistance in interviewing children, selecting potential jurors, and formulating opening and closing statements. Above all, prosecutors should work to improve communication and coordination among the several agencies responsible for child welfare. A concentrated team effort is necessary to develop a more rational, cohesive approach to the adjudication of crimes against children.

Each child should have a victim advocate or other supportive adult for assistance and accompaniment throughout the investigation and adjudication processes. Where prosecutors lack access to a victim assistance unit, provision should be made for volunteer support or for carrying over the guardian ad litem function from juvenile court proceedings. (The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 requires States to appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the best interests of children involved in abuse and neglect proceedings.)

Support persons should receive the same specialized training given to prosecutors so that they can advocate for the child's best interests from a knowledgeable standpoint.

Judges, especially, should be aware of a child's unique situation in the criminal court setting. Some persons interviewed

4. Helen E. Dent and Geoffrey M. Stephenson, "An Experimental Study of the Effectiveness of Different Techniques of Questioning Child Witnesses," in *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology* (1979): 41; citing W. Stern, "The Psychology of Testimony," in *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, Vol. 34 (1939): 3–20; E. Lord, "Experimentally Induced Variations in Rorschach Performance," in *Psychological Monograph*, Vol. 64 (1950): 10; and C. Zimmerman and R.A. Bauer, "Effect of an Audience on What Is Remembered," in *Public Opinion Quarterly*, Vol. 20 (1956): 238–248.

5. For an excellent overview of research on children's capabilities as witnesses, see the *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 40 (1984).

Summary of Proposed Reform Measures

Cause of stress	Suggested procedure	Necessary conditions
Pretrial period		
Repeated interviews	Videotaping of first statement	Discretion
	Coordination of court proceedings	Discretion
	Joint interviews/one-way glass	Discretion
Time to disposition	Priority scheduling	Discretion, statute
Repeated schedule changes	Limitation of continuances	Discretion
Removal of child from home, retaliation	No contact orders or removal of offender	Statute
Fear of unknown	Thorough preparation	Discretion
	Tour of courtroom	Discretion
Victim/family exposed in media	Media cooperation in suppressing identifying information	Discretion
Court proceedings		
Physical attributes of courtroom	Alternative setting for child's testimony	Statute
	Tour of courtroom	Discretion
	Small witness chair	Discretion
	Judge sitting at witness' level	Discretion
Audience, jury	Exclusion of spectators	Statute
	Videotaped deposition	Statute
	Closed circuit television	Statute
	Spectators asked to leave	Discretion
Defendant's presence	Closed circuit television	Statute
	Blackboard as screen	Case law
	Alternative seating arrangements	Case law
	Instruction to child to look elsewhere, to tell the judge if the defendant "makes faces"	Discretion
Description of events	*Res gestae*	Case law
	Expert witnesses to explain apparent lapses in child's testimony	Case law
	Presence of victim advocate	Statute, discretion
	Dolls, artwork	Discretion

in the study objected to any intervention on behalf of a witness in the courtroom on grounds that it prejudices the jury to believe the allegation of victimization. Certain departures, however, are necessary for child witnesses simply because they are children.

At a minimum, judges should be alert to lines or forms of questioning that confuse or intimidate the child. They should recognize signs of discomfort or embarrassment that may cloud or distort the child's testimony, and then take the initiative, for example, to call a recess to identify and remedy the source of the child's distress.

Whenever possible, and where the prosecutor fails to file a motion, judges should order alternative procedures on their own motion. They should avoid granting continuances unless absolutely necessary, and they should ensure that every child has a supportive friend or advocate in court.

There are many ways to relieve the child's anxiety and elicit effective testimony. Drastic interventions—such as closed circuit television and videotaped depositions in lieu of live testimony—should be used only in extraordinary cases.

Sensitive treatment of the child throughout the pretrial period, along with creative interpretations of available statutes and case law precedent, may be no less effective in most cases. These measures should not be overlooked in our desire to aid child victims.

The full report of the study has been published as *When the Victim Is a Child—Issues for Judges and Prosecutors*, which may be obtained for $3.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock no. 027-000-01248-5. For free microfiche, order NCJ 97664 from NCJRS.

The Research in Brief entitled "Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse: Innovations in Practice," presents highlights of the full study. The Brief contains a chart analyzing selected provisions of pertinent legislation enacted by each of the 50 States as of December 1984. To obtain this publication, check no. 38 on the back cover.

Justice agency aids racially troubled communities

The Community Relations Service (CRS) of the U.S. Department of Justice acts as an objective third party to help localities resolve instances of race-related conflict. The agency's mandate is set forth in Title II and Title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and further defined in Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

During fiscal year 1984, the Community Relations Service conciliated or mediated almost a thousand community disputes. A few examples:

- In Washington State, CRS helped avert violence when the Puyallup Indian Tribe challenged the State's right to limit the sale of liquor on Indian reservations.
- CRS was able to assist a coalition of Hispanic groups in Dallas to petition the city to review the alleged increase of police officers' indiscriminate use of deadly force. Subsequently, the coalition was able to establish a dialog regarding the specific issues and is now organized as a permanent body to advise the police chief.
- CRS helped Aurora, Colorado, officials investigate whether or not the police department had adequate minority representation. As a result, more than a third of the next recruit class were members of a minority group.
- Alleging illegal employment discrimination, black officers in the Annapolis, Maryland, police department filed suit in U.S. District Court. The parties eventually agreed to mediation under the auspices of CRS. Mediation sessions led to a resolution that was formalized by the court.
- In Flint, Michigan, CRS received a request for assistance from the newly appointed chief of police after the second racial confrontation in a week erupted. CRS met with the police chief, mayor, human relations commission director, business leaders, and other city officials to develop contingency plans, establish a rumor control system, and reassign police officers in troubled neighborhoods for preventive patrols and increased police visibility.

Going into action

The agency's 10 regional offices are alerted to community problems by public officials or other interested parties who seek the agency's help through direct observation by staff, or through news media reports. The agency assesses the issues, the parties involved and their positions, whether the dispute appears amenable to the CRS conflict resolution process, objectives to be pursued, and the resources required.

CRS then takes the steps necessary to resolve the conflict through conciliation or through formal mediation.

Each year the agency establishes priorities. Examples of fiscal year 1984 priorities:

Excessive use of force. Charges about excessive use of police force remain the most common source of cases handled by CRS. The agency responds to these cases as they occur but also assists police departments with prevention-oriented training programs.

Containment and reduction of racial harassment. Defamation, intimidation, and assault of minorities constitute a significant portion of the CRS caseload, including conflicts related to the Ku Klux Klan, intimidation to curtail freedom of residence, and opposition to the resettlement of refugees and other immigrant groups. CRS works to develop local solutions and increase working relationships between ethnic communities.

Reducing the risk of civil disorder. In each of its regions, CRS identifies the communities that exhibit the greatest number of preconditions for civil disorder. While CRS activity alone can do little to allay the social and economic circumstances that create those preconditions, the agency can provide technical assistance to help reduce the risk that disorder will erupt. For example, CRS can offer training in police departments and can conduct extensive casework to reduce the number of unresolved grievances and to improve the channels of communication.

Mediation as a cost-effective alternative to litigation. Working with the Justice Department legal divisions and U.S. Attorney offices, the agency encourages greater use of conciliation and mediation as alternatives to litigation. CRS trains its conciliators and mediators in Federal civil procedures and litigative processes and meets with the 94 U.S. Attorneys to familiarize them with the services available through CRS.

Educational policies and programs. CRS has devoted increased attention to school policies and programs because experience suggests that quality education for minorities is critical to a positive racial climate.

During 1986, CRS is maintaining its efforts on behalf of improved race and intergroup relations as the country continues to feel the impact of assimilating increased numbers of immigrants, of counteracting violence against minorities, and of resolving certain confrontations over perceived double standards in law enforcement and the administration of justice.

For further information about the services of the agency, contact Dennis Wynn at the Community Relations Service, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815, or call 301–492–5969.

This article is one of a continuing series on initiatives and programs in the dispute resolution field. Guest authors are invited to submit articles for consideration. Articles cannot be returned, should not exceed 800 words, and may be edited as necessary. Submit articles to Dispute Resolution Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP

Alfred S. Regnery, Administrator

America's missing children

It is estimated that many thousands of children disappear each year. Every day we read, see, or hear news stories about the terrifying victimization of children. The actual numbers are a matter of much debate. But there is general consensus that although most children return home safely, a significant number never return. These children are exposed to the harrowing experiences of becoming victims of criminal and sexual exploitation.

Federal, State, and local agencies are implementing programs to enhance our ability to report, investigate, and recover missing children. This article describes a few of the major programs and where to get more information.

Types of missing children

In the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, Congress defined missing children as persons under 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to their legal custodians; the circumstances indicate the children may have been abducted, abused, or sexually exploited. For identification purposes, these children have been categorized into three main groups:

- Those who are abducted by a nonfamily member (usually not a stranger).
- Those abducted by a parent or family member.
- Runaway and throwaway children.

Nonfamily abductions. The smallest group statistically, but the most highly publicized, are children who are abducted by "strangers." The term stranger can be misleading; frequently children actually have had some previous contact with their abductor. To the parents, however, the abductor is a stranger. Children in this group may be victims of abuse, criminal exploitation, and even murder.

Family abductions. The next group of missing children are those abducted by a relative, frequently during a child custody dispute. These children may be properly cared for, but they are deprived of contact with those left behind and frequently suffer enormous feelings of guilt and isolation.

Runaways and throwaways. The vast majority of missing children are runaways and throwaways. Because most States prohibit the police from holding "status offenders," runaways usually come to the attention of law enforcement only as a result of their involvement in prostitution, drug dealing, or other illegal activities—all of which they turn to for survival.

The reasons runaways leave home are diverse—some are rebelling, others are escaping an abusive family life.

Throwaway children have been abandoned by their parents. Their parents may have forced them to leave home, or they may have left because no one at home cares whether they come or go.

The reasons parents abdicate their responsibility are as diverse as the reasons children run away from home. The parents may be dependent on alcohol or drugs, they may view their child as an overwhelming burden, or they may never have wanted the child in the first place. When the police find these throwaway children, the parents often say they do not want them back.

Runaway and throwaway children are prime targets for predators. They are vulnerable and in constant danger as they try to survive on the street on their own. Many become victims of pimps or pornographic filmmakers or turn to street crime.

The Federal response

In response to overwhelming public concern for the safety of our children, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) established and funded the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in April 1984.

In October 1984, Congress passed and the President signed the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984, which became Title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

The Missing Children's Assistance Act is administered by OJJDP and mandates several actions:

- It provides for the appointment of a nine-member Advisory Board on Missing Children to (1) counsel the OJJDP Administrator and the Attorney General regarding the coordination of Federal programs and activities for missing children; (2) guide the Administrator in setting grant and contract priorities; and (3) approve an annual comprehensive plan.
- It directs OJJDP to conduct periodic incidence studies to determine the numbers of missing children and to award grants and contracts for research, demonstration, or service programs addressing the problem of missing children.
- It also requires OJJDP to establish and operate a national resource center and clearinghouse on missing children.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) was OJJDP's response to its mandate to establish and operate a national resource center and clearinghouse on missing children.

The National Center is a nonprofit national resource and technical assistance center. It assists parents, citizen

groups, communities, law enforcement agencies, and government institutions in a coordinated national effort to ensure the safety and protection of children.

The goals of NCMEC are to reduce the incidence of crimes against children and to assist the criminal justice system in dealing more effectively with these tragedies when they do occur.

To accomplish its goals NCMEC conducts the following activities:

- Operates a national toll-free hotline through which individuals can report information relating to the location of missing children or can request information pertaining to procedures for reuniting children with their legal custodians.
- Provides technical assistance to local and State governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in locating and recovering missing children.
- Coordinates public and private program efforts that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their legal custodians.
- Disseminates information on innovative and model missing children's programs, services, and legislation.
- Provides technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of missing and exploited children's cases.

The National Center organizes its services into two divisions: (1) Operations and Technical Assistance, and (2) Prevention, Education, and Public Awareness.

Operations and Technical Assistance Division

This division provides training assistance to law enforcement and child protection agencies; assists individuals, agencies, and State and local governments in locating missing children and investigating and prosecuting cases of abducted or exploited children, and maintains a national toll-free telephone line for recording information on missing children and for handling calls from persons seeking information or assistance in this area.

Photo by Eileen Garry

The NCMEC training programs for law enforcement and criminal justice and juvenile justice professionals cover a wide range of topics. The sessions range from a fairly simple introductory 2-hour orientation session, to an 8-hour orientation/training session addressing investigational issues and techniques, to a more complex and concentrated week-long investigation training seminar.

Over 10,000 law enforcement, criminal justice, and juvenile justice personnel in more than 32 States have received training from the Center's technical assistance team. In addition, the Center's staff have provided assistance to legislators and citizens' groups working on child protection legislation in more than 47 States.

In 1985, the Center's hotline processed nearly 100,000 information requests, over 8,000 reports of missing children, and almost 17,000 potential leads from individuals reporting information about missing children. In approximately 3,000 instances, the Center provided some assistance in the return of missing children.

Prevention, Education, and Public Awareness Division

The Division for Prevention, Education, and Public Awareness has several responsibilities:

- It offers informational programs for parents, citizen groups, communities, and professionals.
- It disseminates information about effective techniques for implementing educational programs.
- It coordinates networking among parents, missing children's groups, and the media to distribute descriptive data on missing children.

The National Center also has written and distributed a number of publications designed to alert and educate both law enforcement personnel and the public about the issues of missing and exploited children.

Projects sponsored by OJJDP

To maximize the effectiveness of the efforts of government, law enforcement, citizens' groups, private organizations, and the Missing Children's Assistance Act itself, OJJDP is sponsoring a broad range of research and demonstration projects aimed at increasing knowledge and experience with missing and exploited children.

Research. Several OJJDP research projects are now in progress:

- A national study of law enforcement agencies' policies and practices for handling missing children and homeless youth. This study will describe current law enforcement policies and practices and will identify the most effective methods for investigating, identifying, and recovering missing children.
- A national incidence study to determine the actual numbers of missing children. For each major category—runaways/throwaways, nonfamily abducted, and family abducted, the study will attempt to determine for a given year the actual number of children who are reported missing.
- A study on ways to help children in court. Many questions have arisen about the reliability of children's testimony, the psychological impact of participating in a trial, and the possibility of securing admissible testimony from children without a courtroom appearance. A study will be conducted to explore the effectiveness of alternative proceedings that reduce trauma to children who must testify in court.
- Many sexual abuse/exploitation and murder cases appear to be linked to involvement with child pornography and serial criminal activity. OJJDP is sponsoring research on the role of pornography, family violence, child exploitation, and juvenile delinquency.

Photo by Christie Mullen

Demonstration projects. OJJDP supports activities that address concerns within the areas of missing and exploited children. The largest demonstration project is the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Others include:

- Training and technical assistance in organization and administrative management for private voluntary organizations involved with missing and exploited children.
- OJJDP Special Emphasis funds for Covenant House, which currently operates in New York City, to open one emergency crisis center in Houston and another in Fort Lauderdale.

Projects sponsored by other Federal agencies

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act mandated OJJDP to serve as the focal point for Federal

activity in the area of missing and exploited children, but other agencies are involved. OJJDP coordinates activities of many other Federal agencies that administer programs directly related to the issue. These include:

National Runaway Switchboard. Recognizing that runaway youth constitute the greatest proportion of missing children and represent the population most vulnerable to criminal/sexual exploitation, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children have worked together to serve the immediate needs of missing and homeless youth and their families.

In fiscal year 1984, the HHS National Runaway Switchboard responded to over 250,000 calls. The Switchboard responds to calls from persons who have information about the location and recovery of a missing child and also provides information, referral, and counseling services to youth and their families who can use the system to contact each other through an intermediary.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Centers. Under the provisions of the Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Act, funds are allocated for community-based programs that primarily serve runaway and homeless youth and their families.

The youth centers act as the chief mechanism for achieving the goals of the RHY Act by alleviating the problems of these youths, reuniting them with their families, strengthening family relations, and helping youths to decide future courses of action. In fiscal year 1984, the centers served over 305,000 youth, which is 20 percent of total runaways.

National Crime Information Center. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is a computerized data base maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. By giving Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies access to vast amounts of criminal justice and law enforcement data, the NCIC system can enhance the ability of these agencies to respond to, locate, and recover missing children. In practice, however, many police agencies do not use NCIC to its fullest potential, especially in cases thought to involve runaways.

The State response

No Federal commitment to child safety can succeed alone. It is crucial that legislation and programs be initiated at the State level. Many States have intensified their efforts in the areas of child safety and protection. The following efforts represent innovative activities being conducted at the State level:

I-SEARCH. The Illinois State Enforcement Agencies to Recover Children (I-SEARCH) is a statewide system of local governments in contiguous geographical areas that network to address the problem of missing children in their communities. It is the largest, most comprehensive State program in the Nation. The program is supported by grants from the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement with matching funds and in-kind services provided by participating communities.

New Jersey Commission on Missing Persons. Established in January 1984, the Commission provides State action plans and guidance for future legislation that addresses the problem of missing and exploited children. The Commission is chaired by the State's attorney general and is composed of legislators and other elected officials, law enforcement personnel, criminal justice officials, and private citizens appointed by the Governor.

Missing Child Information Center. Kentucky's Missing Child Information Center is a clearinghouse that serves as a central repository of information on Kentucky children believed to be missing and on children from other States believed to be in Kentucky.

Missing Children Information Clearinghouse. Florida's Missing Children Information Clearinghouse (MCIC), created in 1982, acts as a liaison between private citizens and law enforcement regarding missing children information. This resource center collects, compiles, and disseminates information on any child whose whereabouts are unknown.

Comprehensive Education and Training Program. The State of California designed legislation mandating that education and prevention programs become regular components of school curriculums. This unprecedented legislative action guarantees that all children will learn how to protect themselves from abduction, child abuse, and sexual exploitation.

Private sector initiatives

In response to the President's call for a "partnership" between the private sector and the government to expand efforts addressing the needs of missing children, the business community is increasingly placing its economic power behind the national campaign to find missing children.

Private sector resources are being used to heighten public awareness of the plight of missing and exploited children. Dairies, grocery bag manufacturers, utility companies, food and drug chains, trucking and transit firms, newspapers, and television stations, among others, are disseminating photographs and information about lost children, providing the national movement with enormous momentum.

Leading in the recruitment of businesses to support missing children initiatives is the National Child Safety Council (NCSC), a nonprofit organization dedicated to child safety.

NCSC began the first nationally coordinated milk carton program. In conjunction with both the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and independent dairies across the country, photographs and biographies of abducted children are being displayed on millions of milk cartons. In addition, prevention messages to help educate children on various safety issues are being printed on half-pint school milk cartons.

Another nationwide program initiated by NCSC, The National Child Watch Campaign, was launched in the spring of 1985 as a cooperative effort with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the American Gas Association.

The National Child Watch Campaign is directed at the millions of households and commercial establishments served by utility companies. It involves a variety of activities, including mailing inserts with billings, employee seminars, public exhibits, and photo displays of missing children on service vehicles.

The campaign has now received endorsement and active support from electric, water, and telephone utilities, as well as from companies in other professional endeavors such as insurance and food manufacturing.

Through the combined efforts of Federal, State, and local programs, we can protect our children from running away, being abducted, neglected, or abused.

For more information

The following organizations may be contacted for more information about runaway and missing children:

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
1835 K Street NW., Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006
202–634–9821
Hotline for reporting: 800–843–5678

National Runaway Switchboard
2210 N. Halsted
Chicago, IL 60614
312–929–5854
Hotline for reporting: 800–621–4000

National Child Safety Council
4065 Page Avenue
P.O. Box 280
Jackson, MI 49204
517–764–6070
A nonprofit organization dedicated to child safety.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800–638–8736
A reference and referral source for research about the issues of juvenile justice and missing children.

Juvenile justice announcements

Call for calendar information

The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse is currently seeking information on upcoming juvenile justice conferences, seminars, workshops, and other events for inclusion in its new calendar data base. Printouts from the data base will be made available to the general public beginning in July.

The calendar data base will consist of up to 500 announcements of juvenile justice events. Organizations wishing to announce their conferences, seminars, or workshops by means of this new data base should call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800–638–8736 or 301–251–5307 to obtain a copy of the required data entry form.

OJJDP releases a state-of-the-art training manual for youth program staff

New Pride Training Manual. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention supported the development of an innovative and comprehensive training manual to help juvenile justice practitioners begin an integrated delinquency prevention program in their local communities. This manual gives a complete overview for implementing and operating a New Pride program—but in such a generic fashion that the manual serves as a guide to anyone wanting to start providing training, reintegration, and rehabilitation to youth.

Begun in 1973 in Denver and replicated in sites throughout the country, Project New Pride reintegrates delinquent youth into their communities by helping them acquire an education, a job, and self-respect.

The manual serves as a self-contained training tool. It contains 250 pages with instructors' notes in nonreproducible blue so that the manuals can be duplicated locally and used as texts for staff and other trainers. It also has 66 overhead transparencies and sample forms in a 3-ring binder. NCJ 100133. $100.00. Check no. 10 on the back cover.

Practitioners interested in restitution can access variety of materials

Guide to Juvenile Restitution. This manual shows how to develop, implement, and manage juvenile restitution programs, based on the experiences of a variety of existing programs. The guide was sponsored by OJJDP and prepared as part of the Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) Program.

It discusses fundamental decisions program developers need to make regarding philosophy, organizational structure, location within the juvenile justice system, and target population. The content includes guidance on staffing, caseloads, volunteers, restitution payments, and more. NCJ 98466. $12.50. Check no. 11 on the back cover.

The National Restitution Training Series. These eight videotapes give comprehensive, practical information on every facet of juvenile restitution. They can be used to train staff, orient volunteers, or introduce restitution to court officials, community leaders, and the media. Each 1-hour program consists of a live, unrehearsed presentation before an audience of practitioners.

RESTTA Technical Assistance Vouchers can be used to reimburse purchasers of the tapes. Call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse toll free at 800–638–8736 to obtain a list of the eight videotapes and complete ordering information.

SNI

Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

This section contains abstracts of significant additions to the NCJRS data base, arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are listed in alphabetical order by title. The five-digit NCJ number following the citation is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base.

How to obtain documents. Documents available from NCJRS are indicated by ■ at the end of the citation; they may be ordered through the order form on the back cover. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery. For documents marked "Prepublication Order," the delivery period may be longer. We will notify you by mail within 30 days if we cannot fulfill your order for items requiring payment. We publish announcements in *NIJ Reports* if our supplies of free documents are depleted.

Other documents may be ordered directly from the source listed in the *availability* section. NCJRS does not guarantee that documents will continue to be available at the prices listed. To obtain copies of journal articles, contact your librarian.

Microfiche from NCJRS. When the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program is given as a document source, write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify the title and NCJ number of the document. You may obtain up to 10 titles without charge. For orders of more than 10, the charge per title is $1.05 plus $4.30 postage and handling (for up to 25 titles).

Document Loan Program. All publications in the NCJRS collection may be borrowed via an interlibrary loan program through your public, organizational, or academic library, for $4.50 per document in the U.S. and $5.00 in Canada. This program is free to all Federal agencies, to State and local criminal and juvenile justice agencies, and to members of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange Group. For more information, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

Deposit accounts. Frequent users of NCJRS services may set up deposit accounts by submitting a minimum deposit of $50 (U.S. $100 for international subscribers). You may use VISA, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For international subscribers. Please refer to the special international insert to order both free and cost documents. The foreign order form lists the Canadian and foreign prices for documents and provides instructions for ordering microfiche from Canada and other countries.

For more information. Call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 for subscribers in Alaska, Maryland, or Metropolitan Washington, D.C.).

Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

Case Weighting Systems for the Public Defender—A Handbook for Budget Preparation

J.E. Jacoby
National Legal Aid and Defender Association

Describes the ingredients and gives the reader support in applying techniques necessary for developing case weights—estimates of the amount of effort needed to bring cases to disposition—so that managers of public defender services can understand the scope of this work and its role in the budget process.

Two scenarios show how case weights can play a role in resolving some budget questions. The scenarios introduce the logic of case weights and highlight their relevance to work, resources, and budget justification. The handbook discusses how to apply the case weighting system to budget presentations and how criminal justice system change affects defenders' workloads. Data from three public defender agencies illustrate the discussion.

1985. 52 pp. Graphs. Tables. Selected readings. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. NI-83-IJ-CX-0068. Tables. References. Appendix. NCJ 100114

Availability: National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1625 K St. NW., Washington, DC 20006. Document $10.00; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Past or Future Crimes—Deservedness and Dangerousness in the Sentencing of Criminals

A. von Hirsch

Examines the conflict between the just-desert and selective incapacitation theories of sentencing; argues that an ethical sentence must be proportional and just, requiring that any incapacitation strategy focus on crime categories rather than particular offenders.

The author reviews the debate surrounding the two sentencing strategies—one focusing on past crimes, the other on the risk of future crimes. Sentencing guidelines are favored by both camps, but for different purposes.

The critique of selective incapacitation reviews recent research on career criminals and demonstrates limitations in predicting serious criminality. The author discusses moral objections to sentencing offenders primarily for expected future criminality and explores ways to synthesize desert and incapacitation sentencing.

1985. 230 pp. Appendixes. Index. Bibliography. NCJ 100124

Availability: Rutgers University Press, 109 Church St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901. Book $25.00.

SNI
Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Policy Guidelines for Bail—An Experiment in Court Reform

J.S. Goldkamp and M.R. Gottfredson

Describes a unique collaboration between researchers and Philadelphia's Municipal Court to develop, implement, and assess bail guidelines. The guidelines were based on a matrix that measured the seriousness of the criminal charge, as evaluated by the judges, against the statistical risk of flight or rearrest during pretrial release.

Half the judges used the new guidelines; half decided bail in the traditional way. The study analyzed judges' bail decisions to discern any patterns in terms of failure-to-appear and rearrest rates. According to the authors, the results demonstrate the guidelines' effectiveness in producing fairer and more equitable bail decisions.

1985. 274 pp. Tables. Charts. References. Index. NCJ 100110

Availability: Temple University Press, Room 305, General Services Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19122. Book $34.95.

Preparing a United States Court for Automation

G. Bermant
Federal Judicial Center

Describes the responsibilities of court clerks and chief judges in implementing and using decentralized automated systems for case management and court automation.

The volume discusses preparation prior to installation (including analysis of the system's costs and benefits), selection of a manager, construction of training to fit the individual needs of the courts, site surveys, implementation (including a period of parallel manual and automated operations until confidence in the new system is achieved), and validation.

1985. 39 pp. Appendixes. NCJ 99899

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H St. NW., Washington, DC 20005. Stock no. FJC-M-85-1, document free; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Sentencing—Theory, Law, and Practice

N. Walker

Summarizes British statutes and cases dealing with the choice and execution of sentences, reviews theories of sentencing law, and describes the practical problems encountered by persons supplying sentencing information or implementing sentences.

Sections address general aspects of sentences of imprisonment and constraints on their use, noncustodial measures (including diversion, financial sanctions, and supervisory orders), special categories of offenders (such as foreign offenders, the mentally disordered, and young adults), and anomalies and unnecessary complications in sentencing.

1985. 547 pp. Appendixes. Tables of statutes and cases. References. Index. NCJ 100123

Availability: Butterworths Inc., 80 Montvale Ave., Stoneham, MA 02180. 617–438–8464. Book, $56.75. Call publisher for price of forthcoming paperback.

Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes. Research and development.

Aging Criminals

N. Shover

Analyzes interviews conducted with 50 ex-convicts over age 50 to examine social and psychological factors that may contribute to decreasing criminal involvement with increasing age.

Most subjects began criminal involvement in adolescence. A majority experienced a process of "stock-taking," usually in their 30's and 40's, that led to a new orientation. Changes with age in the value they ascribed to intimate relations with others and to employment also contributed to lessening criminal involvement.

Eventually, in the decisionmaking process that preceded criminal acts, benefits were seen as illusory or less important and perceived risks and losses increased. Over time, the "ex-convict" role presented few difficulties for these men.

1985. 172 pp. Case studies. Index. References. NCJ 99902

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book $28.00, paperback $14.00.

Crooks and Squares—Lifestyles of Thieves and Addicts in Comparison to Conventional People

M. Akerstrom

Examines the identities, norms, and values of criminals and their lifestyles, using data from three studies of Swedish property crime and drug law offenders.

"Beating the system" was a major concern for these offenders; they developed strategies for manipulating police, social workers, and rehabilitative staff. They viewed crime as a type of work and expressed entrepreneurial concern with capitalization, market demand, and competition.

The offenders valued individualism and excitement highly; most felt that money was not or should not be as important. Overall, the picture is one of resourcefulness, self-confidence, independence, and condescension toward rule-bound norms.

1985. 256 pp. Index. Notes. References. NCJ 99904

Availability: Transaction Books, Rutgers—The State University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Book $24.95.

The Dangerous and the Endangered

J.P. Conrad

Examines the findings of empirical studies conducted by the Dangerous Offender Project, which investigated the adult criminal careers of violent juvenile offenders, the criminal histories of men arrested for violent crimes, and the potential effect of incapacitation on the reduction of violent crime.

A summary of the Project's study of violent juveniles in a Columbus, Ohio, cohort covers methodology, offenses

and demographic characteristics of offenders, and findings. One finding highlighted by the author is that a substantial number of violent delinquents terminated their careers before they reached adulthood.

The author concludes from other findings that most recidivists will again commit violent crimes and that the justice system does not deter recidivist violent offenders. Using statistical analysis, the author determines that 73.1 percent of the sample could not have been prevented from committing their offenses by an incapacitating sentence. The implications of these findings for debates on deterrence, incapacitation, and alternative approaches to punishment and control are explored.

1985. 161 pp. Tables. Notes. References. Index. NCJ 100113

Availability: D.C. Heath and Company, 125 Spring St., Lexington, MA 02173. Book $19.00; paperback $12.95.

Vigilante—The Backlash Against Crime in America

W. Tucker

Examines changing trends in public attitudes toward crime and the criminal justice system. The author argues that public frustration and fear have arisen from the perception that the system no longer reflects the will or values of the people.

Factors contributing to these perceptions are illustrated in accounts of such criminal proceedings as the vigilante charges against Bernard Goetz, who shot four muggers. Among factors that have helped to change public attitudes are rising crime rates, lengthy trial and sentencing procedures, and probation and parole policies that result in the release of offenders after short terms.

The author makes recommendations for improving the system and discusses the welfare system and the breakdown of the family as contributors to the high proportion of black violent offenders.

1985. 251 pp. Notes. References. NCJ 99903

Availability: Stein and Day, Scarborough House, Briarcliff Manor, New York, NY 10510. Book $14.95.

Dispute resolution

Criminal and civil arbitration, mediation, and conciliation (public and private, nonadjudicatory).

Dispute Resolution

S.B. Goldberg, E.D. Green, and F.E.A. Sander

Presents in textbook form an overview of dispute resolution processes, applications, and issues, with an emphasis on the primary processes of negotiation, mediation, and adjudication.

Such hybrid processes as the minitrial, final-offer arbitration, factfinding, summary jury trial, and the ombudsman are also discussed. The volume considers how to overcome impediments to alternative dispute resolution—by integrating dispute resolution into the legal process, for example. Finally, nine cases illustrate problems and issues in dispute resolution practice.

1985. 603 pp. Notes. References. Questions. Index. NCJ 99900

Availability: Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02106. Book $28.00.

The Manager's Guide to Resolving Legal Disputes

J.F. Henry and J.K. Lieberman

Explains the benefits and techniques of alternative dispute settlement (minitrial, mediation, arbitration, and negotiation) in resolving a wide range of consumer, employee, environmental, and international business disputes.

The authors argue that executives can use negotiation and compromise to resolve legal disputes that have traditionally been consigned to costly and time-consuming litigation. The various techniques are explained, with examples.

The authors view mediation as potentially the most powerful means of resolving business disputes. Other topics include the management of existing "discovery" and litigation before trial, shortcuts in court proceedings, and multiparty collaboration to establish nonjudicial institutions to resolve disputes that embrace entire industries.

1985. 161 pp. Appendixes. Suggested readings. Index. NCJ 99603

Availability: Harper and Row, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. Book $18.95.

Shadow Justice—The Ideology and Institutionalization of Alternatives to Court

C.B. Harrington

Analyzes governmental policy regarding informal dispute processing and presents a case study of a neighborhood justice center. The author links the reform movement toward informal proceedings and mediation with an "order maintenance" style of exercising state authority.

An examination of the ideology of "informalism" in dispute processing concludes that mediation is less distinct from traditional legal forms than reformers realize. Efforts to "reconstruct" judicial management in the 1970's shifted toward a decentralized management model, such as the neighborhood justice center.

The volume focuses on the Kansas City Neighborhood Justice Center, established in 1978. Chapters examine referral sources and compare sanctions and rates of participation and nonparticipation for mediation and for similar court hearings. The author concludes that these features were similar in both proceedings.

1985. 215 pp. Tables. References. Index. NCJ 100112

Availability: Greenwood Press, 88 Old Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881. Book $29.95.

Strikes, Dispute Procedures, and Arbitration

W.B. Gould IV

Addresses labor strikes and dispute resolution procedures that may preclude strikes, such as arbitration. The author asserts that the right to withhold labor is fundamental in a democratic society, but he emphasizes the importance of using

peaceful procedures and alternatives to resolve conflicts.

The book contains 11 essays on labor law written by the author over a 20-year period. Articles review the evolution of labor arbitration in America, drawing implications for its use in Great Britain; examine public-sector strikes; and consider the legal status of authorized and wildcat private sector strikes in the context of the National Labor Relations Act.

The book also examines the "Boys Market" court case in which the Supreme Court held that Federal courts may issue injunctions against strikes that violate collective bargaining agreements.

1985. 317 pp. Footnotes. Index. NCJ 99605

Availability: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport CT 06881. Book $39.95.

Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

AIDS in Correctional Facilities—Issues and Options

T.H. Hammett
Abt Associates Inc.

Describes AIDS-related policies currently in force or in development in correctional systems nationwide, and delineates the policy options available to administrators in dealing with AIDS.

Information was collected through a survey of State correctional departments, the Federal prison system, and 37 large-city and county jail systems, as well as from interviews with medical authorities and correctional officials.

The author summarizes the latest medical information on AIDS and its incidence and emphasizes the importance of AIDS education programs for inmates and staff.

Medical and legal issues associated with screening and testing programs designed to identify potentially infectious individuals are explored, as are other issues such as medical surveillance, counseling, and housing policies for inmates with AIDS, confidentiality of information, and correctional liability.

1986. 256 pp. Tables. References. Appendixes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Also sponsored by the American Correctional Association. NCJ 100126

Availability. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $11.00, stock no. 027-000-01250-7; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Alleviating Jail Crowding—A Systems Perspective

A. Hall, with D.A. Henry, J.J. Perlstein, and W.F. Smith
Pretrial Services Resource Center

Discusses the range of options available to criminal justice professionals for alleviating jail crowding while safeguarding public safety, based on interviews with officials in more than 50 jurisdictions.

Among the programs and practices discussed are the use of field citations in Oakland, California; early screening of charges by prosecutors in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; prompt bail setting in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; and reduction of presentence investigation time by probation officials in Lucas County, Ohio.

The report offers suggestions to guide jurisdictions in collecting and analyzing the information they need before they can develop and implement solutions.

1985. 98 pp. Tables. Flow charts. Chapter references. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. 84-IJ-CX-009. NCJ 99462

Availability: Single copies may be obtained free while supply lasts by writing to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Also available in free microfiche from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program at the same address.

Private Sector Involvement in Prison-Based Businesses—A National Assessment

Criminal Justice Associates

Explores how and to what extent the private sector is involved in prison-based businesses and examines the statutory, organizational, and procedural issues that influence various forms of involvement.

Through mail surveys, site visits, and statute analysis, researchers found 26 prison-based businesses with significant private sector involvement operating in 17 prisons ranging in size from small community facilities to large, isolated, maximum custody institutions.

The overwhelming majority of State governors and legislators surveyed underscored the importance of paid, productive work for inmates and expressed interest in private sector employment.

Six models representing various roles for the private sector (e.g., employer, investor, customer, manager) were identified. The factors found to be important in helping a corrections agency choose the most appropriate model were the agency's business management expertise, its production capacity, and the level of control it wants to exercise over the business.

The authors offer general conclusions and recommendations as well as specific ones directed to corrections officials and to private sector managers. They indicate that private sector involvement in prison-based businesses is not a fad, as some contend, but a trend that will affect the way prisons operate in the future.

1985. 112 pp. Tables. Maps. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 83-IJ-CX-K451 NCJ 100437

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $6.00, stock no. 027-000-01249-3; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

The Socioeconomic Impacts of State Prison-Siting on the Local Community

FAU/FIU Joint Center for Environmental and Urban Problems, Florida International University

Examines the economic, social, psychological, and environmental impacts of three representative Florida State prisons on their surrounding communities.

Researchers concluded that the facilities created jobs and income for the communities and provided free inmate labor for community service projects. Property close to the prisons did not decrease in value; there was no evidence that increased crime rates were attributable to the facilities.

The facilities had minor environmental impacts. Negative psychological impacts were restricted to a small minority of residents concerned about their safety. The study suggests that public education on the benefits of prison siting in a community could reduce resident resistance.

1985. 156 pp. Tables. References. NCJ 100115

Availability: Florida Department of Corrections, 1311 Winewood Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32301. Document $10.00; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Treatment of the Alcohol-Abusing Offender

R.R. Ross and L.O. Lightfoot

Reviews the literature on the link between alcohol use and criminal behavior, describes the variety of treatment programs that have been reported during the last decade, and critically examines their effectiveness.

A discussion of the link between alcohol and crime concludes that a strong association exists both for minor and for serious offenses, although the relationship is complex and poorly understood. Other topics include the role of treatment in helping to prevent persistent criminal behavior and the obligation of correctional agencies to provide appropriate services. Guidelines for evaluating alcohol abuse programs are also presented.

1985. 159 pp. Tables. Footnotes. Indexes. References. NCJ 98274

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book $19.75.

Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Biological, Psychological, and Environmental Factors in Delinquency and Mental Disorder—An Interdisciplinary Bibliography

D.W. Denno and R.M. Schwartz

Presents a 2,207-item bibliography of documents dealing with three subject areas: (1) biological, psychological, and environmental influences on child development; (2) biological, physiological, and medical factors associated with brain functions and central nervous system disorders; and (3) biological, psychological, and sociological factors related to mental disorder and crime.

The majority of the documents—books, research papers, literature reviews, journal articles, and dissertations—were published between January 1966 and June 1984. Entries are accompanied by brief abstracts. A hierarchical listing of subjects is appended to aid readers in using the index.

1985. 232 pp. References to other information sources. Index. NCJ 99466

Availability: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport CT 06881. Book $37.50.

Children in Custody—A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses on Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities

J.J. Stephan
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for Demographic Studies

Provides a broad overview of trends and basic statistical data on the residents, facilities, and operations of the juvenile custody system. Its purpose is to assist Federal, State, and local authorities in evaluating, developing, and implementing relevant policies and legislation.

The findings are from the 1977 and 1979 censuses of public and private juvenile facilities and, on a selective basis, from enumerations made earlier in the 1970's.

Numerous charts and 164 data tables are included.

1985. 224 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Appendixes. Glossary. NCJ 99544

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Delinquency and Community—Creating Opportunities and Controls

A.D. Miller and L.E. Ohlin

Reports on a series of studies of youth correctional practices in Massachusetts that support the focus on local communities as the place where the most effective action against juvenile delinquency can be taken.

Massachusetts' youth corrections system was significantly reformed in 1969, following the appointment of a new commissioner. The book focuses on five major issues: the impact of traditional training schools on youth and their responsiveness to treatment; the impact of community group residential and nonresidential programs on delinquents; the effect on recidivism of institutional versus community-based programs; the analysis of the reform process and the changes it causes; and the integration of youth corrections with other youth-oriented programs and opportunities in two Boston communities. The book concludes with an extensive research agenda.

1985. 208 pp. Tables. NCJ 99269

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book $29.95.

SNI
Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Criminal Interrogation and Confessions

F.E. Inbau, J.E. Reid, and J.P. Buckley

Presents guidelines for interrogation from preparation through general conduct of the interrogator. This third edition adds new interrogation tactics and techniques; it also revises and rearranges earlier techniques so they will fit a proposed nine-step model of effective interrogation.

The steps of effective interrogation include confronting the suspect, developing the theme, handling denials, overcoming objections, retaining the suspect's attention, handling the suspect's passive mood, presenting an alternative question, having the suspect describe the offense, and converting an oral into a written question.

Particular tactics are specified for interrogating suspects whose guilt is uncertain. Confession and interrogation laws are also explained.

1986. 364 pp. Footnotes. Appendix. Index. NCJ 99410

Availability: Williams and Wilkins Company, 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202. Book $28.50.

Deadly Force Decisions

R.F. Hackney and D. Anderson

Contains a firearms training package that consists of a videocassette, an instructor's manual, and color slides covering response tactics, approach procedures, manpower deployment, and the use of deadly force.

It is designed to train officers in understanding court decisions, State laws, and departmental policies relating to the use of deadly force both on and off duty; in applying decisionmaking abilities and appropriate shooting techniques; and in using cover, concealment, movement, verbal challenges, tactical retreat, and reloading techniques.

The instructor's manual includes analyses of 12 situations involving shoot/no shoot decisions, test and evaluation forms, and slides depicting key decisionmaking points in the situations. An equipment directory and 13-item bibliography are also provided.

30-minute color presentation available in 16 mm film and in VHS, Beta, and 3/4-inch videocassette; 34 slides, 87-page instructor's manual. NCJ 100116

Availability: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. $555.00. Rental is also available. Telephone 800–323–0037.

Modern Police Management

R.N. Holden

Reviews police administrative functions, discusses the characteristics of effective police administration in various areas, and describes and critiques police organizational structure.

The book focuses on the police responsibilities of order maintenance, law enforcement, emergency services, and crime prevention. Topics include leadership characteristics, management's use of authority to resolve organizational conflicts, organizational evolution, symptoms of "bureau pathology," and various operational functions.

Chapters cover research and planning, staffing, training, performance appraisals, policymaking and ethics, and practical administration. The book advocates a participative management style, decentralization, and delegation. Each chapter contains case studies and a synopsis of court cases.

1986. 331 pp. Discussion questions. References. Index. NCJ 100122

Availability: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Book $24.95.

Patterns of Policing—A Comparative International Analysis

D.H. Bayley

Analyzes the development of modern police systems, police functions, and the politics of policing by comparing contemporary and historical information on policing in selected countries in Europe, Asia, and North America.

The volume traces the emergence of public, specialized, and professional police organizations and describes the varied structures of modern police forces as well as reasons for the variations. The author considers reciprocal relations between police systems and the political systems within which they function; this includes an exploration of how countries have attempted to make police accountable. The concluding section speculates on the future of policing.

1985. 263 pp. Appendix. References. Index. NCJ 99267

Availability: Rutgers University Press, 109 Church St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901. Book $27.00.

Police-Community Relations

M.J. Hageman

Examines police-community relationships in terms of police roles, public expectations and factors affecting them, and police-citizen and police-media relations.

The implications of police discretion and of perceptions of behavior are considered as they contribute to lack of uniformity in law enforcement and prejudice. The author discusses the effects of social class, population density, and geographic areas on public attitudes and community service needs.

The volume reviews the interactions of various minority groups with the police, as well as varieties of citizen participation in law enforcement. The author examines how the media's informational and entertainment functions can both facilitate and hamper effective community relations.

1985. 153 pp. Discussion questions. Index. References. Volume 6 in Law and Criminal Justice Series. NCJ 99901

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book $15.95, paperback $7.95.

Offenses

Classification of crime. Domestic violence. Racketeering. Gambling. Organized crime. Riot control and urban disorders. Terrorism. Victimless crimes.

Suburban Burglary—A Time and Place for Everything

G. Rengert and J. Wasilchick

Analyzes the techniques and time and space factors burglars employ to plan and execute burglaries of suburban residences.

Based on interviews with 31 convicted burglars in Pennsylvania, the book describes the motivations to commit crime—often to support an addiction or because, for these burglars, crime pays well. The book also discusses implications for rehabilitating burglars.

The authors examine burglary in the context of time—that is, the timeframes when residents are least likely to be home and the time it takes to plan the burglary, enter the home, and remove items. They also explore the relationship between attractive burglary targets and suburban lifestyles. Descriptions of burglary techniques include planning methods, target selection, entry into the residence, and conduct once inside.

1985. 180 pp. Figures. Photographs. Bibliography. Indexes. NCJ 99761

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book $18.50.

Probation and parole

Adult and juvenile probation and parole. Pardon. Early release mechanisms.

Probation and Parole in America

H.W. Allen, C.W. Eskridge, E.J. Latessa, and G.F. Vito, Eds.

Examines parole and probation processes in the United States including their origins and their effectiveness, the presentence investigation report, the granting and revoking of parole and probation, the training and roles of probation and parole officers, and the role for paraprofessionals, volunteers, and ex-offenders in the parole and probation process.

Written for criminology students, the text describes parole as having emerged from the tradition of penal reform to become a uniquely American practice. Probation is traced from its roots in Judaic law through early English and European predecessors to its implementation in the United States. The book also presents current statistics on the numbers of sentenced offenders and those on parole and probation. Each chapter concludes with review questions, a list of key terms, and suggested readings.

1985. 332 pp. References. Tables. Glossary. Index. NCJ 99552

Availability: Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022. Book $24.95.

Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1984

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Presents comprehensive statistical information about crime and its victims collected for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 12th annual report is based on results of the National Crime Survey (NCS), which measures selected crimes, including offenses not reported to the police, by means of a large-scale and continuous household survey.

Demographic and socioeconomic variables are used for gauging the degree to which persons experienced criminal victimization during 1984. Data are also provided on certain characteristics of violent offenders, on the basic circumstances and outcomes of criminal incidents, and on patterns of reporting to the police.

Interviews at 6-month intervals with the residents of a representative sample of about 54,000 housing units (114,000 persons age 12 and over) formed the basis for examining the personal or household crimes of rape, robbery, assault, purse snatching, pocket picking, noncontact personal larceny, residential burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Selected findings from 111 data tables are presented, together with summary findings and explanatory information. A survey methodology is appended.

1986. 113 pp. Tables. NCJ 100435

■ **Document free. Check no. 39.**

System policy and planning

Costs of crime. Financial management. Laws and statutes. Planning and evaluation. Privacy issues.

Federal Government Information Technology—Electronic Surveillance and Civil Liberties

U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment

Examines public policy debates on the use of information technology and electronic communications to monitor individuals, with a focus on potential conflicts between law enforcement and civil liberties.

The report examines the adequacy of the existing statutory framework in five categories of surveillance issues: electronic eavesdropping technology; optical and imaging techniques for visual surveillance; computer and related technologies; sensor devices; and others (such as polygraphs and cellular radios).

Current and prospective Federal use of these technologies is discussed, as is the interaction of technology and public law. Policy analyses consider options for congressional action aimed at eliminating gaps and ambiguities in

current law, including such proposed legislation as the 1985 Electronic Communications Privacy and the Video Surveillance Acts.

1985. 74 pp. Tables. Chapter summaries. NCJ 99898

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $3.00, stock no. 052-003-01015-1; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Technology/ systems

Communications equipment. Explosives and weapons. Information systems software. Police equipment. Security systems. Standards.

Ballistic Resistant Protective Materials

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice Technology Assessment Program

Establishes minimum performance requirements and test methods for ballistic resistant protective materials (armor) intended to provide protection against gunfire.

This NIJ Standard 0108.01 supersedes NIJ Standard 0108.00, dated December 1981. It adds a new threat level (III–A, .44 Magnum and Submachinegun 9 mm) and establishes threat-level classifications that are consistent with other NIJ standards for ballistic protection.

Requirements include workmanship, labeling, and ballistic resistance.

1985. 13 pp. Table. NCJ 99859

■ **Document $4.00. Check no. 07.**

Barrier-Penetrating Tear Gas Munitions

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice Technology Assessment Program

Establishes minimum performance requirements and methods of test, including safety and handling aspects, for barrier-penetrating tear gas (less than lethal) munitions. This is NIJ Standard 0111.00.

The scope of this standard is limited to barrier-penetrating tear gas munitions that incorporate ortho-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) or alpha-chloroacetophenone (CN) as the active agent (lacrimator), regardless of the means of dissemination of the tear gas.

Requirements include labeling and workmanship, reliability, accuracy, penetration, range, characteristics of the active agent, storage stability, and ability to withstand rough handling.

1985. 19 pp. Diagrams. NCJ 99857

■ **Document $4.00. Check no. 08.**

Hand-Held Aerosol Tear Gas Weapons

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice Technology Assessment Program

Establishes minimum performance requirements and test methods, including safety and handling aspects, for less-than-lethal tear gas weapons. This is NIJ Standard 0110.00.

Requirements include labeling and workmanship, container specification, formulation, delivery characterization, thermal storage, minimum operating temperature, and drop test requirement.

1985. 15 pp. Diagrams. NCJ 99858

■ **Document $4.00. Check no. 09.**

White collar crime

Detection and investigation. Fraud. Abuse of public moneys. Computer crime. Consumer fraud. Environmental offenses.

Computer Crime and Business Information

J.A. Schweitzer

Focuses on the identification, organization, and control of valuable business information and the development of policies, standards, and procedures to manage such information in a secure, cost-effective manner.

After surveying the vulnerabilities of electronic information, the author outlines the information resource management (IRM) system, with attention to assessing the value of information, developing written policies governing security, and controlling information processing activities.

The author discusses the benefits of the IRM approach as well as the place of information security in the organizational structure and in contingency planning. Case studies are used throughout.

1986. 199 pp. Appendixes. Glossary. References. Index. NCJ 100111

Availability: Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, NY 10017. Book $29.95.

Electronic Transfer System Fraud—Computer Crime

J.M. Tien, T.F. Rich, and M.F. Cahn Public Systems Evaluation

Describes the extent and nature of electronic fund transfer (EFT) system fraud, with primary emphasis on fraud involving automatic teller machines and wire transfer.

Findings are based on data acquired directly from 16 major commercial banks with highly developed EFT systems. The study represents the first attempt to estimate fraud losses on the basis of data acquired directly from the financial institutions.

The document discusses EFT technology and the levels of EFT use over time. Estimates of fraud loss to both individuals and banks are also described. Questionnaires used for data collection and tabulation are included in the report.

1986. 100 pp. Tables. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 84-BJ-CX-0012. NCJ 100461

■ **Document free. Check no. 40.**

Correction regarding BJS report

Probation in the United States, 1980 and 1981 (NCJ 87388) is not available from NCJRS; the announcement in the March issue was in error.

Meetings & Conferences

July

July 6–9 Cincinnati, OH

41st Correctional Education Association International Conference.
Fee: $75. Contact: Janis Lane, Correctional Pre-Release Center, P.O. Box 209, Orient, OH 43146 (614–877–4361).

July 9–13 Lake Buena Vista, FL

World Congress of Victimology—Victims and the Professions: Creating New Orientations and Services.
Contact: World Congress, 2333 N. Vernon St., Arlington, VA 22207 (703–528–8872).

July 12–16 Las Vegas, NV

National Association of Counties Annual Conference.
Fee: $225. Contact: Dottie Byers, National Association of Counties, 440 First St. NW., Washington, DC 20001 (202–393–6226).

July 13–18 Hamilton, Ontario

27th Annual Institute on Addiction Studies.
Contact: Kathryn Irwin, Course Administrator, Alcohol and Drug Concerns, Inc., 11 Progress Ave., Suite 200, Scarborough, Ontario, M1P 4S7, Canada (416–293–3400).

July 13–18 Providence, RI

National College of Juvenile Justice, 49th Annual Conference.
Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702–784–4836).

July 14–17 Lexington, KY

12th International Forum on Traffic Record Systems.
Fee: $100. Contact: Ted E. Dudzik, National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 (312–527–4800).

July 14–17 Reno, NV

International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators Conference.
Fee: $75 members, $200 nonmembers. Contact: Lynne Niro, 638 Prospect Ave., Hartford, CT 06105 (203–233–4531).

July 14–19 Seattle, WA

National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference.
Fee: $180. Contact: Director, Exploring Division, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, TX 75062–1296.

July 20–25 Madison, WI

International Halfway House Association Annual Conference.
Fee: $100 members, $110 nonmembers. Contact: Peter Kensinzer, International Halfway House Association, P.O. Box 81826, Lincoln, NE 68501 (608–782–8008).

July 27–30 Toronto, Ontario

National District Attorneys' Association 1986 Summer Conference.
Fee: $225 members, $275 nonmembers. Contact: Kevin Craemer, National District Attorneys' Association, Suite 200, 1033 N. Fairfax St., Alexandria, VA 22314 (703–549–9222).

July 27–31 Chicago, IL

Ninth Annual Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference.
Fee: $340. Contact: Northwestern University Traffic Institute, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (312–491–5280 or 312–491–7245).

August

Aug. 3–6 Baltimore, MD

11th Annual Conference, American Probation and Parole Association.
Contact: Dr. Donald Atkinson, Reisterstown Rd., Suite 305, Baltimore, MD 21215 (301–764–4279).

Aug. 3–7 New Orleans, LA

National Conference of State Legislatures 12th Annual Meeting.
Fee: $215 members, $430 nonmembers. Contact: Annette Pituch, National Conference of State Legislatures, Suite 2100, 1050 17th St., Denver, CO 80265 (303–623–7800).

Aug. 3–8 Austin, TX

National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks, Annual Meeting.
Contact: Director of Secretariat Services, National Center for State Courts (NCSC), 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23187–8798 (804–253–2000).

Aug. 3–9, Las Vegas, NV

National Association for Court Management, Annual Meeting.
Contact: see Aug. 3–8, NCSC.

Aug. 7–14 New York, NY

American Bar Association Annual Meeting.
Fee: $140 members, $200 nonmembers. Contact: Ernest T. Guy, American Bar Association, 33 West Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603 (312–988–5870).

Aug. 10–14 Las Vegas, NV

American Correctional Association 116th Congress of Correction.
Fee: $127 members, $160 nonmembers. Contact: Pat Cain, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., College Park, MD 20740 (301–699–7600).

Aug. 18–21 Chicago, IL

Joint Statistical Meeting, American Statistical Association.
Fee: $75 members, $95 nonmembers. Contact: Jean Smith, American Statistical Association, 806 15th St. NW., Washington, DC 20005 (616–393–3253).

Aug. 18–21 Milwaukee, WI

Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers, Inc., National Conference.
Contact: Robert Buttgen, APCO National Office, P.O. Box 669, New Smyrna Beach, FL 32070 (904–427–3461).

Aug. 27–29 Chicago, IL

Conference of the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime: The State of Organized Crime in the United States.
Fee: $200, discount for preregistration. Contact: Howard Abadinsky, IASOC, St. Xavier College, Chicago, IL 60655 (312–779–3300).

Aug. 30–Sep. 3 New York, NY

American Sociological Association 1986 Annual Meeting.
Fee: $47 members, $62 nonmembers. Contact: Janet Astner, American Sociological Association, 1722 N St. NW., Washington, DC 20036 (202–833–3410).

September

Sep. 6–10 Denver, CO

International Association of Women Police, 24th Annual Training Conference.
Contact: Carol Yates, Conference Director, P.O. Box 13916, Denver, CO 80201–3916.

Sep. 7–14 Tuscany, Italy

NATO Advanced Study Institute on the Biological Bases of Antisocial Behavior.
Contact: Sarnoff A. Mednick, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90089–1111 (213–743–5609).

Sep. 8–12 Everett, WA

National Association of Police Planners, Annual Conference—Planning for Excellence in Policing.
Fee: $195 members, $215 nonmembers. Contact: Lt. Dan Anderson, Everett Police Department, 3002 Wetmore, Everett, WA 98201 (206–259–8831).

Sep. 22–25 New Orleans, LA

32nd Annual Seminar and Exhibits.
Fee: $335 members, $445 nonmembers. Contact: American Society for Industrial Security, Suite 1200, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., Arlington, VA 22209 (703–522–5800).

October

Oct. 1–3 Lexington, KY

Second Annual National Correctional Trainers Conference: Translating Policy into Action.
Contact: Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475 (606–622–1155).

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events. All events announced are directly related to criminal/juvenile justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies. Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to NCJRS Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Oct. 21–26 Las Vegas, NV

Society of Police and Criminal Psychology, Annual Meeting.
Fee: $40. Contact: Waymon Mullins, Southwest Texas University, Criminal Justice, San Marcos, TX 78666 (512–245–2111).

Oct. 27–29 Washington, DC

Computer Security Products Expo and Conference.
Contact: Paul Shaw, Assets Protection Publishing, P.O. Box 5323, Madison, WI 53705 (608–274–7751).

Oct. 28–30 Lexington, KY

North American Association of Wardens and Superintendents, First Annual Conference and Third Annual Correctional Symposium: Casework and Custody in Cooperation.
Contact: Training Resource Center Project, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475–0951 (606–622–1497).

November

Nov. 18–22 Tucson, AZ

National Association of Medical Examiners, 1986 Annual Meeting.
Contact: Dr. George E. Gantner, Secretary Treasurer, National Association of Medical Examiners, 1402 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104 (314–664–9800 ext. 298).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

July

July 1–2 Chicago, IL

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
Fee: $350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703–955–1128).

July 2–3 Chicago, IL

Corporate Aircraft Security.
Fee: $350. Contact: see July 1–2, Richard W. Kobetz.

July 6–11 San Diego, CA

Alcohol Problems and Youth Management Issues in Drinking Driver Programs.
Fee: $80. Contact: San Diego Summer School of Alcohol and Other Drug Studies, University of California, San Diego, Extension X-001, La Jolla, CA 92093 (619–452–6331).

July 6–Aug. 2 Steamboat Springs, CO

Phase II Court Executive Development Program: Management in the Courts and Justice Environment.
Tuition: $2,000. Contact: Institute for Court Management (ICM) of the National Center for State Courts, Suite 402, 1331 17th St., Denver, CO 80202 (303–293–3063).

July 7–9 Huntsville, TX

North American Conference on Electronic Monitoring Devices.
Fee: $65. Contact: Correctional Training Programs, P.O. Box 2296, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341–2296 (409–294–1919).

July 7–11 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Locks and Locking Devices.
Tuition: $650. Contact: Tammy L. Nicholas, Registrar, National Intelligence Academy (NIA), 1300 Northwest 62nd St., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305–776–5500).

July 7–11 Topeka, KS

13th Annual Training Seminar for Police Chaplains.
Contact: Chaplain Donald Rogers, 941 Winfield, Topeka, KS 66616 (913–232–1029).

July 8–9 Minneapolis, MN

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: Saint Publications (SP), P.O. Box 76, Austinburg, OH 44010.

July 14–15 San Diego, CA

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
Fee: $350. Contact: see July 1–2, Richard W. Kobetz.

July 14–16 Jacksonville, FL

Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.
Fee: $325. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904–646–2722).

July 14–16 Louisville, KY

Crime Prevention Workshop.
Fee: $325 members, $425 nonmembers. Contact: American Society for Industrial Security, Suite 1200, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., Arlington, VA 22209 (703–522–5800).

July 14–16 San Francisco, CA

Polygraph Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.
Fee: $400. Contact: John E. Reid & Associates, Suite 1100, 250 S. Wacker, Chicago, IL 60606 (312–876–1600).

July 14–18 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Police Telephone Intercept Operations.
Tuition: $650. Contact: see July 7–11, NIA.

July 14–18 Jacksonville, FL

Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.
Fee: $450. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

July 14–18 Kilgore, TX

Basic Crime Prevention.
Tuition: $295. Contact: The Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (ICJS), Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666–4610 (512–245–3031).

July 14–25 Richmond, VA

Criminal Intelligence Analysis.
Fee: $695. Contact: Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102 (805–966–6157).

July 15–16 Louisville, KY

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see July 8–9, SP.

July 15–17 Jacksonville, FL

Introduction to Narcotic Enforcement.
Fee: $295. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

July 16–18 Louisville, KY

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.
Tuition: $250. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI), School of Justice Administration, College of Urban and Public Affairs, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502–588–6987).

July 21–22 Toronto, Canada

Hostage Negotiations.
Fee: $350. Contact: see July 1–2, Richard W. Kobetz.

July 21–23 Washington, DC

Law Enforcement Accreditation: Getting Ready.
Fee: $258. Contact: Catherine Smith, Seminar Coordinator, Washington Crime News Services, 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151–4070 (703–941–6600).

July 21–25 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Technical Surveillance.
Tuition: $650. Contact: see July 7–11, NIA.

July 21–25 Munich, Germany

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
Contact: C.D. Hopkins, Assistant Director, The George Washington University—Continuing Engineering Education, Washington, DC 20052 (202–676–6106 or 800–424–9773).

July 23–25 San Diego, CA

American Arbitration Association Summer Workshop Institute.
Fee to be determined. Contact: American Arbitration Association, Dept. of Education and Training, 140 West 51st St., New York, NY 10020 (212–484–3233).

July 27–30 Steamboat Springs, CO

Juvenile Court Dispositions.
Contact: see July 6–Aug. 2, ICM.

July 28–29 Madison, WI

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
Fee: $350. Contact: see July 1–2, Richard W. Kobetz.

July 28–29 Quebec, Canada

Contemporary Terrorism.
Fee: $350. Contact: see July 1–2, Richard W. Kobetz.

July 28–30 Louisville, KY

Institutional Crime Prevention.
Tuition: $250. Contact: see July 16–18, NCPI.

July 28–31 St. Louis, MO

Forensic Administration Course.
Fee: $295. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator at St. Louis University Medical School, Division of Forensic Pathology, 1402 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104 (314–725–1884).

July 28–Aug. 8 Jacksonville, FL

Basic Drug Law Enforcement.
Fee: $475. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

July 29–30 Sacramento, CA

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see July 8–9, SP.

July 29–31 Jacksonville, FL

Police Discipline Seminar.
Fee: $300. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

August

Aug. 3–8 Hartford, CT

Annual Training Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators.
Fee: $70. Contact: Det. Charles Kelly, Connecticut State Police, Special Investigations: Auto Theft, 294 Colony St., Bldg. #9, Meriden, CT 06450 (203–238–6610).

Aug. 4–6 Seattle, WA

Polygraph Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.
Fee: $400. Contact: see July 14–16, John E. Reid.

Aug. 4–8 Jacksonville, FL

Managing a DWI Program.
Fee: $325. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

Aug. 4–8 Minneapolis/St. Paul MN

Analytical Investigation Methods.
Fee: $445. Contact: see July 14–25, Anacapa Sciences.

Aug. 5–6 Helena, MT

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see July 8–9, SP.

Aug. 5–8 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Technical Surveillance Units—Supervisor's Seminar.
Tuition: free. Contact: see July 7–11, NIA.

Aug. 10–15 Reno, NV

Advanced Juvenile Justice Management Institute.
Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702–784–4836).

Aug. 11–15 Jacksonville, FL

Law Enforcement Programming With a Data Base Management System.
Fee: $575. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

Aug. 11–15 Philadelphia, PA

Analytical Investigation Methods.
Fee: $445. Contact: see July 14–25, Anacapa Sciences.

Aug. 12–13 Salt Lake City, UT

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see July 8–9, SP.

Aug. 12–14 Columbia, SC

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
Contact: Dr. J.M. Biedenbach, University of South Carolina—College of Engineering, Columbia, SC 29208 (803–777–6693).

Aug. 12–14 Orlando, FL

Detecting Blood at the Crime Scene.
Fee: $150. Contact: Robert L. Mike, Director, Governmental Services Program, Valencia Community College (VCC), P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802 (305–299–5000 ext. 3265).

Aug. 13–14 Savannah, GA

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
Fee: $350. Contact: see July 1–2, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 18–20 Louisville, KY

Antiterrorism/Crisis Management.
Tuition: $250. Contact: see July 16–18, NCPI.

Aug. 18–20 Richardson, TX

Law Enforcement Public Information Officer.
Tuition: $200 members, $250 nonmembers. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute (SLEI), P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083 (214–690–2395).

Aug. 18–22 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Surveillance Operations.
Fee: $650. Contact: see July 7–11, NIA.

Aug. 18–22 Jacksonville, FL

Criminal Profiling.
Fee: $350. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

Aug. 20–22 Orlando, FL

Fiscal Management in Public Safety.
Fee: $125. Contact: see Aug. 12–14, VCC.

Aug. 21–22 Beaumont, TX

Crime Stoppers and the Law.
Tuition: $95. Contact: see July 14–18, ICJS.

Aug. 25–26 Philadelphia, PA

Interviewing for Integrity—Polygraph Examination.
Fee: $300. Contact: see July 14–16, John E. Reid.

Aug. 25–27 Philadelphia, PA

Court Security Management.
Tuition: $415. Contact: see July 6–Aug. 2, ICM.

Aug. 25–29 Jacksonville, FL

Police Executive Development Workshop.
Fee: $325. Contact: see July 14–16, IPTM.

Aug. 25–29 Richardson, TX

Internal Affairs/Deadly Force.
Tuition: $200 members, $250 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 18–20, SLEI.

Aug. 26–27 Richmond, VA

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: see July 8–9, SP.

Aug. 26–28 San Francisco, CA

Conflict Resolution: Planning and Development Institutes.
Contact: Director for Program Development, Community Board Center for Policy and Training, 149 Ninth St., San Francisco, CA 94103 (415–552–1250).

Special Services and Announcements

July

July 7–12 and July 28–Aug. 2 Albany, NY

Graduate-level seminars in court management.
Courses offered are Administrative Environment of Court Management, Human Resources Development, and a workshop on Management Skills in the Courts.
Fee: $400/450 per course. Contact: Dr. Thomas Church, Director, Court Systems Management Program, Rm 300, Milne Hall, Rockefeller College, SUNYA, 135 Western Ave., Albany, NY 12222 (518–442–3850).

Aug. 12—8:00 p.m.

Third Annual National Night Out.
Nationwide crime watch/crime prevention demonstration. Organizations/towns interested in participating should contact National Town Watch Association, Night Out, P.O. Box 769, Havertown, PA 19083 (215–649–6662).

Correctional Officer Correspondence Course.
Fee: $30 plus $3 postage and handling. Contact: William J. Taylor, Assistant Director, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., L–208, College Park, MD 20740 (301–699–7650).

Local Government Police Management Correspondence Course.
Fee: $275 individuals, $375 group. Contact: International City Management Association, 1120 G St. NW., Washington, DC 20005 (202–626–4600).

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NIJ/NCJRS Conference Resource and Information Services

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and find out more about how NCJRS's Conference Resource and Information Services can enhance your next seminar or conference. For more information on our wide range of products and services, call 800–851–3420.

Announcing...

Attorney General Meese announces new information project on corrections construction

In February, Attorney General Edwin Meese III announced at the National Sheriffs' Association meeting that the National Institute of Justice has launched a new project to disseminate information on improved ways to build prisons and jails. The information will benefit State and local jurisdictions that are seeking to meet the prison and jail crowding crisis by expanding capacity.

The program assists State and local officials who need to make informed decisions about building or expanding correctional facilities. The initiative complements the work of the National Institute of Corrections, which provides both technical assistance and training programs to strengthen corrections, especially at the State and local levels.

Because new construction usually places a strain on local budgets, the new National Institute of Justice project emphasizes cost-effective construction of secure facilities. In cooperation with the American Institute of Architects, NIJ is now identifying building techniques and management methods that minimize costs and the time required for construction.

The initiative also involves development of a computerized data base that contains significant construction data, including costs, size, and design elements, for major jail and prison construction from 1978 to the present. The National Institute will disseminate the information in several ways.

Construction Bulletins. These will contain case studies providing details of new approaches, their implementation, and results obtained. The bulletins list contact persons and suggest how to obtain more information.

Two bulletins are already available. The first provides an overview of the entire NIJ corrections construction information program and describes case studies of innovative construction projects in Virginia, California, and Florida. The second bulletin describes the use of prefabricated concrete cell modules in the expansion of the Florida State prison at Raiford. To obtain these bulletins, see the ad on page 25.

National Directory of Corrections Construction. This volume will contain the results of the Institute's national survey of construction. The first edition of the directory consists of two-page profiles on approximately 100 facilities. More than 70 items of information are included for each facility, including dimensions, costs, staffing, and contact persons (e.g., architect, facility administrator, construction manager). Profiles contain a representative floorplan for the facility. The directory is in preparation and will be available in June 1986.

Construction Information Exchange. The National Institute of Justice will serve as a national center of information on prisons and jails constructed since 1978 through its Construction Information Exchange, operated by NCJRS. Through the exchange, those planning to build or expand facilities will be put in touch with officials in other jurisdictions who have successfully used efficient building techniques. They may also request a computer printout on projects that match their needs and priorities.

The exchange is expected to become operational in late summer. For more information on the Construction Information Exchange, write or call:

Construction Information Exchange/
NCJRS
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800–851–3420
(or 301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

Privatization data base helps in search for prison crowding solutions

Many jurisdictions in the United States face a prison or jail crowding crisis. In their quest for solutions, officials have been calling the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS to request searches of a new data base which contains descriptions of innovative correctional programs managed by the private sector.

Recipients of printouts from the Privatization Program Data Base are using the information to help them decide if greater involvement of the private sector is a workable option for alleviating their jurisdiction's prison and jail crowding situation.

To ensure that the information it offers is as current and comprehensive as possible, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS is requesting that private firms managing correctional facilities in any part of the country inform NCJRS about these activities.

To submit information, write to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Attention Privatization Program Data Base, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

For information on obtaining a search of the data base, call Tim Matthews, NCJRS Corrections Specialist, at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

Microfiche libraries offered on domestic violence, dispute resolution

Two Selected Libraries in Microfiche (SLiM's) offered by the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS—the Family Violence SLiM and the Alternative Dispute Resolution SLiM—offer an inexpensive, space-saving way to build minilibraries for practitioners and researchers working on these issues. SLiM's may be purchased for a fraction of the cost of acquiring the documents in paper copy.

The Alternative Dispute Resolution SLiM contains 155 titles—more than 5,000 pages of information—for $126 ($129 from Canada and $143 from other foreign countries) including postage and handling. The new SLiM provides libraries, research organizations, law schools, and universities with the full text of published and unpublished reports on mediation, arbitration, negotiation, and other techniques crucial to the rapidly expanding field of alternatives to traditional litigation.

Among the topics covered are dispute resolution in corrections, judicial involvement in dispute resolution, small claims courts, collective bargaining, and the resolution of landlord-tenant and family disputes.

The Family Violence SLiM offers information of special value to legislators, law enforcement officers, teachers, and social service and medical personnel on the scope, causes, and consequences of domestic violence. Topics include victim assistance programs, new laws, and ways to identify and treat violent family members. It contains the full text of 150 documents and costs $120 ($122 in Canada and $137 in other foreign countries).

Each SLiM comes complete with subject, title, and author indexes in both microfiche and paper copy and is shipped in a sturdy box for convenient storage.

For more information, or to purchase these SLiM's, write National Institute of Justice/ NCJRS, Box 6000, Dept. F-ADP, Rockville, MD 20850 or call 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

Independence Day closing

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS will be closed Friday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day. On Thursday, July 3, the toll-free Customer Service line (800–851–3420) will have regular (not extended) hours, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. EDT.

BJS Bulletin reports 1984 probation and parole statistics

About 1 out of 35 adult men and 1 out of every 278 adult women in the United States were on probation, in a jail or prison, or under parole supervision on December 31, 1984, according to a new Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Probation and Parole 1984*. One-quarter of the correctional population were incarcerated (jail or prison); three-quarters were under supervision in the community (probation or parole).

The bulletin also reports that since the end of 1979 the adult probation population has increased by 57 percent, and the adult parole and mandatory release population has increased by nearly 23 percent, compared to a 48-percent increase in the prison population.

A free copy of the bulletin (NCJ 100181) may be obtained by checking no. 42 on the back cover.

National Institute of Justice

Corrections construction

The National Institute of Justice has launched a major new initiative to communicate information on improved ways to build and finance prisons and jails. **Construction Bulletins**, a key element of the program, describe the newest construction technologies and methods of reducing construction costs.

The first two **Construction Bulletins** are:

New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities

Focuses on the extent of jail and prison crowding and on the excessive costs of building new facilities—nearing $100,000 per bed in some States. The bulletin provides case studies of how three States—Virginia, California, and Florida—are using new technologies to save time and money. It also provides an overview of NIJ's corrections construction initiative.

NCJ 100121

Florida Sets Example With Use of Concrete Modules

Tells how Florida used prefabricated concrete cell modules to obtain expanded corrections capacity for its State prison at Raiford, then under court order to reduce crowding. Florida was able to open a new 336-bed expansion unit only 8 months from groundbreaking for approximately $16,000 per cell.

NCJ 100125

To obtain your free copy of each of these **Construction Bulletins**, check nos. 31 and 32 on the order form.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Announcing...

National Institute of Justice publishes research information on corrections

Each year, the National Institute of Justice funds research on the most significant issues facing corrections today and disseminates the results in printed reports or audiovisual presentations. Some of the materials are available free from NCJRS; others are for sale by NCJRS or the Government Printing Office.

The following is a list of such items that cover the concerns and the interests of corrections administrators, officials, and practitioners. All the publications listed are readily available. Note the ordering instructions at the beginning of each section to obtain your copies.

Free documents available through the order form

To receive these documents, just check the numbers on the back cover order form.

Research in Brief. The following titles in the Research in Brief series are of particular relevance to corrections officials:

AIDS in Prisons and Jails–Issues and Options
NCJ 100221. No. 33.

Corrections and the Private Sector
NCJ 94071. No. 34.

Expanding Sentencing Options–A Governor's Perspective
NCJ 96335. No. 35.

The Private Sector and Prison Industries
NCJ 96525. No. 36.

Probation and Felony Offenders
NCJ 97349. No. 37.

Construction Bulletins. The following Construction Bulletins are the first of a new series. (See the ad on page 25 for more on these bulletins.)

New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities
NCJ 100121. No. 31.

Florida Sets Example With Use of Concrete Modules
NCJ 100125. No. 32.

Free documents available in limited quantities

Write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 to obtain single free copies of the following documents. Please note the NCJ number.

Alleviating Jail Crowding–A Systems Perspective
1985. NCJ 99462

American Prisons and Jails, Vol. 1, Summary and Policy Implications of a National Survey
1980. NCJ 75752

American Prisons and Jails, Vol. 2, Population Trends and Projections
1980. NCJ 75753

American Prisons and Jails, Vol. 3, Conditions and Costs of Confinement
1980. NCJ 75754

American Prisons and Jails, Vol. 4, Supplemental Report–Case Studies of New Legislation Governing Sentencing and Release
1980. NCJ 75755

American Prisons and Jails, Vol. 5, Supplemental Report–Adult Pre-Release Facilities
1980. NCJ 75756

Doing Crime–A Survey of California Prison Inmates–Executive Summary
1980. NCJ 72477

Homosexuality in Prisons
1971. NCJ 01741

Jail Based Inmate Programs–A Selected Bibliography
1979. NCJ 60331

Jailing Drunk Drivers–Impact on the Criminal Justice System
1985. NCJ 97733

Perspectives on Determinate Sentencing.
1982. NCJ 84151

Prison and Jail Health Care–A Selected Bibliography
1981. NCJ 70206

Role of Correctional Industries–A Summary Report
1972. NCJ 04894

Utilization of Experience in Parole Decisionmaking–Summary Report
1973. NCJ 13249

Documents for sale from NCJRS

Use the back cover order form to obtain all the following publications, priced at cost.

Basic Issues in Corrections Performance
169 pp. NCJ 84405. $9.00. No. 01.

Correctional Crisis–Prison Population and Public Policy
36 pp. NCJ 92423. $4.60. No. 02.

Managing Correctional Resources
135 pp. NCJ 90180. $7.60. No. 03.

Probation Under Fiscal Constraints
108 pp. NCJ 94425. $7.00. No. 04.

Women Employed in Corrections
176 pp. NCJ 88255. $9.00. No. 05.

Criminal Justice Book Summaries. These are four-page summaries of selected criminal justice publications.

Community Work Service With Felons
NCJ 95710. $5.00. No. 15.

Design Guide for Secure Adult Correctional Facilities
NCJ 95715. $5.00. No. 16.

Success on Parole
NCJ 95708. $5.00. No. 17.

International Summaries. The following are English-language summaries of important foreign publications.

Work by Jail Inmates
NCJ 92600. $3.00. No. 21.

The Dutch Experiments With Community Service
NCJ 98078. $4.00. No. 22.

Open Prisons and Recidivism
NCJ 78586. $2.00. No. 23.

Parole Decision-Making in Canada–Research Towards Decision Guidelines
NCJ 92599. $3.00. No. 24.

The Staff of the Treatment-Oriented Correctional System–Function, Selection, Training, Continuing Education
NCJ 78599. $2.00. No. 25.

Topical Bibliographies. These list up to 200 documents in the NCJRS data base.

Overcrowding in prisons and jails
TB010101-00. $17.50. No. 26.

Prison industry
TB010102-00. $17.50. No. 27.

Prison violence
TB010610-00. $17.50. No. 28.

Adult female offender
TB010103-00. $17.50. No. 29.

NCJRS Monthly Accessions List—Corrections. A 12-month subscription is $84; it provides early notice of new publications acquired for the NCJRS data base. Check no. 30 on the back cover.

Audiovisual presentations

Corrections and the Private Sector–Fad or Future?
28-minute color videocassette in VHS, Beta, or ¾ inch tape. NCJ 98580. Check A on inside back cover.

Inside Prisons
28½-minute Crime File videotape in VHS, Beta, or ¾ inch tape. NCJ 97230. Check B on inside back cover.

Out on Bail
28½-minute Crime File videotape in VHS, Beta, or ¾ inch tape. NCJ 97215. Check C on inside back cover.

Prison Crowding
28½-minute Crime File videotape in VHS, Beta, or ¾ inch tape. NCJ 97229. Check D on inside back cover.

Sentencing
28½-minute Crime File videotape in VHS, Beta, or ¾ inch tape. NCJ 97233. Check E on inside back cover.

Documents for sale by GPO

Write Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Note GPO stock number and price. (These documents are also available in free microfiche from NCJRS. Note NCJ number and see page 13 for microfiche ordering instructions.)

AIDS in Correctional Facilities–Issues and Options
256 pp. NCJ 100126. $11.00. GPO stock no. 027-000-01250-7.

Correctional Facility Design and Construction Management
126 pp. NCJ 96969. $4.75. GPO stock no. 027-000-01219-1.

Determinate Sentencing and the Correctional Process–A Study of the Implementation and Impact of Sentencing Reform in Three States–Executive Summary
80 pp. NCJ 96333. $3.00. GPO stock no. 027-000-01215-9.

Pretrial Release Program Options
160 pp. NCJ 80794. $5.50. GPO stock no. 027-000-01203-5.

Private Sector Involvement in Prison-Based Businesses–A National Assessment
112 pp. NCJ 100437. $6.00. GPO stock no. 027-000-01249-3.

Privatization of Corrections–Issues and Practices
119 pp. NCJ 96526. $4.00. GPO stock no. 027-000-01226-4.

Sentencing Reform in the United States–History, Content, and Effect
348 pp. NCJ 97667. $13.00. GPO stock no. 027-000-01237-0.

Special Management Inmate
143 pp. NCJ 97662. $6.00. GPO stock no. 027-000-01238-8.

Announcing...

Corrections and the Private Sector: Fad or Future?

The National Institute of Justice records the voices of corrections...a debate on videotape

The voices of corrections speak out on the complex issues surrounding private sector involvement in jails and prisons—on prison industries, private facility management, new ways to finance construction—on this new videocassette from the National Institute of Justice.

The voices are those of administrators, guards, researchers, businessmen, and inmates—those who know the issues in the privatization of corrections and have a stake in the outcome of this pressing criminal justice issue.

Ideal for practitioners in and out of government, classrooms, and community groups, Corrections and the Private Sector: Fad or Future provides an incisive overview of the privatization issue, which is attracting national attention as States and cities struggle to improve services while coping with record inmate populations.

The Chief Justice—

"Only about 10 percent of the prisoners are doing any kind of work, and only a small percentage are really doing productive work that creates something, including self-esteem."

—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, U.S. Supreme Court

A corrections commissioner—

"I think private financing is always a viable option. I think anything that could do better for the taxpayer ought to always be the option."

—Orville B. Pung, Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Corrections

A sheriff—

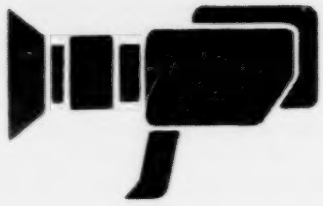
"Governments don't go broke. Companies do go broke."

—Sheriff John Duffy, San Diego County, California

A businessman—

"...What's the benefit to private industry? Well, private industry is the one that pays for most of the crime. The big change that we can make in crime rates is to reduce the recidivism."

—Vernon Seiling, Vice President, Control Data



Corrections and the Private Sector: Fad or Future? examines *all* the issues:

- **increased private involvement in contracting for services**
- **innovative methods of financing construction**
- **the prospects for prison industries**
- **the pros and cons of *total* facility management by the private sector**

Viewers learn how the private sector is *already* involved in corrections. The national debate continues on the extent and direction of further involvement.

Corrections and the Private Sector: Fad or Future? is available for only $17.00 in VHS or Beta, or $23.00 in ¾-inch format, plus postage and handling. To order, check A on the inside back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

One in five American families lives in a crime watch community

A Special Report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Prevention Measures*, states that about 38 percent of U.S. families participate in neighborhood watch programs where they are available. Almost one-fifth of all American families live in communities with such programs.

The report also examines other home crime prevention measures, including burglar alarms and engraving of valuables. Information is drawn from the Victimization Risk Survey administered in 1984 to more than 21,000 persons as a supplement to the ongoing National Crime Survey.

A free copy of this report (NCJ 100438) may be obtained by checking no. 43 on the back cover.

More on drugs and crime

Drugs and Crime: A Survey and Analysis of the Literature is a 190-page exploration of the voluminous and sometimes complex literature on drug/crime relationships. Originally published in 1980 by the National Institute of Justice, the document is now being reproduced by NCJRS for a second distribution because of widespread interest in the topic.

Drugs and Crime (NCJ 65247) may be purchased for $9.60. Check no. 06 on the back cover.

Custom searches—a time-saving investment

With the NCJRS data base now containing more than 80,000 documents, many busy people are finding that custom searches, conducted by information specialists, are a quick, cost-effective way to obtain comprehensive information on issues relevant to their work.

For $48, any individual can obtain a professionally conducted data base search on any topic. The resulting packet of information contains titles of relevant documents, names of authors and publishers, and other bibliographic information, together with abstract summaries of the contents of each document.

To order a custom search, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska) and ask for a return call from an information specialist in your field.

PSA's can be used to network with local TV stations

Four top-quality, professionally produced 30-second spot announcements are being made available by the National Institute of Justice for use on television stations or at conferences. Dubbed on a single videocassette, the announcements draw local attention to the need for citizen participation in the criminal justice system. One of the spots was recently nominated for an advertising industry award.

Report—Identify—Testify consists of brief dramatizations—including one of the Kitty Genovese murder—that encourage citizens to cooperate with the justice system by reporting crimes, identifying criminals, and testifying in court.

The videocassette (NCJ 100131) is available in VHS or Beta ($19.10), and ¾-inch ($23.10) format. Copies may be purchased by checking F on the inside back cover.

Using audiovisuals for training?

Two catalogs describe more than 100 audiovisuals:

- *Audiovisual Bibliography: 16 mm Films—A Listing of Criminal Justice Films From the NCJRS Collection* (NCJ 96399)
- *Audiovisual Bibliography: ¾-inch Videotapes—A Listing of Criminal Justice Videocassettes From the NCJRS Collection* (NCJ 96400)

Community organizations, educational institutions, and criminal justice agencies can use these catalogs for program ideas or to find audiovisual materials that will enhance a program or training session.

Each catalog provides a detailed description and complete ordering information for more than 100 films or videotapes.

The 1985 catalogs are $17.50 each and may be purchased by checking nos. 13 and 14 on the order form.

They are also available in microfiche for $4.00 each. Write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Dept. F, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, specifying NCJ numbers.

It's easy to open an NCJRS deposit account

You can enjoy the convenience of an NCJRS deposit account by making a deposit of as little as $50 (or $100 if you are an international user). For more information, call NCJRS toll free at 800–851–3420.

Order your "instant library"

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS is offering—for the cost of postage and handling only—a collection of 700 different documents that cover a variety of criminal justice issues.

Most of the documents have been prepared under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and related agencies.

Postage and handling is $200.00. The documents are free. The collection is available to users in Canada and other countries, but at a higher price to cover additional postage costs.

For more information, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, or Alaska) or write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Department F-ADO, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Announcing...

BJS reports on trends in police spending

U.S. cities spent 5.5 times more money (adjusted for inflation) on law enforcement in 1982 than they did in 1938, according to a new Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, *Police Employment and Expenditure Trends*. The statistics show a slight decrease since 1977, however.

BJS examined trends in staffing and spending for police services for the period 1938–1982 in 88 cities with populations over 100,000.

The report indicates that the larger the city, the more the per capita expenditure on law enforcement. Cities in the Northeast spent about 1.5 to 2 times as much per capita as did cities in other regions during the period.

A free copy of this report (NCJ 100117) may be obtained by checking no. 41 on the back cover.

Call for crime prevention literature

Articles, books, research reports, and other published and unpublished materials on crime prevention and private security are being solicited for possible inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Works that are entered into the data base become more accessible to criminal justice practitioners and researchers nationwide because they will be identified in computer searches on DIALOG and JURIS.

Authors or publishers should address submissions to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Attention Kristina Rose, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Authors will be notified if their works are selected for the data base.

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Correction

The City and the Syndicate—Organizing Crime in Philadelphia is not available from the Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission, as erroneously stated in the January issue of *NIJ Reports*. The book may be purchased for $19.95 from Ginn Custom Publishing, 191 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173.

Designs for Contemporary Correctional Facilities is not available from the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, as erroneously stated in the January issue of *NIJ Reports*. The book may be purchased for $16.45 (including postage and handling) from the Capitol Publishing Company, 21 Chelsea House, Crofton, MD 21114.

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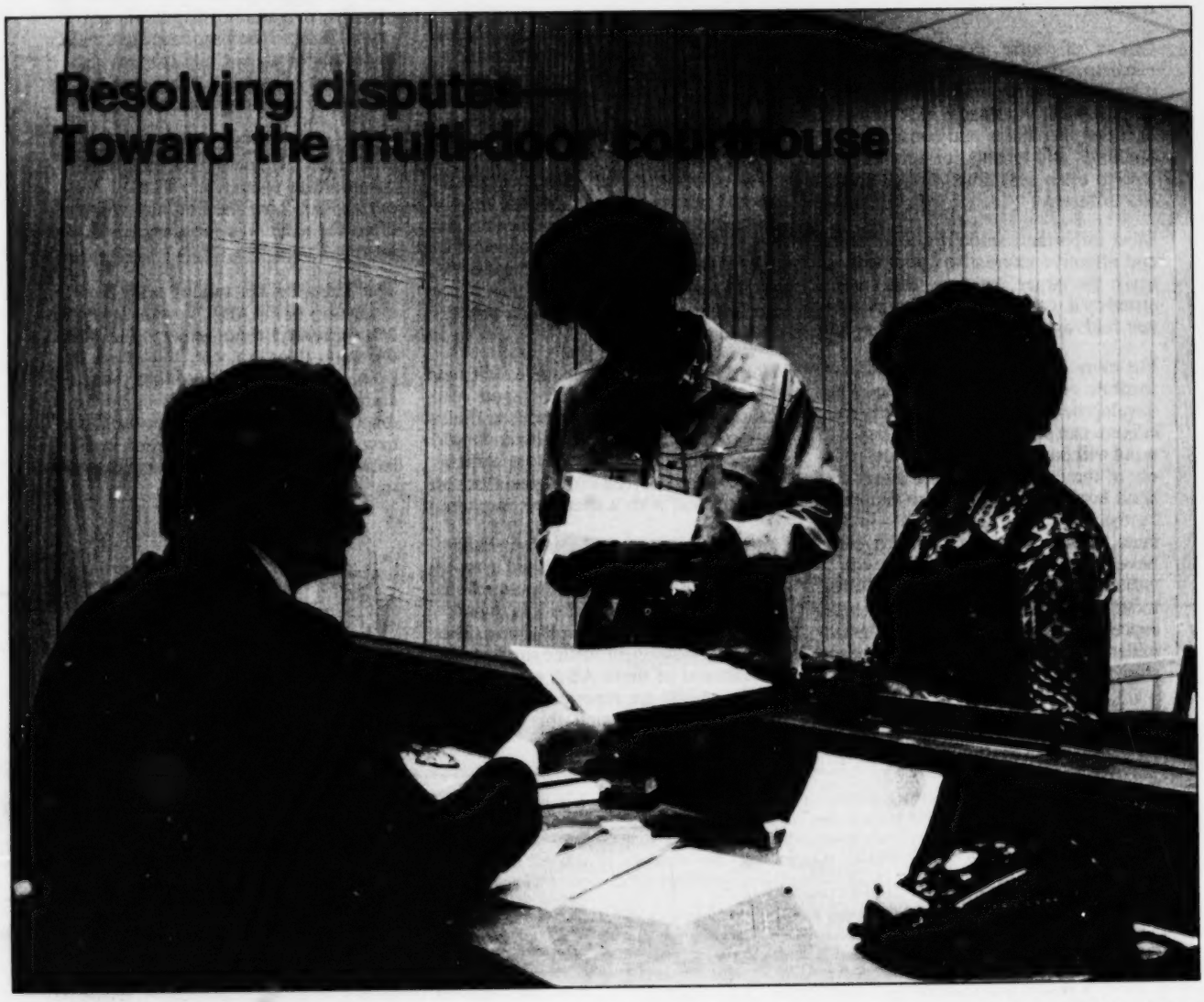

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SNI 198, July 1986

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Director's notes

In his tireless campaign to convince the public and policymakers of the need to unclutter our overtaxed courts, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger long preached the value of new forums, new methods, and new attitudes through which justice can be attained.

"It is better to mediate than to litigate," the Chief Justice has said.

There are several reasons why avenues for resolving disputes are important to criminal justice policymakers and practitioners.

One is, of course, that such procedures can help relieve the overcrowding of our courts and the resultant delays that can stifle justice. Another is that disputes between merchants and consumers, landlords and tenants, or neighbors can lead to often senseless, violent crime if left to fester.

Most important, smoothly functioning and effective alternatives, working to assist the larger justice system and assisted *by* it, can do much to restore citizen faith and confidence in the system.

For more than a decade, the National Institute of Justice has supported the development of alternative forums where citizens can achieve justice and peace of mind without the awesome formal process of the courts. The three Neighborhood Justice Center programs supported by the Institute in the 1970's—in Atlanta, Kansas City, and Los Angeles—have grown to more than 200, with varied names and a variety of structures. Indeed, there were a number of earlier successful dispute resolution programs under both private and public sponsorship.

The effort to make justice more easily available to more people has in fact been a model of successful public-private cooperation. Those of you who read the Dispute Resolution Information Center pages in *NIJ Reports* each issue are familiar with the wide range of organizations from which flow funding, inspiration, and ideas.

One of these sources, the Special Committee on Dispute Resolution of the American Bar Association, is pursuing an extension of this notion.

It is not enough to tell the citizen that there is relief available without hiring a lawyer. Someone skilled and caring, the committee believes, should help the citizen select the most appropriate place to take a complaint.

A dispute with the city over a water bill should not go to the court that hears a misdemeanor assault, not when there is a city ombudsman to look into the matter. A fistfight between brothers over which one *owes* the water bill should not go to the ombudsman—and probably shouldn't go to court.

The ABA committee has since 1976 held the view that someday all dispute resolution agencies might be housed under one roof. The aggrieved citizen would then come to this center, as to a medical clinic, to be referred to the specialist best able to deal with a specific complaint.

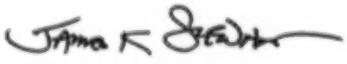
As a first step toward this long-range goal, the committee established in recent years three "multi-door dispute resolution centers" to study the intake and referral process for minor disputes. The National Institute of Justice supported an assessment of these ABA efforts; some of the results are reported in our *Research in Action* article this month.

The article is based on reports by Janice Roehl of the Institute for Social Analysis, which conducted the assessment, and a summary account of the project by Larry Ray, Staff Director of the ABA Special Committee on Dispute Resolution. The findings of the experiment, we believe, will interest a varied audience of policymakers, practitioners, court officials, and others involved in the effort to open more doors to effective resolution of disputes.

The growing experience in various approaches to matching disputes to appropriate forums is helping to make a reality of the advice of the Chief Justice—and the words of another thoughtful lawyer more than a century before:

"Discourage litigation," Abraham Lincoln said. "Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often the loser—in fees, expenses, and waste of time."

The Tulsa Police, talking with the evaluators of the ABA's multi-door project, expressed it another way. They liked the multi-door concept, they said, because when a citizen brought them a complaint about a noisy neighbor or a disputed TV repair bill, they now had a new option: it was no longer a choice between "making an arrest or doing nothing."



James K. Stewart
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This month's Research in Action reports on dispute resolution programs in three cities where intake specialists guide disputants to the most appropriate means of resolution. The programs form part of the American Bar Association's Multi-Door Courthouse Centers Project.

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The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is the centralized national clearinghouse serving the criminal justice community since 1972. NCJRS also operates the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Dispute Resolution Information Center for the Federal Justice Research Program, and the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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Toward the multi-door courthouse—Dispute resolution intake and referral

Courts, the most visible dispute settlers in our society, are increasingly being supplemented in many American cities by a variety of alternative forums for resolving disputes: consumer dispute mediation and arbitration programs, ombudspersons, prosecutors' programs for criminal complaints, community agencies, and neighborhood dispute centers handling domestic conflicts, landlord-tenant problems, and other controversies.

In fact, since 1970, more than 300 dispute resolution programs have originated across the country as alternatives to litigation. One-third of such programs are sponsored by prosecutors' offices and another third by the courts themselves.

Such programs have sprung up as remedies not only for court problems such as delay and high costs but also for citizen dissatisfaction with ineffective processes for dealing with particular kinds of disputes. As Associate Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor has pointed out:

> The courts of this country should not be the places where the resolution of disputes begins. They should be the places where the disputes end—after alternative methods of resolving disputes have been considered and tried.

The origins of many dispute settlement mechanisms can be traced to the 1976 Conference on the Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice. At the Pound conference, as it was referred to, Professor Frank Sander of Harvard encouraged the use of alternatives but highlighted the need to develop systematic methods for effective diagnosis and referral of citizen disputes:

> . . . one might envision, by the year 2000, not simply a courthouse but a Dispute Resolution Center where the grievant would first be channeled through a screening clerk who would then direct him to the process . . . most appropriate to his type of case.

Professor Sander described a building containing many rooms. In each room disputes could be resolved by a different process. When he published these ideas in an article for *The Barrister*, the concept was called "The Multi-Door Courthouse."

In 1981, the Special Committee on Dispute Resolution of the American Bar Association (ABA) recognized that getting all dispute resolution mechanisms under one courthouse roof might indeed take until the year 2000 or longer. Nevertheless, the ABA Special Committee sought to make multiple paths to justice a reality by encouraging systematic screening and referral of disputes to the appropriate resolution facilities, often scattered throughout a city.

A primary objective was decreasing the "runaround" many citizens experience in seeking redress for their grievances. It is not unheard of for a citizen to arrive at the district attorney's office, be referred to the city prosecutor a mile away, then back to the district attorney, then to the mediation program.

". . .it is almost accidental," said one committee member, Judge Earl Johnson of California, "if community members find their way to an appropriate forum other than the regular courts."

To help solve the problem, the ABA planned a three-stage process for creating multi-door centers, beginning with the development of effective and centralized intake and referral for assigning disputes to appropriate existing forums. Figure 1 depicts this intake and referral process. The project sought what former Assistant Attorney General Maurice Rosenberg described as "letting the forum fit the fuss."

This article summarizes the assessment of the intake and referral project. Findings from the assessment, which was sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, shed light on the nature of the caseload and how the matching of disputes to specific resolution methods can be improved.

The three project sites

After an extended process of application and site review, the ABA Special Committee chose Houston, Texas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; and the District of Columbia as the sites for the initial program. Throughout the program, ABA offered fund-raising assistance and intake training[1] but left decisions regarding program implementation and operations in the hands of the local staff and sponsors.

As a result, the three sites drew their caseload in different ways and relied on different manners of handling them. The strategies and styles of implementation depended on existing systems in each of the three cities, differences in the loca-

Assessment of intake and referral experiments for the Multi-Door Courthouse Centers Project was supported by grant number 83-IJ-0039, awarded by the National Institute of Justice to the Special Committee on Dispute Resolution, American Bar Association (ABA). To assess the experiment, the ABA chose the Institute for Social Analysis, whose Janice Roehl drafted the assessment summary. Larry Ray, staff director of the ABA Special Committee, wrote a condensed account of the project and the assessment.

This article is based on Ms. Roehl's and Mr. Ray's reports. Opinions or points of view expressed do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

1. Larry Ray, staff director of the ABA Special Committee, was assisted by Daniel McGillis of the Harvard Law School in preparing the program description and request for proposals and by Janet Rifkin of the University of Massachusetts in training intake specialists for the three sites.

tion of intake offices, the goals of program sponsors, and the referral agencies available. Thus the three cities produced three variations on and three different names for the multi-door concept. This variety and the sometimes quite different results from site to site provide a wealth of information to researchers, policymakers, and those considering the development of such programs.

Tulsa Citizen Complaint Center. The court administrator for the Municipal Court launched the Tulsa effort, eventually becoming its full-time director. He enlisted support from the local bar association, judges, and the Chamber of Commerce and, with two respected retired attorneys, led a fund drive that raised nearly $100,000.

First sponsored by the city through the Municipal Court, the program is now housed and sponsored by the County Bar Association and has both "walk-in" and "phone-in" intake at the Court (Police/Prosecutor Complaint Office), a television station's "action line" service ("the Troubleshooter"), and the Better Business Bureau, as well as the Bar Association.

Outreach activity has been continuous. Luncheon clubs, police roll calls, the Bar Association, the television program, and a billboard reading "Turn to us when you don't know where to turn" all provided audiences. A public relations firm advised on these activities and on selection of the overall name for the program.

Houston Dispute Resolution Centers. Houston has been a leader in the alternative resolution movement since it established the Neighborhood Justice Centers in 1980. After learning of the multi-door program through the ABA in 1982, the director and deputy director of the Neighborhood Justice Centers undertook developmental activities under the direction of the Chief Judge of the First Texas Court of Appeals, a member of the ABA Special Committee.

The Houston Bar Association sponsors both the multi-door program and the Neighborhood Justice Centers; the two share a director and a joint name—the Dispute Resolution Centers. Intake, which occurs in person and by phone, began in two courthouse offices next door to each other—the Neighborhood Justice Center desk and the District Attorney's intake division.

The program sought to involve the city's 16 justices of the peace (JP's), whose courts hear minor civil and misdemeanor cases. Some JP's are actively supportive; some see mediation as an encroachment on their turf.

Three more intake points were set up, at two community centers and at one of the JP courts. One of the community centers, Ingrando House, also houses a police substation, a Neighborhood Justice Center satellite, and a juvenile offender program. As in Tulsa, the Houston program staff sought professional advice in developing a public awareness campaign and in naming the program.

Washington, D.C., Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program. The D.C. Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program is sponsored by the Superior Court, which furnished a main "walk-in" intake point (just outside the courthouse cafeteria), office space, furnishings, and staff support, including the director's time. Private foundations supply additional funding.

A second intake point was the D.C. Bar Association's Lawyer Referral and Information Service, 75 percent of whose high caseload came from citizens who turned out not to need referral to a lawyer.

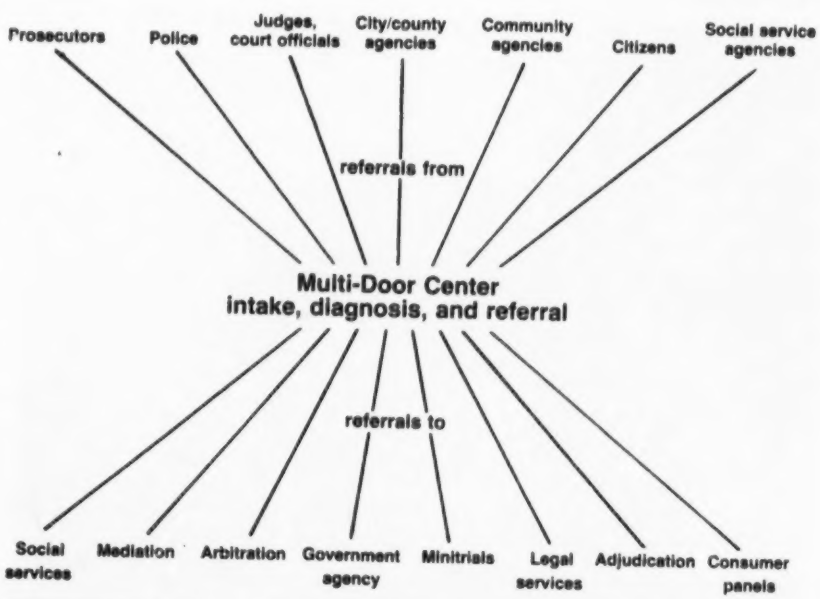
More recently, another courthouse intake desk was set up in the small claims intake office. All new small claims complainants are referred there first, and mediation can be scheduled either separately or on the day of trial.

Early in the implementation process, the director's staff prepared a detailed Referral Manual for use by intake specialists. It provides hours, case criteria, names of contact people, and other information on the many dispute resolution, legal assistance, and social service agencies in the District of Columbia.

Efforts to reach the public included widely distributed bilingual flyers (English and Spanish). Every organization listed in the Referral Manual received a

Figure 1.

Multi-door dispute resolution flow chart



visit; several distribute the flyers. A television station filmed a public service announcement on the center featuring a Washington Redskins player.

How the programs differed

Both the size and the nature of the caseload for the three programs varied dramatically, due primarily to the different situations under which the intake points were implemented, where they were located, and the connections between intake and referral points.

None of the programs handled serious criminal matters or large civil disputes involving substantial amounts of money or complex legal issues. Apart from these commonalities, programs differed in both size and nature of caseload. These differences were due primarily to the different situations under which the intake points were implemented, where they were located, and the connections between intake and referral points.

Tulsa was the first of the three to start intake services, in April 1984. In the beginning, police officers made referrals to the multi-door intake point in the courthouse, and citizens called the television action line directly.

Like "action line" programs in other cities, the television station used the most interesting grievance calls for further investigation and evening news spots. An intake specialist assigned to the program attempted to place those cases that the news effort could not handle or, in some cases, even answer.

The Tulsa Better Business Bureau (BBB), another intake point, provided a unique opportunity for a joint activity. When the BBB incurred criticism for failure to implement locally a national arbitration program on auto warranty problems, the Citizen Complaint Center director offered to help run the arbitration program for the BBB.

Tulsa handled approximately 400 cases a month. Consumer disputes accounted for nearly a quarter of the cases, followed by assaults (13 percent), complaints regarding city or county services (10 percent), neighborhood problems (9 percent), and threats or harassment charges (8 percent).

Tulsa conducted an active public relations program that focused on the overall theme of complaint consultation and referral rather than on details of how the dispute resolution process actually worked. To provide a broader view and access to more courts, sponsorship of the program shifted in late 1984 from the Municipal Court to the County Bar Association.

Houston's program began intake in December 1984, having slowed its development following a period of staff turnover earlier that year. A subcommittee within the Bar Association began to assume natural leadership of both the multi-door program and the Neighborhood Justice Centers, which then began to share the name Dispute Resolution Centers.

Although new intake points have been opened, many referrals during much of the period of the assessment originated with the district attorney's staff, which sent from 40 to 50 percent of its cases to the Dispute Resolution Center. About half of the multi-door cases—46 percent—were referred to the Neighborhood Justice Centers.

Houston's caseload was roughly 600 a month. At least half the disputes handled by the multi-door intake specialists involved money, property, contractual services, theft, fraud, or forgery. One-third were more interpersonal or criminal in nature, involving assault, threats, harassment, and various personal problems.

An extended outreach program planned to begin in late 1985 came after assessment of the program was completed.

The District of Columbia has the newest of the three programs, starting intake in January 1985. Data collection for the assessment ended generally in June 1985; thus data on D.C. cover considerably less time than at the other sites.

An intake center was created at Superior Court. Caseload figures indicate that the center handled approximately 125 cases a month.

The D.C. Multi-Door Center caseload was dominated by civil matters involving monetary claims for the most part, with just over half the cases involving small claims disputes. A few family, domestic relations, and interpersonal disputes were also received.

Police can refer disputants to a multi-door center.

Most complainants in D.C. learned of the Multi-Door Center through newspaper and broadcast coverage, and a few more were sent by court clerks at the Small Claims and Landlord-Tenant branches. Only those who went first to the Lawyers Referral and Information Service had not previously heard of the multi-door service.

No cases were accepted by telephone; complainants were to visit the Center. The use of "multi-door" as part of the official local name, additional publicity, the setting, and advertised services all emphasized referrals rather than solutions during intake.

How the intake process works

ABA's trainers designed the intake process (1) to give the citizen immediate relief in the form of a caring, professional intake process and (2) to diagnose disputes expertly and offer options leading to appropriate referrals. Six stages were defined:

- Introduction, making the complainant comfortable and establishing rapport.
- Complainant's narration, maintaining an open, sensitive climate while gathering information.
- Problem clarification, with the intake specialist taking a more active role.
- Problem summary, with the specialist defining central issues.
- Review of the options and consequences, considering the complainant's resources and possible outcomes, including adverse effects.
- Selection of the option, with the specialist constructing a plan and encouraging the complainant to take responsibility for it.

As it developed, the researchers found, the process differed by location and by individual intake specialist. In Tulsa, most intakes were by telephone; in Houston and Washington, virtually all were in person.

Citizens were listened to and allowed to tell their stories at length in their own words. The assessment team reported that the last two steps, reviewing and selecting options, seemed most difficult in all three sites.

Photo courtesy D.C. Superior Court.

Mediation is frequently used to resolve disputes.

Often the complainant left with a definite, well thought-out plan, as desired. Sometimes, however, it appeared that the intake specialist made a quick referral with no real exploration of consequences with the complainant. At times the specialist seemed merely to go along with the complainant's idea, such as sending the case to a prosecutor even though the chances of prosecution were slim. At other times, the specialist might strongly urge the citizen to use a particular process, such as mediation.

Where the cases were sent

In Tulsa, 35 percent of the cases were referred to the prosecutor's office or to other divisions of the courts, 18 percent to mediation, 13 percent to city or county agencies, 8 percent to the Better Business Bureau, and 6 percent to legal services.

The intake desk at the prosecutor's office referred from half to two-thirds of its cases to the prosecutor. The Better Business Bureau, which got mainly consumer complaints, referred 20 to 30 percent of them to itself.

Over time, however, the Police/Prosecutor Complaint Office made fewer referrals to the prosecutor and more to alternative resources, mainly mediation. From the start, the television station referred its intake to a variety of agencies.

Houston showed a different pattern. Although 75 percent of intake came through the district attorney, 11 percent through the city prosecutor, and only about 6 percent from the Neighborhood Justice Centers, about half the caseload from all points was referred back to the neighborhood centers for mediation. Houston also sent 12 percent of its cases to justice of the peace courts, 10 percent to the district attorney, and 9 percent to the city prosecutor.

In D.C., the specialists had a wide variety of agencies to choose among and usually called the referral agency in advance to make sure it could handle the dispute. Almost a third of cases went to a small claims mediation program and another 12 percent to the D.C. Mediation Service, which handles all kinds of cases.

Of the 7 percent referred to government agencies, the Rental Accommodations Office got most housing and landlord-tenant disputes and the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs most consumer matters. Employment disputes, often quite complex, tended to go to the Lawyer Referral and Information Service, itself a referring agency, or to university law-school-sponsored legal clinics.

Very few D.C. cases went to traditional referral points, such as police, prosecutors, courts, or private lawyers. In

Tulsa and Houston, however, the researchers found "somewhat surprising" the reliance on traditional dispute resolution agencies—the courts, prosecutors, district attorneys, police, and private lawyers—and their effectiveness in handling these kinds of cases.

Matching disputes to forums

"One can discern patterns," writes staff director Larry Ray of the ABA Special Committee, "in the matching of disputes to dispute resolution processes. As expected, in 'matching the forum to the fuss,' the nature of the relationship between the disputants proved important."

When disputes involved close relationships (couples and friends), the most common method of resolution was mediation. In disputes involving people with semiclose relationships (between acquaintances and neighbors) and with distant relationships (between landlords and tenants, consumers and merchants), the most common method of resolution was by the parties themselves, frequently *prior* to a hearing. When no previous relationship existed, the method of resolution varied greatly, with resolution by a government agency having a slight edge.

The researchers also looked at the methods used to resolve different *types* of disputes. Assault cases were resolved primarily by the threat and process of prosecution, even though they rarely went to court. Mediation in assault cases can help preserve relationships, but its use in domestic assault is increasingly under attack because, critics say, it lacks enforceability. It may confirm the more aggressive party in a dominant role, and even a compromise between the disputants' positions may result in unfairness to an injured but less demanding party.

Disputes over money and property were most frequently resolved by mediation.

In cases of harassment, threat, and interfamily dispute, mediation also appeared to offer flexible outcomes and to increase the parties' ability to resolve future problems.

In general, the researchers noted that "Any outside intervention or even outside awareness of a dispute . . . often seems to instigate resolutions . . . where compromise and conciliation are attractive to both parties."

In addition, the connections of the multidoor programs to particular dispute resolution agencies—especially the housing of intake points within agencies and the adoption of the agencies' screening functions by the intake specialist—substantially influenced decisions about referrals.

Figure 2 summarizes information from all three sites on how the disputes were resolved.

Although a small number of referrals appeared inappropriate, the complainant's wishes enter into the decision. In some cases, clients want prosecution and punishment more than resolution.

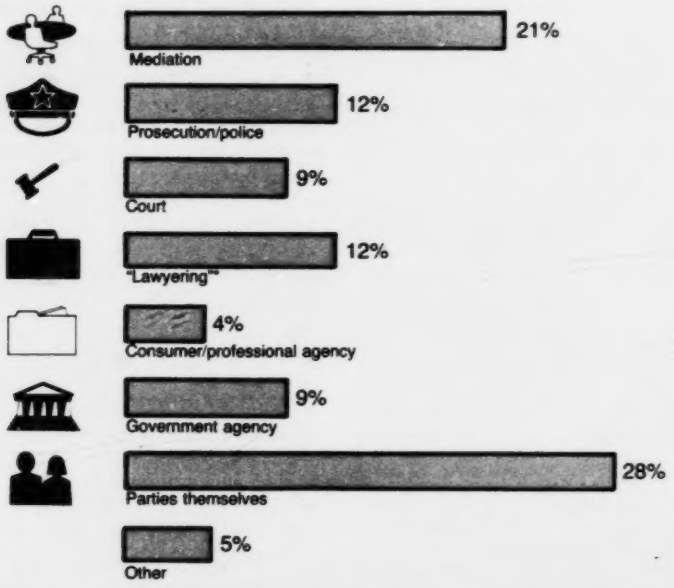
Personnel at participating agencies expressed great satisfaction with the program, saying that they had been able to serve more people and had learned more about other resources available to complainants. In Tulsa, police expressed satisfaction with being able to present citizens with an option other than making an arrest or doing nothing.

One objective of the effort was to reduce the runaround many complainants feel through having to tell their stories over and over again. At all three sites, referrals to mediation spared the citizens repetitive recitals; the case was scheduled for mediation by the intake specialist, with no secondary intake. Referrals to prosecutors also involved a single intake; some repetition occurred, of course, in referrals to lawyers or legal clinics.

Figure 2.

How cases were resolved

The means of resolution at all three sites is expressed as a percentage of the total number of resolved cases.



*Resolution achieved by private attorneys, lawyer referral services, legal aid groups, and clinics.

Followup results

Not all the complainants followed through by visiting the agency to which they were referred and not all the agencies succeeded in resolving the disputes sent to them. Over the three sites, ap-

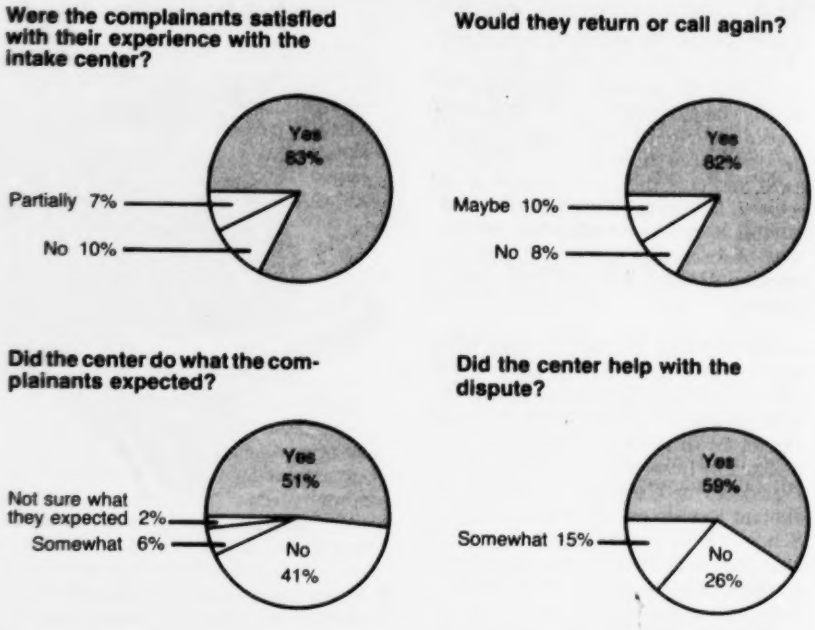
proximately half the cases were resolved at the time of followup interviews and 14 percent were pending.

Despite the cases unresolved and the differing forms the program took, user satisfaction predominated in the interviews. Figure 3 shows the overall results.

Although 83 percent of those interviewed were satisfied with the intake centers and 82 percent were willing to return, only 59 percent thought the center had "helped" with the dispute (another 15 percent said it had helped "somewhat"). The most frequent explanation for this apparent contradiction was misunderstanding of what to expect from the centers. Many thought the intake centers would intervene directly in their complaints.

Figure 3.

Satisfaction with intake centers. Summary results from all three sites.



Problems encountered

In the small claims process, a court judgment in favor of the complainant did not automatically ensure payment by the respondent. *Pro se* complainants (those representing themselves without an attorney) rarely sought such avenues as wage garnishments to collect. Private attorneys were effective in many cases but beyond the means of many complainants.

Better Business Bureau case-handling procedures led to considerable consumer dissatisfaction, but State agencies used by the intake specialist at the Tulsa BBB were often effective, as were professional societies that handled complaints against doctors, dentists, and lawyers.

Despite overall satisfaction, many citizens are confused about the services of the intake centers. Decentralization of the intake process leads citizens to think their problem has been "solved" by the agency on whose premises intake specialists receive the complaint. Centralized intake, as in D.C., enhances program identity and makes staff supervision easy. On the other hand, relationships with other agencies may be more difficult and the location may be inaccessible to some citizens.

Public education and community outreach are critical to solution of all these problems—and thus to program success.

All these issues led Professor Sander, who gave the program its name, to comment, "the multi-door concept may be a simple one to conceive and a monumental one to implement."

Next steps

The ABA Special Committee intends to develop or improve dispute resolution forums found ineffective or absent during the initial effort. In D.C., for example, new intake centers are planned for the citywide Citizen Complaint Center[2] and for the Domestic Relations Mediation Service at Superior Court, where many matters of property settlement and even details of custody might be resolved without taking up trial time.

Tulsa plans to add court-annexed arbitration to its available tools and to expand use of its relatively new Early Settlement mediation process.

Houston will continue expanding public understanding of its program. Like the other cities, it will continue to watch new developments in dispute resolution that put more teeth into resolutions without adding more pain to disputes.

For the American Bar Association, the next step is to build on what was learned in Tulsa, Houston, and the District of Columbia by improving existing processes and creating new programs.

For the country as a whole, the example of the multi-door courthouse has been set. As other cities pick up the idea, adding innovations of their own, more answers will develop, and more doors will open.

2. The Citizen Complaint Center receives many noncriminal complaints, although it operates under the Office of the U.S. Attorney which, in D.C., fills some of the functions of prosecutors elsewhere.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP

Verne L. Speirs, Acting Administrator

School safety programs

School plays a key role in the lives of young people—primarily as a source of learning, but also as a socializing influence and environment that contributes to a healthy self-concept. A positive school experience has proven to be a major factor in young people's development into contributing members of our society. In recent years, however, our schools have all too often become the sites of disruption and crime, making learning difficult even for motivated students.

Crime and fear of crime threaten both teachers and students, and destroy the learning environment within the school. Even students who are willing to learn cannot do so if they are afraid or distracted. In its 1984 report to the President, the Cabinet Committee on Human Resources, Working Group on School Violence and Discipline strongly affirmed its conviction that an orderly school environment was essential to learning, and stated that disorder in some American schools was sufficiently severe to destroy the learning environment.

Recent statistics justify the Working Group's concern. A 1983 survey of Boston's public schools found that 30 percent of teachers reported being victimized at school; in 1984, 36 percent of the teachers responding to a California poll reported that they had been attacked at school and 46 percent reported that they were afraid during their work.

In Los Angeles alone, 60 percent of area teachers in 1983-1984 reported they were afraid on their school campus, and that attacks on teachers were perpetrated by students, intruders, and parents. Other polls of high school students show that 15 to 20 percent of them fear for their safety while at school.

According to Professor Jackson Toby of Rutgers University:

- Students are more frequently the victims of violent crime than are teachers; male students are more than twice as likely to be assaulted or robbed as female students.
- Junior high school students are twice as likely to be victimized as senior high students, possibly because they are less able to defend themselves. In the same pattern, younger teachers are more likely to be attacked or robbed than older ones.
- Minority students are more likely to be victimized than white students, perhaps because they are more likely to be in schools with higher rates of violence.
- Overwhelmingly, crimes are committed by students rather than by intruders from the outside.

National School Safety Center

In answering the outcry over school crime and disruption, President Reagan directed the United States Departments of Justice and Education to form the National School Safety Center (NSSC) in 1984. Funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Center began operation on June 1, 1984, with national headquarters in Sacramento, California. It is patterned after the California School Safety Center, founded in 1980 by Governor George Deukmejian, who was California's State attorney general at that time.

The goal of NSSC is to act as the catalyst that brings together the Nation's resources to ensure our schools as safe, secure places for learning. Specifically, NSSC promotes an exchange of information related to school crime and violence prevention through a wide array of resources. The Center uses its extensive national educational/legal/criminal justice network and its experienced professional staff to:

- Promote interagency cooperation and replication of exemplary school safety techniques and programs.
- Expand training resources in school safety and delinquency prevention to provide appropriate skills development for law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel.
- Instruct educators in school safety issues, including organizational management, law in the school, child abuse

reporting, and law-related education curriculum development.

- Assist schools in developing techniques to involve business, criminal justice, and community leaders in school safety and delinquency prevention.
- Collect and disseminate information on school safety and delinquency prevention, criminal law, rules, and procedures in Federal, State, and local jurisdictions.

A major emphasis for NSSC is the identification and promotion of successful programs that exemplify innovative joint efforts among educators, law enforcers, and other youth-serving professionals.

The programs mentioned below are representative of the many initiatives being developed by NSSC and other groups throughout the country.

Students' safe school programs

In response to the President's educational goals of safe, secure, and peaceful campuses, the governors of 32 States, the mayor of Washington, D.C., student bodies, principals, and student leaders have declared their support for school safety.

Last year, America's Safe Schools Week stimulated awareness and demand for safe schools among educators, students, and the public. This year, Safe Schools Week will be October 19–25, 1986.

Principals of Leadership

By employing the characteristics of strong leadership—vision, persuasion, and commitment—principals and other administrators can effect constructive change in unproductive schools or enhance already positive school climates.

To acknowledge principals who exhibit leadership, the National School Safety Center and the National Association of Secondary School Principals are presenting *Principals of Leadership*, a print media, public service advertising campaign that profiles those principals and other administrators who, as effective leaders, have created positive school climates.

School safety and the law

Numerous issues associated with school safety require legal expertise and direction. Thus, the legal community—attorneys, prosecutors, public defenders, judges, and their professional associations—has become an integral component of the partnerships against school crime.

The following programs describe several successful efforts of the legal community to enhance school safety.

- State's Attorney's Office in Cook County, Illinois (Chicago), has joined with the community and civic organizations to initiate preventive primary care programs, including neighborhood task forces to address school problems, a crime prevention "law mobile," and a speakers' bureau. Other activities of the prosecutor's office include publication and dissemination of a drug abuse information booklet and promotion of a drug abuse poster contest. In addition, the Chicago Bar Association and the John Marshall Law School, in conjunction with the Chicago Public Schools Adopt-a-School Program, jointly developed a comprehensive program of law education for all students in the Chicago public high schools. The program culminates in a mock trial competition and awards of scholarships to John Marshall Law School.
- In San Joaquin County, California, the District Attorney's Office has assigned a deputy district attorney to serve on both city and county School Attendance Review Boards (SARB's). These interagency coalitions, consisting of representatives from schools, juvenile justice and welfare departments, police agencies, district attorney's office, parents' groups, private youth-serving organizations, and mental/public health agencies, meet regularly to consider individual cases of truant students. The District Attorney's Office plays a crucial role on these boards by providing a legal enforcement perspective.
- In New York City the Federal Bar Council and the New York Alliance for Public Schools cosponsor a "mentor" program. Major law firms are paired with public schools to initiate law-related activities. Events such as field trips to courts and law firms, and classroom lectures for students in the "adopted" schools are provided to educate participants about the impact of law on their daily lives, their rights and responsibilities as citizens, the legal system of the United States, and careers in and related to the legal profession.

Youth School Watch: Miami, Florida

In the early 1980's, the Dade County, Florida, School Board responded to an increase in school crime by directing all primary and secondary school principals to develop a crime watch program. Each school selected a special problem and then designed its own response. By the

1983–84 school year, Youth School Watch programs had been formed in all 77 of the district's secondary schools and in 60 of its 176 elementary schools. The program has already produced a significant decrease in vandalism rates and graffiti.

As many of the school programs developed, the Highland Oaks Elementary School produced an especially detailed plan. The principal solicited both the County's Sheriff and Police Departments for assistance in developing a school safety program. The Highland Oaks Youth School Watch program integrates law enforcers and students into a positive crime prevention program that includes bicycle safety and registration, a fingerprinting campaign, car and pedestrian safety instruction, and deputizing all students to encourage the reporting of suspicious activities to school officials and parents.

For further information about the Highland Oaks program, contact:

Ms. Virginia Boone, Principal
Highland Oaks Elementary School
20500 Northeast 24th Avenue
North Miami Beach, FL 33180
305–931–1770.

TIPS: Charlottesville and Albemarle, Virginia

In 1976, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) combined resources to fund a pilot project to develop a crime resistance curriculum in the State of Virginia. TIPS (Teaching Individuals Protective Strategy; Teaching Individuals Positive Solutions) was implemented in two school districts: one urban (Charlottesville) and the other rural (Albemarle). Curriculum research and design were initiated in late 1976, and in 1979 the TIPS K-8 curriculum commenced with two specific behavior objectives: promoting and maintaining positive student attitudes and behaviors; and promoting student responsibility toward ensuring the safety and welfare of self and others. Grade-level specific plans, including classroom discussion and worksheet materials, identify important behavior issues and help teachers achieve program goals.

In 1982, after an extensive evaluation, the Department of Education's Joint Dissemination Review awarded national validation status to the TIPS program. Since then, Pennsylvania schools and the Santa Ana, California, school district have adopted the TIPS curriculum, and the Virginia-based TIPS office has begun curriculum consultation in every State and several foreign countries.

For further information on the TIPS program, contact:

Ms. Loreli Damron, Project Director
TIPS Program
Jefferson Building
4th Street NW.
Charlottesville, VA 22901
804–293–5179

Taking Charge: Mesa, Arizona

Taking Charge, a program designed to keep young people in school, was started in the Mesa Public School District in response to the unanticipated consequence of a strict drug policy: as the number of students suspended for drug-related reasons increased, so did the number of youth who never returned to school. Community members, educators, and guidance counselors, concerned about the growing dropout rate, proposed an approach to the school board for returning suspended drug offenders to school.

The Taking Charge program, which is initiated when a student receives a mandatory semester suspension for possessing, using, buying, or selling drugs on school grounds, gives the

student the option of staying out a full semester or participating in the program while remaining in school. Students who elect to enroll in the program contract with the school and their parents, promising not to use or possess drugs and to attend weekly counseling sessions for at least the 8-week duration of the program. These sessions include individual and group activities aimed at helping students boost their self-esteem, discover their strengths and weaknesses, receive factual medical information on the effects of drugs, and explore the possible underlying causes for their drug use.

For further information about Taking Charge, contact:

Byron McKenna
Director of Guidance Services
Mesa Public School District
549 Stapling Drive
Mesa, AZ 85203
602–898–7938

Statewide partnership: California

An exceptional school safety model representing a "partnership" between education and law enforcement at the State level was implemented in California in 1983. The School Environment Interagency Task Force was formed to promote interagency communication and cooperation in producing a comprehensive school crime and delinquency prevention plan. Representatives from the State Department of Education's School Climate Unit, the California School Safety Center, California Youth Authority, and the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning participate on the Task Force which continues to operate today.

This statewide partnership received its strongest support when the citizens of California voted in 1982 to add Article I, section 28(c) to the California Constitution. This amendment and self-executing provision mandated the right to safe schools, stating: "All students and staff of primary, elementary, junior high and senior high schools have the inalienable right to attend campuses which are safe, secure, and peaceful."

For more information

Although the specific targets and methodologies of these exemplary programs are diverse, each one endorses the widely held belief that educators alone cannot solve the problem of school discipline and violence—that interagency cooperation is the key to addressing this critical issue. The National School Safety Center is committed to the dual goals of identifying and supporting new programs that contribute to safe schools and promoting the replication of successful efforts. If your community has a program that it would like to share, or if you would like assistance in starting a program, contact:

National School Safety Center
Pepperdine University
Malibu, CA 90265
213–456–4000

Materials of the National School Safety Center

School Safety, the NSSC newsjournal, is published three times annually to inform educators, law enforcers, and the public of trends and effective programs in school safety and delinquency prevention.

School Crime & Violence: Victims' Rights, 1986, provides comprehensive background information for lawyers, educators, and crime victims about the legal aspects of school safety.

School Discipline Notebook, 1986, is a guide to help educators establish fair and effective school discipline policies.

School Safety Legal Anthology, 1985, is a compilation of articles pertinent to education law and school safety issues.

Right to Safe Schools: A Newly Recognized Inalienable Right, 1984, is a reprint of a law journal article reviewing California's constitutional right to safe schools.

NSSC Resource Papers: Safe Schools Overview, Drug Traffic and Abuse in Schools, Increasing Student Attendance, and *Student and Staff Victimization* are brief, practical updates on topical school safety issues.

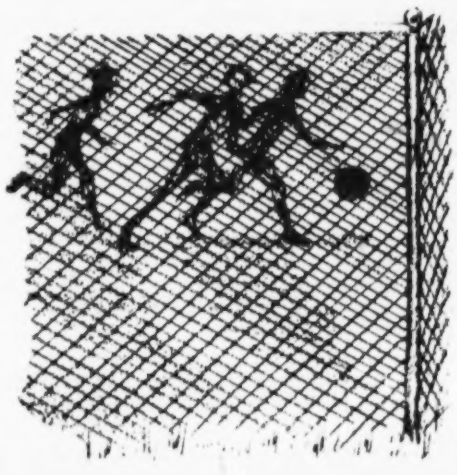
What's Wrong With This Picture?, 1986, is an 18-minute docudrama recreating real life incidents of school crime and violence and is intended to promote dialogue and suggestions relevant to local school safety issues. (It is available in VHS and Beta tapes or 16mm film.)

To obtain these materials, contact the National School Safety Center at the address given above.

Other publications

Toward Better and Safer Schools: A School Leader's Guide to Delinquency Prevention. National School Boards Association Advisory Committee Project on School-Based Strategies for Delinquency Prevention. 1984: 236 p. Availability: National School Boards Association, 1680 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

For a list of additional publications and videos about school safety, see page 23.



Peacemaking panels apply traditional ways to modern problems

by Emily Mansfield

In the summer of 1983, a group of young children broke a picture window in the home of a non-Indian resident on the Skokomish reservation. Angered by what they considered to be repeated vandalism, the owners contacted the county sheriff.

The incident could easily have been handled in a typical way—either State authorities would not respond at all, leaving the homeowner frustrated and angry; or the Indian youths would become enmeshed in the State juvenile court system, leaving them and their parents alienated and angry.

Instead, thanks to the new Skokomish Community Peacemaking Panel, this incident took a different turn—with positive results for everyone.

The incident was referred to the Skokomish Peacemaking Panel, and a mediation coordinator convinced everyone to attend mediation sessions with four trained community volunteers.

The case resulted in agreement. The children's parents would repair the broken window; the homeowners would not prosecute the case; the children would volunteer several hours' work in the homeowner's garden; and finally, the children could play in the yard any time.

Thus, several years of festering antagonism led to better relations and, most significant, the children gained the self-respect of learning to take responsibility for their actions from adults who had taken the time to listen.

Originally for child-welfare cases

The Peacemaking Panel, or Skokomish Tribal Community Board as it has come to be called, began as the brainchild of the tribe's Indian Child Welfare Committee. Determined that the tribe's new youth court would reflect tribal values in an appropriate, nonadversarial process, the committee established a volunteer mediation panel which it modeled after the successful Community Boards Program in San Francisco.

As the Skokomish people worked to modify the San Francisco model to their small, rural tribal community, they enlisted the Northwest Intertribal Court System to obtain funding and to help develop and coordinate a network of community peacemaking boards among the surrounding tribes in Northwest Washington.

During the first year that the Northwest Intertribal Court System sponsored the project, 30 tribal community members took an intensive 24-hour mediator training, and 7 people learned how to be trainers themselves. Twenty-three cases were referred to the program. Seven of eight cases heard resulted in agreements and all but one of the agreements were voluntarily followed by the parties involved.

Program expands to other areas

Although the peacemakers' initial focus was on youth-related problems, mediation has become an effective "forum of first resort" for a variety of cases. In fact, conflicts now mediated include such varied issues as child placement and custody issues, employee grievances, neighbor/neighborhood complaints, and fishing disputes.

At Skokomish, where all social service case workers are now trained in mediation, all of the Indian child-welfare cases filed in tribal court in 1984 were settled by agreement of the parties. Parents at Squaxin Island used the program successfully to resolve problems with the local school district. Teenage supervisors in two tribal summer recreation programs learned conflict resolution skills in their jobs. and the program provided a forum for resolving a number of conflicts over which the courts otherwise had no jurisdiction.

Concern about impartiality often arises in a closely knit tribal community. Although it has been difficult to overcome the fear of bias, community members who have used the mediation process have never complained of a lack of impartiality. Instead, community members have been impressed to find their neighbors using helpful new listening and problem-solving skills.

Mediation meshes with traditional Indian values

The tribes of the Northwest Intertribal Court System clearly believe that tribal members have the desire and capacity to solve their own conflicts in their own way without relying exclusively on outside "experts." Tribes in the Northwest, it is pointed out, traditionally resolved conflicts by meeting and talking, rather than by adversarial processes. The Tribal Community Boards' approach touches the heart of these traditional ways. It supports tribal values, it restores harmony to the community, and it builds tribal self-sufficiency.

Emily Mansfield is with the Northwest Intertribal Court System. This is an abbreviated version of a longer article that first appeared in *Linkages*, vol. 3, no. 6, August 1985.

This article is one of a continuing series on initiatives and programs in the dispute resolution field. Guest authors are invited to submit articles for consideration. Articles cannot be returned, should not exceed 800 words, and may be edited as necessary. Submit articles to Dispute Resolution Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

SNI

Selective notification of information

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

This section contains abstracts of significant additions to the NCJRS data base, arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are listed in alphabetical order by title. The five-digit NCJ number following the citation is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base.

How to obtain documents. Documents available from NCJRS are indicated by ■ at the end of the citation; they may be ordered through the order form on the back cover. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery. For documents marked "Prepublication Order," the delivery period may be longer. We will notify you by mail within 30 days if we cannot fulfill your order for items requiring payment. We publish announcements in *NIJ Reports* if our supplies of free documents are depleted.

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Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

Free Press v. Fair Trial—Television and Other Media in the Courtroom

M. Kronenwetter

Reviews the history of the fair trial/free press debate and considers whether media broadcast of trials should be permitted.

The author discusses the constitutional provisions for both a free press and a fair trial and how these rights have conflicted in such highly publicized trials as that of John T. Scopes for teaching evolution theory to public school students (the first case ever broadcast over radio); of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the Lindbergh kidnaping; of Billie Sol Estes for fraud, and his Supreme Court appeal; of Claus von Bulow for murder; and of the six defendants in the New Bedford, Massachusetts, rape case popularly known as the "Big Dan" rape trial, after the tavern in which the crime occurred.

According to the author, the trend in the United States toward increasing use of electronic journalism technology in the courts is likely to continue.

1986. 102 pp. Index. Bibliography. NCJ 100705

Availability: Franklin Watts, Inc., 730 5th Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Book $10.90.

Guideline-Based Justice—The Implications for Racial Minorities

J. Petersilia and S. Turner
Rand Corporation

Reports on an analysis to determine the effects of classification instruments and formal sentencing and parole guidelines on minority defendants.

Sentencing guidelines are intended to overcome racial discrimination that occurs if system officials make decisions based on race rather than on clearly defined standards. However, the inclusion of social status factors—e.g., education, employment, and alcohol abuse—in sentencing guidelines has been criticized for introducing race and class bias and racial disparity into the decisionmaking process. (Racial disparity occurs when legitimate standards are applied but have different results for different racial groups.)

The study suggests that while guidelines probably do reduce discrimination, they cannot be expected to overcome racial disparities in sentencing where serious criminality is disproportionately high in the black population.

1985. 50 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. FG-9. Tables. Appendixes. References. NCJ 100563

Availability: Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. Document $4.00.

SNI
Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

CRIME Crime prevention/ deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design and security systems.

Prevent Burglary—An Aggressive Approach to Total Home Security

M. Davis

Provides detailed instructions on physical security measures and other strategies for preventing residential burglaries. The author, a security and electronics consultant, describes general and specific methods to reduce vulnerability to burglary in light of the burglar's perspective on choosing targets.

Specific advice focuses on doors, locks, and keys; window security; lighting, fences, and warning signs; firearms; and ways to prevent burglary by building contractors and others entering the home.

The book also provides information on insurance, the types and uses of alarms, ways to build a reliable low-cost alarm, the use of safes and other techniques for concealing valuables, ways to secure apartment buildings from intruders, and prevention of burglary while on vacation.

1986. 175 pp. Photographs. Diagrams. Index. NCJ 100183

Availability: Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Paperback $8.95.

Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes. Research and development.

Confronting Crime

E. Currie

Challenges varying views regarding the causes of and solutions to crime in the United States. The author argues that the way to deal with crime is to attack it at its roots through policies that promote family support programs, job creation programs, and community economic development.

The author refutes the theory that America's crime problem is the result of a permissive American culture and weak courts. He argues that the tougher legislation of the last decade has resulted in high rates of imprisonment and levels of violence.

The author criticizes analyses concerning the social sources of criminal violence for having failed to produce workable crime reduction programs. He identifies several needs: to respond more strongly to domestic violence, to increase foot patrols, to hire more youths for auxiliary police work, and to use sanctions such as intensive probation and community service.

1985. 326 pp. References. Index. NCJ 100206

Availability: Pantheon Books, Random House Distribution Center, 400 Hahn Road, Westminster, MD 21157. Book $19.95.

Economics of Prostitution

H. Reynolds

Identifies and analyzes various community economic and political structures that tolerate, allow, or control prostitution.

The author identifies four models for prostitution in the United States: the laissez-faire model in which prostitution is illegal but tolerated; the regulation model in which prostitution is legal but closely monitored; the control model in which rigorous law enforcement suppresses obvious prostitution; and the zoning model in which illegal prostitution is tolerated within circumscribed areas. The author then examines prostitution in San Francisco, Nevada, Boston, and Dallas as representatives of the different models.

1986. 212 pp. Bibliography. Index. Chapter notes. Tables. Figures. NCJ 100704

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717. Book $24.75.

The Great American Crime Myth

K.N. Wright

Identifies and challenges popular American myths about crime and crime control that have fueled the public's fear of crime and encouraged punitive crime control policies. The author suggests that the use of informal social controls—i.e., norms that are enforced through interpersonal relationships—could lead to a more self-controlled society where crime is not a major problem, as is the case in Switzerland and Japan.

To challenge the popular belief that crime is worse than ever before, the author presents a historical overview of crime in America and critiques current crime reporting methods. He also challenges the notion that more punitive responses by the criminal justice system alone can reduce crime.

1985. 211 pp. Bibliographic essay. References. Index. NCJ 100456

Availability: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881. Book $29.95.

Mass Murder—America's Growing Menace

J. Levin and J.A. Fox

Reports findings of a 5-year study of serial murderers and simultaneous mass murderers. The book offers an indepth look at the characteristics of the killers and their victims, as well as the consequences of their crimes. The authors characterize simultaneous mass murderers as those who murder their victims at the same time or in one episode, and serial murderers as mass murderers who slay their victims on different occasions.

According to the book, serial killers are typically sociopaths who kill for "fun." They lack internal controls—guilt or conscience—to guide their behavior and have excessive needs to control and dominate others. Simultaneous mass murderers, on the other hand, typically commit their crimes as a means to a specific end; e.g., profit, expediency, survival.

In a discussion of how to punish simultaneous mass murderers and serial murderers, the authors claim that certainty of punishment is far more likely to deter mass murderers than is harshness of punishment. They further assert that serial killers, who seek immediate gratification, are hardly deterrable.

1985. 252 pp. Index. References. Selected bibliography. NCJ 97627

Availability: Plenum Press, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013. Book $16.95.

Organized Crime

H. Abadinsky

Examines the definition, structure, function, history, and activities of organized crime in the United States, and efforts to combat it through laws and law enforcement. The author defines organized crime as a "nonideological enterprise that involves a number of persons in close social interaction, organized on a hierarchical basis for the purpose of securing profit and power by engaging in illegal and legal activities."

The book describes the outlaw motorcycle gang and the Italian-American crime family as two groups that commit organized crime. It relates the history and culture of Southern Italy to the history of the Mafia; discusses America's "robber barons" as being antecedents to the "godfathers" of organized crime; explores the connection between political machines and organized crime and between legitimate business and organized crime; and examines emerging organized crime groups.

This second edition includes an expanded chapter on the problems of law enforcement and corruption, and it reviews Federal laws (e.g., Hobbs Act, RICO) and the techniques used to combat organized criminal activity.

1985. 373 pp. Indexes. References. Footnotes. Photographs. Figures. Tables. NCJ 99935

Availability: Nelson-Hall Publications, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago, IL 60606. Book $24.95. Paperback $14.95.

Women in the Criminal Justice System

C. Feinman

Offers a historical perspective and theoretical insight regarding the treatment of female offenders and female criminal justice practitioners from the 19th century to the present. This second edition of a 1980 work includes a chapter on incarcerated women and expands the information on minority women.

The author examines myths and realities associated with women offenders. She challenges notions that the criminal justice system treats women differently—to their advantage—than men, and that an increased female crime rate is due to the feminist movement.

The book presents a view of female inmates today including profiles of various female inmates and the status of their physical and mental health care, rehabilitation programs, and access to the courts. In addressing the treatment of female criminal justice professionals, the author discusses professional gender-oriented performance studies and patterns of sex discrimination.

1986. 180 pp. Index. References. NCJ 100459

Availability: Praeger Publishers, c/o CBS Inc., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017. Book $24.95. Paperback $12.95.

Dispute resolution

Criminal and civil arbitration, mediation, and conciliation (public and private, nonadjudicatory).

Alternatives to Criminal Courts—The Potential for Non-Judicial Dispute Settlement

T.F. Marshall

Reviews alternatives to the court for processing criminal events and settling disputes, including arbitration, mediation, and diversion. Published in England, the book's main focus is the potential for limiting the business of British Magistrates and Crown courts.

The book discusses private and corporate sanctions as forms of nonjudicial dispute settlement; various dispute resolution arrangements that developed in small-scale communities or tribal societies and ensuing efforts to emulate some features of these early processes; community courts in socialist countries; neighborhood justice centers in the United States; and community-based programs in Great Britain.

Other topics include the public agency's role in dispute resolution and nonjudicial programs within the British justice system.

1985. 321 pp. Chapter notes. Index. Bibliography. Appendixes. NCJ 100562

Availability: Gower Publishing Co., Old Post Road, Brookfield, VT 05030. Book $33.95.

Negotiation

R.J. Lewicki and J.A. Litterer

Addresses the topic of managerial negotiation by integrating both theoretical and practical views on bargaining. The book discusses the characteristics of a bargaining situation; aspects of the bargaining process; and methods for carrying out a successful negotiation.

In addition, the authors point out key aspects of negotiation—the interdependence of the negotiating parties, altered perceptions of the disputants toward one another, the degree of concealment or openness displayed, and the role personality plays. Using examples and scenarios, the book presents strategies for preparing for and conducting negotiations. Other chapters address power, communication and persuasion processes, and a model of ethical decisionmaking.

1985. 374 pp. Bibliography. Indexes. Figures. Tables. NCJ 100457

Availability: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1818 Ridge Road, Homewood, IL 60430. Book $25.00.

Facility design

Architecture. Environmental design.

Color and Its Effect on Behavior Modification in Correctional/ Detention Facilities

I.S.K. Reeves

Outlines research on human response to color and emphasizes the need to employ these findings in designing corrections facilities.

According to the author, colors in correctional facilities should be selected to facilitate the emotional states and behaviors appropriate for various facility areas. For example, the author reports that "cool" colors (e.g., blue, green) make time seem shorter and rooms seem larger and are, therefore, appropriate for inmate housing and counseling areas. "Warm" colors (e.g., yellow, brown) increase perceived time and decrease perceived room size and are good choices for dining halls and visitation areas.

The paper features a matrix that indicates the desired behavior, psychological perceptions (space and time), and temperature perceptions appropriate for various correctional facility areas, and suggests color accents for each.

1985. 12 pp. References. Table. NCJ 100708

Availability: Green Apple Publishing, 328 North Park Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789. Document $3.00.

Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

American Corrections

T.R. Clear and G.F. Cole

Presents an overview of corrections in the United States and is addressed to criminal justice students. The authors of this textbook see corrections as an enterprise which should be amenable to analysis and thus to careful planning.

They review the history of correctional thought and practice, analyze current theory and evidence on the methods of punishment, and describe various corrections models and types of offenders. Other topics covered include jails, probation, institutional management, community corrections, prisoners' rights, corrections for women, and juvenile corrections.

The text is supplemented by personal work descriptions from a variety of correctional practitioners, and biographies of people who have made significant contributions to corrections. It also contains magazine and newspaper excerpts and indepth accounts by journalists and corrections workers of their experiences relating to the issues discussed.

1986. 570 pp. Figures. Glossary. Photographs. Discussion questions. Chapter outlines. Chapter notes. Suggested readings. Index. NCJ 100706

Availability: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, 540 Abrego Street, Monterey, CA 93940. Book $31.75.

Managing Long-Term Inmates— A Guide for the Correctional Administrator

C.A. Unger, R.A. Buchanan, Project Directors
Correctional Services Group

Profiles the long-term inmate population—inmates who have or will be continuously confined for at least 7 years. The guide, based on a 16-month study of long-term inmates and programs, also describes existing and potential programs for long-term inmates, recommends ways to improve management of such inmates, and provides guidelines for the development of a management data base on long termers.

In 1984, 25 percent of male inmates in the United States and 19 percent of female inmates were long termers. According to the report, the number of long termers is expected to continue to grow, with most prisons lacking adequate plans for meeting the special needs of this potentially powerful and dominant group.

Recommendations for meeting these needs address planning, legislation, management training, inmate educational and vocational training, institutional design, health care, and prison industries. Appendixes include a State-by-State review of pertinent laws and a comparison of per diem costs for long-term and other inmates.

1985. 153 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. FN-6. Appendixes. Index. NCJ 100408

Availability: National Institute of Corrections National Information Center, 1790 30th St., Suite 130, Boulder, CO 80301. Single copies free. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Prisoners and the Law

I.P. Robbins

Provides an overview of prisoners' rights law and issues. This looseleaf volume, designed to accommodate regular updates, is the third in the *Prisoner Rights Sourcebook* series. It contains articles by leaders in the prisoners' rights field.

Articles address Federal court trends regarding inmates' rights; the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in Bell v. Wolfish and Rhodes v. Chapman; prison censorship; inmate rights to privacy and private property; due process; prison crowding; litigation of death-row conditions; supervisory liability; the rights of gay inmates; prison riots; inmate welfare funds; and prison industries.

1985. 860 pp. References. Appendix. NCJ 100564

Availability: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 435 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014. Book $75.00.

Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Coping With Police Stress

G.A. Goolkasian
R.W. Geddes, and W. DeJong
Abt Associates, Inc.

Focuses on police department programs that help officers cope with the stress of police work. Written for law enforcement practitioners and administrators who want to initiate stress programs or reexamine and modify existing ones, the report highlights the strengths, weaknesses, advantages, and disadvantages of various police stress programs.

The authors provide an overview of stress and its effects. They outline the steps involved in designing stress programs, describe various ways to organize and administer the programs, discuss the services such programs may offer, and present guidelines for monitoring and evaluating stress programs.

Major findings emphasize the importance of conducting a needs assessment prior to developing a stress program, articulating goals during program planning, exercising care in choosing a name for the program, addressing officers' concerns regarding confidentiality, and maximizing departmental support for the stress program.

1985. 175 pp. Appendixes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-013-78. NCJ 97683

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock no. 027-000-01257-4 (call GPO at 202–783–3238 for price); National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

The Tactical Edge—Surviving High-Risk Patrol

C. Remsberg

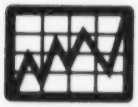
Offers practical advice on how to use specific tactics and techniques for controlling life-threatening situations. The text is a followup to an earlier book by the same author, *Street Survival—Tactics for Armed Encounters*.

The author emphasizes the importance of mental conditioning for dealing with life-threatening situations and suggests ways to control stress, respond to crises in a relaxed manner, and heighten awareness. He reviews tactical thinking concepts including assessing threats, understanding the thought processes involved in an assault, and analyzing survival tactics.

The book suggests strategies for conducting building searches and vehicle stops, dealing with barricaded subjects, and responding to armed robberies, domestic disturbances, and hostage situations. It also describes physical control techniques including tactical positioning, escort control, pressure points, countermeasures, neck restraint, and handcuffing.

1986. 543 pp. Diagrams. Photos. Additional readings. NCJ 100458

Availability: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Book $37.95.



Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

Crime and Justice Facts, 1985

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

Presents recent Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data in an easy-to-use form. The pamphlet summarizes BJS data on crime, the criminal justice response, and sentencing and corrections as of December 31, 1985.

It is intended to bridge the information gap between the first and second editions of the *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*, the comprehensive statistical portrait of crime and justice in the United States first published in October 1983 and to be updated in mid-1987. The pamphlet also contains references to the BJS publications on which it is based.

1986. 36 pp. Tables. Graphs. Sources. NCJ 100757

■ **Document free. Check no. 59.**

Prosecution of Felony Arrests, 1981

B. Boland with R. Sones Inslaw, Inc.

Provides statistical data, primarily on cases processed in 1981, and qualitative information on the disposition of felony arrests in 38 jurisdictions.

Data from the report and its predecessors show that about half of all felony arrests made by police do not lead to a conviction but are rejected by the prosecutor before court charges are filed or are later dismissed in court. Of defendants convicted, about half receive a sentence to incarceration in either a local jail or a State prison.

Areas covered by the report, fourth in a continuing series by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, include case attrition, procecutorial charging, court dismissals, plea bargaining, trials, sentencing, and court delay. The 38 jurisdictions studied are in Indianapolis, Indiana; Los Angeles, California; Louisville, Kentucky; Manhattan, New York; New Orleans, Louisiana; Portland, Oregon; Rhode Island; St. Louis, Missouri; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Diego, California; and Washington, D.C.

1986. 150 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 85-BJ-CX-K001. NCJ 101380

■ **Document free. Order no. 69.**

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1985

T.J. Flanagan and E.F. McGarrell, eds. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center

Presents a broad spectrum of criminal justice data (524 tables, 15 figures, 17 appendixes) in a readily usable, comprehensive reference document.

Statistics from 111 sources are compiled in six groupings: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics, nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision.

Tables and figures for 1985 are cross-referenced with their 1984 edition counterparts, and a subject index is furnished. The appendixes present definitions and methodology for easier comparison between sources. An annotated bibliography of sources is also included, along with a list of the 111 publishers of source documents and their addresses.

1986. 800 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 84-BJ-CX-K008. NCJ 100899

■ **Document free. Check no. 60.**

Technology/ systems

Communications equipment. Explosives and weapons. Information systems software. Police equipment. Security systems. Standards.

Direct Connect Police Annunciator Panels

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice Technology Assessment Program

Describes a voluntary equipment standard for direct connect police annunciator panels, equipment used by police to monitor residential and commercial intrusion alarm systems. This NIJ Standard 0320.00 was developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards as part of the National Institute of Justice's Technology Assessment Program.

The document specifies performance requirements for direct connect police annunciator panels to meet law enforcement needs, and describes methods for testing the equipment. It provides information on requirements for acceptance criteria, user information, material and configuration, function, alarm signal sensitivity, receiver alarm time delay, stability, electromagnetic susceptibility, and tamper switch protection.

Information on test methods includes sampling, test conditions, and test equipment, and describes testing methods that address the standard's requirements.

1986. 24 pp. Figures. References. NCJ 100860

■ **Document $6.00. Check no. 34.**

Evaluation of the Differential Police Response Field Test—Research Report

J.T. McEwen, E.F. Connors III, and M.I. Cohen
Research Management Associates

Examines the use of the differential system for managing calls for police service. This report describes the results of a study of the differential system's use in Garden Grove, California, Greensboro, North Carolina, and Toledo, Ohio.

A differential system of police response requires police departments to prioritize the calls for service they receive and to respond accordingly, by either dispatching a patrol immediately, allocating to a delayed mode, or providing an alternative response such as a telephone response unit.

Study findings indicate the value of the differential system in reducing the number of immediate patrol dispatches and in allowing police departments to allocate their staff more effectively and to respond quickly when needed for true emergency calls. Citizen satisfaction remains high as long as callers are advised about the way their concerns will be handled or about when a police unit will arrive. Other findings support the value of telephone response units, the use of civilians as call-takers or dispatchers and, in some cases, as evidence technicians.

1985. 278 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 81-IJ-CX-K020. NCJ 101267

■ **Document $12.00. Check no. 35.**

Evaluation of the Differential Police Response Field Test—Executive Summary

J.T. McEwen, E.F. Connors III, and M.I. Cohen
Research Management Associates

Provides a summary of the study described above.

1985. NCJ 101378

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies free while supply lasts.

Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

The Crime Victim's Book

M. Bard and D. Sangrey

Describes the psychological impacts of victimization and gives practical suggestions for dealing with victimization to crime victims and their families.

The advice, directed toward the needs of victims of personal crimes such as mugging, robbery, and rape, addresses the period of time from victimization through the police investigation and court process.

The authors offer guidance for obtaining medical and psychological assistance and crime victim compensation. They also offer strategies for coping with the criminal justice system and with other bureaucracies that provide resources for victims, for example, by establishing a relationship with some person inside the system who can serve as a liaison.

The book also discusses the victim rights movement and the various forms of victim assistance and compensation available nationwide.

This second edition of a 1979 pioneering effort in the victim movement includes excerpts from the 1982 Report of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime and of the 1984 Task Force Report to the American Psychological Association.

1986. 259 pp. Charts. Chapter notes. Suggested readings. Index. Appendixes. NCJ 100207

Availability: Brunner/Mazel, Inc., 19 Union Square West, New York, NY 10003. Book $27.50.

Victimization in Schools

G.D. Gottfredson and D.C. Gottfredson

Examines the relationships of community and school characteristics to teacher and student victimization using data from the congressionally mandated 1978 Safe School Study and U.S. Census Bureau victimization studies.

The authors offer specific approaches for reducing disorder in schools, including creating schools of smaller sizes where resources are adequate and teachers have extensive responsibility for, and contact with, a limited number of students; increasing the level of teacher/student contact in high schools, not via smaller classes but by having teachers teach more than one subject; and running schools in an orderly way, e.g., by applying rules firmly, clearly, and evenhandedly.

1985. 255 pp. References. Indexes. Footnotes. Tables. Figures. NCJ 100460

Availability: Plenum Publishing Corporation, 227 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011. Book $29.50.

Need facts?

NCJRS's fact-finding service packages facts in a variety of formats—reading lists, tables, graphs, program descriptions, for instance.

The price covers only actual costs and is based on the complexity of the request and the time needed to fulfill it. For more information, call NCJRS at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

Meetings & Conferences

September

Sep. 6–10 Denver, CO

International Association of Women Police, 24th Annual Training Conference.
Fee: $205 members, $225 nonmembers. Contact: Carol Yates, Conference Director, Box 13916, Denver, CO 80201–3916 (615–899–1773).

Sep. 7–10 Scottsdale, AZ

Western Correctional Association Annual Meeting.
Contact: Carl Fox, Box 1976, Phoenix, AZ 85001 (602–255–4880).

Sep. 7–14 Tuscany, Italy

NATO Advanced Study Institute on the Biological Bases of Antisocial Behavior.
Contact: Sarnoff A. Mednick, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90089–MC–1111 (213–743–5609).

Sep. 8–12 Everett, WA

National Association of Police Planners, Annual Conference—Planning for Excellence in Policing.
Fee: $195 members, $215 nonmembers. Contact: Lt. Dan Anderson, Everett Police Department, 3002 Wetmore, Everett, WA 98201 (206–259–8831).

Sep. 8–12 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

National Intelligence Academy Alumni Technical Surveillance Retraining Conference.
Tuition: $395. Contact: Tammy L. Nicholas, Registrar, National Intelligence Academy, 1300 NW. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305–776–5500).

Sep. 9–12 Philadelphia, PA

Criminal Justice Statistics Association Annual Conference.
Contact: Adele Ellis, Suite 606, 444 N. Capitol St. NW., Washington, DC 20001 (202–347–4608).

Sep. 14–19 Quantico, VA

American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors: Forensic Science 2001.
Contact: Carla Nozigilia, Criminalistics Bureau, 2575 S. Highland St., Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702–386–3292).

Sep. 17–19 Chicago, IL

American Judicature Society: 10th National Conference for Judicial Conduct Organizations.
Fee: $125 members, $185 nonmembers. Contact: Candice Goldstein, American Judicature Society, 16th Fl., 25 E. Washington St., Chicago, IL 60602 (312–558–6900).

Sep. 22–25 New Orleans, LA

32nd Annual Seminar and Exhibits.
Fee: $335 members, $445 nonmembers. Contact: American Society for Industrial Security, Suite 1200, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., Arlington, VA 22209 (703–522–5800).

Sep. 24–27 Philadelphia, PA

Committee on Architecture for Justice Annual Conference.
Fee: $225. Contact: Michael Cohn, American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20006 (202–626–7366).

Sep. 28–Oct. 1 The Babsons, NH

New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 61st Annual Conference.
Fee: $89. Contact: John Coyle, New England Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 16 Mason Ave., North Attleboro, MA 02760 (617–695–1414).

Sep. 28–Oct. 2 San Diego, CA

International City Management Association: Celebrating Community.
Fee: $335 members, $385 nonmembers. Contact: Ralph Borras, ICMA, 1120 G St. NW., Washington, DC 20005 (202–626–4600).

October

Oct. 1–3 Baltimore, MD

National Association of Criminal Justice Planners' 1986 National Conference.
Contact: Rebekah S. Fennell, NACJP, Suite 129, 1500 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20005 (202–223–3171).

Oct. 1–3 Chicago, IL

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association Annual Meeting.
Fee: $15. Contact: David Kalinich (517–353–6685) or write Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, Indiana State University, c/o Edward Grosskomf, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

Oct. 1–3 Lexington, KY

Second Annual National Correctional Trainers Conference: Translating Policy Into Action.
Contact: Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475 (606–622–1155).

Oct. 1–4 Portland, OR

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners Ninth Annual Conference.
Fee: $185. Contact: Richard Fletcher (503–648–8700) or write ISCPP, Box 1284, Rockville, MD 20850.

Oct. 1–3 San Francisco, CA

National Symposium—Community Service: Sentenced to Help Others.
Fee: $74. Contact: Cres Van Keulen, California League of Alternative Service Programs, 1368 Lincoln Ave., Suite 108, San Rafael, CA 94901 (415–459–2234).

Oct. 2–3 Syracuse, NY

Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Conference.
Fee: $5.00. Contact: Edward Thibault, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, NY 11568 (315–492–3740).

Oct. 4–9 Nashville, TN

International Association of Chiefs of Police 93rd Annual Conference.
Fee: $125 members, $175 nonmembers. Contact: Barbara Rethbun, IACP, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878 (301–948–0922).

Oct. 5–8 South Yarmouth, MA

National Association of State Judicial Educators Annual Conference.
Contact: Susan Trippi (617–725–8733) or write National Association of State Judicial Educators, Box 30104, 200 Washington Square N., Lansing, MI 48909.

Oct. 11–13 San Mateo, CA

1986 Annual Training Conference of the International Society for Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis.
Fee: $145. Contact: Lt. Donald Beasley, International Society for Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis, Box 1208, Los Angeles, CA 90053 (213–485–2511).

Oct. 15–17 Atlanta, GA

Southern Association of Criminal Justice Educators: Moral Issues in Criminal Justice.
Contact: Ron Vogel (704–597–4484) or write Southern Association of Criminal Justice Educators, Dr. Michael Braswell, c/o Reid Montgomery, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

Oct. 21–23 Jacksonville, FL

Second Annual Symposium for Microcomputers in Law Enforcement.
Contact: Russ Arend, Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904–646–2722).

Oct. 21–24 Atlanta, GA

National Legal Aid and Defenders' Association 64th Annual Conference.
Fee: $235 members, $285 nonmembers. Contact: Lori Cleveland, NLEDA, 8th Fl., 1625 K St. NW., Washington, DC 20006 (202–452–0620).

Oct. 21–26 Kona, HI

American Judges Association Annual Conference.
Fee: $250. Contact: Keith Goehring (804–253–2000) or write American Judges Association, c/o NCSC, 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23187–8798.

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events. All events announced are directly related to criminal/juvenile justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies. Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to NCJRS Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Oct. 21–26 Las Vegas, NV

Society of Police and Criminal Psychology, Annual Meeting.
Fee: $40. Contact: Waymon Mullins, Southwest Texas University, Criminal Justice, San Marcos, TX 78666 (512–245–2111).

Oct. 27–29 Washington, DC

Computer Security Products Expo and Conference.
Contact: Paul Shaw, Assets Protection Publishing, Box 5323, Madison, WI 53705 (608–274–7751).

Oct. 28–30 Lexington, KY

North American Association of Wardens and Superintendents, First Annual Conference and Third Annual Correctional Symposium: Casework and Custody in Cooperation.
Fee: $25 members, $35 nonmembers
Contact: Bruce Wolford, Training Resource Center Project, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475–0951 (606–622–1497).

Oct. 29–Nov. 2 Atlanta, GA

American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting: Integrating Theory, Research, and Practice.
Contact: Barbara Raffel Price, Conference Chairperson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019 (212–489–3967).

Oct. 30–Nov. 1 Washington, DC

10th National Conference on Correctional Health Care.
Contact: National Commission on Correctional Health Care, Suite 2902B, 333 E. Ontario St., Chicago, IL 60611 (312–440–1574).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

September

Sep. 2–6 San Francisco, CA

Community Conflict Resolution: Trainers Institute.
Fee: $485. Contact: Director, School Initiatives Program, Community Board Center for Policy and Training (CBC), 149 Ninth St., San Francisco, CA 94103 (415–552–1250).

Sep. 3–5 San Francisco, CA

Street Survival Seminar: The Tactical Edge.
Fee: $110 officers, $95 spouses.
Contact: Calibre Press, Inc., Dept. S, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062–2727 (800–323–0037 or 312–498–5680 in Illinois).

Sep. 4–5 Portland, OR

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Tuition: $105. Contact: National Law Enforcement Institute (NLEI), Box 1435, Santa Rosa, CA 95402 (707–545–3355).

Sep. 7–12 Scottsdale, AZ

International Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Fee: $395. Contact: Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764–9988 (614–753–3591).

Sep. 8–9 Winchester, VA

Hostage Negotiations.
Fee $350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, Ltd., N. Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Rt. 2, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703–955–1128).

Sep. 8–12 Chicago, IL

Analytical Investigation Methods.
Fee: $445. Contact: Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102 (805–966–6157).

Sep. 8–12 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Drug Unit Commander Seminar.
Fee: $350. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904–646–2722).

Sep. 8–12 Jacksonville, FL

Interviews and Interrogations.
Fee: $350. Contact: see Sep. 8–12 above, IPTM.

Sep. 8–12 Lansing, MI

Eighth Annual Seminar in Forensic Pathology: Investigation of Violent Death.
Fee: $395. Contact: Paul S. Embert, School of Criminal Justice (SCJ), 560 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824–1118 (517–355–9648).

Sep. 8–19 Jacksonville, FL

At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.
Fee: $475. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 8–19 New Braunfels, TX

Basic Crime Prevention.
Tuition: $395. Contact: Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (ICJS), Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666–4610 (512–245–3031).

Sep. 9–10 Rapid City, SD

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
Fee: $125. Contact: Saint Publications (SP), Box 76, Austinburg, OH 44010.

Sep. 9–11 Atlanta, GA

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
Contact: Kathie Robichaud, Georgia Institute of Technology, Department of Continuing Education, Atlanta, GA 30332–0385 (404–894–2408/3295).

Sep. 9–11 Washington, DC

Polygraph Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.
Fee: $400. Contact: John E. Reid & Associates, Suite 1100, 250 S. Wacker, Chicago, IL 60606 (312–876–1600).

Sep. 9–12 Jacksonville, FL

Police Internal Affairs.
Fee: $325. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 10–11 Kent, OH

Basic Physical Evidence Course.
Fee: $30. Contact: Kent State University (KSU), Police Training Academy, Kent, OH 44242–0001 (216–672–3070).

Sep. 10–12 Huntsville, TX

Planning a New Juvenile Justice Facility.
$225. Contact: Correctional Training Programs, Box 2296, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341 (409–294–1919).

Sep. 10–12 Orlando, FL

Investigation of Abused, Battered, and Neglected Children.
Fee: $135. Contact: Robert L. Milke, Director, Governmental Services Program, Valencia Community College (VCC), Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802 (305–299–5000 ext. 3329).

Sep. 14–19 Washington, DC

Court Management: Personnel Administration.
Tuition: $590. Contact: Institute for Court Management (ICM), Suite 402, 1331 17th St., Denver, CO 80202 (303–293–3063).

Sep. 15–18 San Francisco, CA

Conflict Resolution: Dynamics of Conflict.
Fee: $485. Contact: see Sep. 2–6, CBC.

Sep. 15–19 Atlanta, GA

Analytical Investigation Methods.
Fee: $445. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, Anacapa Sciences.

Sep. 15–19 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Seminar for the Field Training Officer.
Fee: $350. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 16–17 Denver, CO

Polygraph: Interviewing for Integrity.
Fee: $300. Contact: see Sep. 9–11, John E. Reid.

Sep. 16–18 Huntsville, TX

What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About Alarms and Alarm Systems (16th), the Polygraph (17th), and Effective Media Relations (18th).
Fee: $75/$75/$95, or $200 for all 3 days. Contact: Criminal Justice Center Police Academy (CJCPA), Box 2296, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341 (409–294–1669/70).

Sep. 17–19 Orlando, FL

The Juvenile Officer: Success or Demise.
Fee: $135. Contact: see Sep. 10–12, VCC.

Sep. 21–24 Williamsburg, VA

Courts and the Public.
Tuition: $415. Contact: see Sep. 14–19, ICM.

Sep. 22–24 Los Angeles, CA

Polygraph Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.
Fee: $400. Contact: see Sep. 9–11, John E. Reid.

Sep. 22–24 Orlando, FL

Law Enforcement Accreditation: Getting Ready.
Fee: $258. Contact: Catherine Smith, Seminar Coordinator, Washington Crime News Services (WCNS), 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151–4070 (703–941–6600).

Sep. 22–26 Jacksonville, FL

DWI Instructor.
Fee: $325. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 22–26 Jacksonville, FL

Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.
Fee: $450. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 23–25 Jacksonville, FL

Introduction to Narcotic Enforcement.
Fee: $295. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 24–26 Jacksonville, FL

Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.
Fee: $325. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 24–26 New York, NY

Polygraph Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.
Fee: $400. Contact: see Sep. 9–11, John E. Reid.

Sep. 25–26 Jacksonville, FL

Strategies for Defense of Police Liability Suits.
Fee: $250. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 26–27 Rochester, NY

Enhancing Mediator Skills—Indepth Workshops for Practitioners.
Contact: Anthony Reed, Center for Dispute Settlement, Inc., Suite 510, 67 Chestnut St., Rochester, NY 14604 (716–546–5110).

Sep. 27–29 Hartford, CT

Street Survival Seminar: The Tactical Edge.
Fee: $110 officers, $95 spouses. Contact: see Sep. 3–5, Calibre Press.

Sep. 28–Oct. 3 Chicago, IL

Courts: Records Management.
Tuition: $590. Contact: see Sep. 14–19, ICM.

Sep. 29 East Lansing, MI

Women and Criminal Justice.
Fee: $60. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, SCJ.

Sep. 29–Oct. 3 Jacksonville, FL

Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.
Fee: $350. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 29–Oct. 3 Jacksonville, FL

Criminal Profiling.
Fee: $350. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 29–Oct. 3 Jacksonville, FL

Sex Crimes Investigations.
Fee: $350. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Sep. 30–Oct. 1 Huntsville, TX

Annual Investigative Hypnosis Update.
Fee: $25. Contact: see Sep. 16–18, CJCPA.

October

Oct. 2–3 Wichita Falls, TX

Crime Stoppers Investigative Techniques.
Tuition: $125. Contact: see Sep. 8–19, ICJS.

Oct. 5–8 Annapolis, MD

Strengthening the Executive Component of the Juvenile Court.
Tuition: $100. Contact: see Sep. 14–19, ICM.

Oct. 5–10 Reno, NV

Evidentiary Problems in the Juvenile and Family Court.
Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702–784–4836).

Oct. 5–17 Reno, NV

Juvenile Justice: Fall College.
Contact: see Oct. 5–10, NCJJ.

Oct. 6–10 Des Moines, IA

Analytical Investigation Methods.
Fee: $445. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, Anacapa Sciences.

Oct. 6–10 Evanston, IL

Field Training Officer Program.
Fee: $400. Contact: Traffic Institute (TI), Northwestern University, Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800–323–4011 or 312–491–5476).

Oct. 6–10 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Technical Surveillance.
Fee: $650. Contact: Tammy L. Nicholas, Registrar, National Intelligence Academy (NIA), 1300 NW 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305–776–5500).

Oct. 6–10 St. Louis, MO

Death Investigators' Course.
Fee: $250. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator at St. Louis University Medical School, Division of Forensic Pathology, 1402 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104 (314–725–1884).

Oct. 7–10 Jacksonville, FL

Police Media Relations.
Fee: $325. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Oct. 8–10 Orlando, FL

Advanced Interrogation Techniques.
Fee: $135. Contact: see Sep. 10–12, VCC.

Oct. 10–14 Evanston, IL

Basic Hostage Negotiation.
Fee: $400. Contact: see Oct. 6–10, TI.

Oct. 12–17 Reno, NV

Family Law and Domestic Relations Issues.
Contact: see Oct. 5–10, NCJJ.

Oct. 13–17 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Advanced Technical Surveillance.
Fee: $650. Contact: see Oct. 6–10, NIA.

Oct. 13–17 Jacksonville, FL

Video Production Seminar for Police.
Fee: $350. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Oct. 13–24 Evanston, IL

Supervision of Police Personnel.
Fee: $550. Contact: see Oct. 6–10, TI.

Oct. 13–24 Houston, TX

Basic Drug Law Enforcement.
Fee: $475. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Oct. 13–24 Austin, TX

Criminal Intelligence Analysis.
Fee: $695. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, Anacapa Sciences.

Oct. 14–16 Williamsburg, VA

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
Contact: William C. Bentley, Old Dominion University, Industrial Programs, School of Engineering, Norfolk, VA 23508–8537 (804–440–4243).

Oct. 14–24 Jacksonville, FL

Advanced Tactical Survival Workshop.
Fee: $495. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Oct. 15 Kent, OH

Law Enforcement: Legal Update Seminar.
Fee: $25. Contact: see Sep. 10–11, KSU.

Oct. 15–17 Orlando, FL

Police: Internal Audit and Staff Inspection.
Fee: $135. Contact: see Sep. 10–12, VCC.

Oct. 16–17 Pittsburgh, PA

Contemporary Terrorism.
Fee: $350. Contact: see Sep. 8–9, Richard W. Kobetz.

Oct. 20–22 Dallas, TX

Law Enforcement Accreditation: Getting Ready.
Fee: $258. Contact: see Sep. 22–24, WCNS.

Oct. 20–22 Jacksonville, FL

Hostage Negotiations.
Fee: $295. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

Oct. 20–24 Big Spring, TX

Basic Crime Prevention.
Tuition: $295. Contact: see Sep. 8–19, ICJS.

Oct. 20–Nov. 12 Richardson, TX

School of Police Supervision.
Tuition: $550. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083 (214–690–2395).

Oct. 21–23 Biloxi, MS

Street Survival Seminar: The Tactical Edge.
Fee: $110 officers, $95 spouses. Contact: see Sep. 3–5, Calibre Press.

Oct. 21–24 Huntsville, TX

Security Seminar.
Contact: see Sep. 16–18, CJCPA.

Oct. 23–24 Detroit, MI

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Tuition: $105. Contact: see Sep. 4–5, NLEI.

Oct. 27–Nov. 7 Panama City, FL

At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.
Fee: $475. Contact: see Sep. 8–12, IPTM.

You can mail your conference announcement to 600 criminal justice publications—by taking advantage of

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Announcing...

A new

Construction Bulletin

from the National Institute of Justice on improved ways to build and finance prisons and jails...

California Tests New Construction Concepts

Describes the approach California is using in a major expansion of its prison system, the largest in the Nation: construction management methods ("fast track" and "value engineering") for accelerated building schedules, precast concrete components for efficiency in building construction, and innovative lease-purchase financing methods. It also discusses construction of a new Orange County jail based on the State model. NCJ 101593

Construction Bulletins are a key element of the National Institute's program to communicate information on the newest construction technologies and methods of reducing costs.

If you missed these previously published *Bulletins*, order your free copies now:

New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities

Focuses on the extent of jail and prison crowding and on the excessive costs of building new facilities--nearing $100,000 per bed in some States. The bulletin provides brief case studies of how three States—Virginia, California, and Florida—are using new technologies to save time and money. It also provides an overview of NIJ's corrections construction initiative. NCJ 100121

Florida Sets Example With Use of Concrete Modules

Tells how Florida used prefabricated concrete cell modules to obtain expanded corrections capacity for its State prison at Raiford, then under court order to reduce crowding. Florida was able to open a new 336-bed expansion unit only 8 months from groundbreaking for approximately $16,000 per cell. NCJ 100125

Coming!

The **National Directory of Corrections Construction,** which contains detailed information on 100 facilities around the country built since 1978. Watch the September issue of *NIJ Reports* for information on how you can obtain *your* copy.

In the meantime, to order your free copy of each of the *Construction Bulletins*, check nos. 66 through 68 on the order form.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Planning to attend criminal justice conferences in the coming year?

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS has a new source of information to help you—a list of upcoming conferences sponsored by approximately 150 criminal justice associations. The information serves criminal justice planners, administrators, and practitioners. It is being gathered and maintained in a new Conference Calendar Data Base which is updated monthly and lists conferences for the 12 months following the update. Purchasers can request a printout listing the events by date, name of organization, or location of conference.

For each conference, the printout gives the address and telephone number of the organization sponsoring the conference, the name and telephone number of a person to contact, the location of the event, and registration and exhibition fees. It also contains information (if already available) on the central theme of the conference and special criminal justice topics to be covered, as well as the name of the keynote speaker, if already determined.

A printout of the data base costs $15. To obtain it, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 with MasterCard or VISA number ready, or send payment to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Department F-ADT, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify how you want to have the list printed out—by date, by location, or by organization.

NCJRS Library closes for a week

From July 21 through August 1, the NCJRS Library and Reading Room will be closed to the public while the library staff conducts an inventory of the collection. Requests for loan documents will not be processed during this period, but reference requests will continue to be filled. Full library services will resume after August 1.

The NCJRS Library and Reading Room, located at 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850, is open weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

National Institute of Justice offers reports of school safety research

Violence against students and teachers continues to be the number one concern in many schools around the country. Educators, law enforcement officers, and citizens are seeking ways to ensure that schools become safe places.

School safety programs are featured on pages 8-11, devoted to initiatives of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The following list of readings guides readers to further information on this important topic.

They offer the results of research sponsored by three agencies within the Department of Justice—the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and OJJDP. The publications and audiovisual presentations are available free or for sale from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS.

Free documents

To receive these documents, just check the numbers on the back cover order form.

Violence in Schools (NIJ Research in Brief)
1983, 4 pp. NCJ 92643. No. 63.

Law-Related Education (OJJDP Technical Assistance Bulletin)
1985, 4 pp. NCJ 97854. No. 64.

School Crime—The Problem and Some Solutions (OJJDP Technical Assistance Bulletin)
1979, 12 pp. NCJ 62609. No. 65.

The following documents are available free, but quantities are limited. Write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS Customer Serive at 800–851–3420 to obtain single copies. Please note the NCJ number.

Crime and Disruption in Schools: A Selected Bibliography 1979, 104 pp. NCJ 56588.

Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools (BJS)
1979. 53 pp. NCJ 56396.

Juvenile Delinquency and Its Prevention (OJJDP)
1983, 4 pp. NCJ 90460

Items for sale from NCJRS

Use the back cover order form to obtain all of the following items, priced at cost.

Comparative Trends of Criminal Victimization in School and in the Community 1974-81 (BJS)
143 pp. NCJ 98598. $8.20. No. 36.

Toward Better and Safer Schools (Criminal Justice Book Summary)
4 pp. NCJ 95716. $5.00. No. 40.

Violence and vandalism in schools (topical search—30 abstracts from NCJRS data base)
TS020503. $5.00. No. 45.*

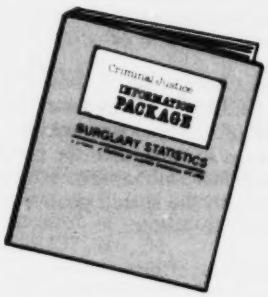
Violence and vandalism in schools (topical bibliography of up to 200 abstracts from the NCJRS data base)
TB020503. $17.50. No. 22.

Audiovisual presentation

Safer Schools—Better Students
20-minute color videocassette in VHS, Beta, or 3/4-inch tape. NCJ 98687
To order, see page 26.

***Note:** Topical searches are free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. *To obtain free topical searches, do not use the back cover order form.* Call 800–851–3420 or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Ask about the 10-percent discount for 10 or more topical searches.

Need information on burglary statistics?



To answer your questions, the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse has prepared the *Criminal Justice Information Package—Burglary Statistics.*

Burglary Statistics gives you information compiled from the major sources of burglary statistics—all in one easy-to-use package.

Burglary Statistics includes a 13-page narrative that describes the major sources of burglary statistics and provides answers to 15 specific questions about burglary. It also includes two issues of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: *Household Burglary* and *Households Touched by Crime, 1984.*

A list of printed resources for further research and a list of contacts and referrals is also included in the package.

Criminal Justice Information Package—Burglary Statistics, is available for $10. Just check number 33 on the back cover order form.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Announcing...

Free booklet tells about police-prosecutor coordination for stronger cases

According to findings reported by the National Institute of Justice in its new booklet titled *Police-Prosecutor Coordination: The Key to Effective Prosecution*, better coordination between police and prosecutors can improve the quality of cases and boost conviction rates.

The new publication is available free from NCJRS. It traces more than a decade of National Institute research into ways to strengthen the partnership between law enforcement and prosecution toward the shared goal of bringing criminals to justice.

Among these efforts is a series of studies conducted by INSLAW (Institute for Law and Social Research) that shows significant differences between the amount of information and evidence provided in cases leading to conviction as compared with information in cases that are dismissed. Another study examined case-handling procedures in two large cities and concluded that officers should be given feedback and specialized training in collecting evidence in specific types of crime.

Police-Prosecutor Coordination includes a listing of six projects currently under way under National Institute of Justice sponsorship that build on the past research. It also contains a list of selected readings, most of which may be bought or borrowed from NCJRS.

To obtain a free copy of *Police-Prosecutor Coordination* (NCJ 101146), check no. 61 on the back cover.

Parole report presents State-specific data

Parole in the United States, 1980-1981, a 50-page Bureau of Justice Statistics report presenting State-specific summary data on Federal and State adult parole, is being distributed free by NCJRS.

The report provides data on yearend populations, including distributions by sex, race, and ethnicity. It also contains information on type of entry to parole (via paroling authority decision or via mandatory conditional release) and on type of exit (discharge, return to prison, or death).

Drawing on previously published data from Uniform Parole Reports and other criminal justice statistics programs, the report also presents material on longer term trends, on the context of parole, and on the composition and functions of paroling authorities.

To obtain a free copy of this report (NCJ 87387), check no. 62 on the back cover.

NCJRS offers free copies of GPO publications

NCJRS has acquired limited overstock for a number of publications sold through the Government Printing Office. Copies can now be obtained free from NCJRS on a first-come first-serve basis.

To obtain your free copy of these publications, write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Don't forget to include the NCJ number. The documents include:

Arrests Without Convictions—How Often They Occur and Why
1983, 279 pp. NCJ 90815

Analyzes the amount and causes of case attrition for frequent, serious crimes in Jacksonville and San Diego, and attempts to determine how attrition affects the criminal justice system and whether strategies can be developed to reduce attrition rates.

Citation Release
1984, 96 pp. NCJ 94200

Examines the citation release procedure as it has developed in the United States and highlights the advantages and disadvantages of specific program procedures, operations, and policy decisions.

Control Units for Intrusion Alarm Systems
1984, 19 pp. NCJ 95397

Establishes performance requirements and test methods for intrusion alarm control units used in protecting residential or commercial premises.

Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook
1973, 203 pp. NCJ 07984

Offers detailed procedures for protecting, processing, and recording a crime scene, including characteristics of such evidence as fingerprints, body fluids, trace evidence, firearms, drugs, chemical materials, and documents.

Safe and Secure Neighborhoods—Physical Characteristics and Informal Territorial Control in High and Low Crime Neighborhoods
1982, 182 pp. NCJ 81044

Explores differences in citizen crime prevention behavior and physical characteristics in three pairs of neighborhoods in Atlanta to examine how some urban neighborhoods maintain a relatively low level of crime despite their proximity and social similarity to high-crime areas.

Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and Biochemistry
1983, 692 pp. NCJ 91728

Extensively reviews the scientific literature covering forensic serology, immunology, and biochemistry, and examines historical developments in the field, essential background information, and forensic applications.

Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and Biochemistry—Unit IX—Selected Translations
1983, 270 pp. NCJ 92422

Contains 50 translated papers, originally published between 1827 and 1953, that provide a historical and scientific background for identification of blood, body fluids, determination of species of origin, and medicolegal applications of blood grouping.

Understanding Police Agency Performance
1984, 183 pp. NCJ 93967

Presents 12 studies that examine the measurement of police services and model the social impact of police activities, including such topics as neighborhood patrol, response time, and arrests in domestic disturbances.

International Summaries from NCJRS

Do you have *your* copies of our most popular issues?

With your busy schedule you may have missed our earlier announcement, so we are offering you another opportunity to catch up with developments in your profession outside the United States.

The documents summarized for the International Summaries series are published outside the United States; they are often hard to obtain and may be written in a foreign language. NCJRS carefully screens the foreign literature for current, topical publications, translates non-English selections, and prepares four-page summaries in a three-ring binder format.

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Urban Design and Crime

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Prevention of White-Collar Criminality: Possibilities and Limitations

Discusses practical issues in preventing white-collar crime, including the means of improving information exchange among police, justice, and administration officials. NCJ 94338. No. 47.

Sentencing by the Public Prosecutor? Soluble and Insoluble Problems in Termination of Court Proceedings in Favor of Alternative Action

Suggests changes to a section of the West German Code of Criminal Procedure authorizing the public prosecutor to dismiss charges if the defendant fulfills certain requirements. NCJ 98388. No. 48.

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Compares the clearance rate with other measures of police performance in England and identifies factors that affect police success in investigating crime. NCJ 92597. No. 49.

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Summarizes research into why increased police manpower has not brought about crime reduction in Britain. NCJ 94336. No. 51.

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The new bibliography costs $17.50. To order, check no. 31 on the back cover.

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The first, *Comparative Trends of Criminal Victimization in School and in the Community—1974-1981* (NCJ 98598), describes trends in school victimization using National Crime Survey data. It includes more than 40 data tables that cover characteristics of rapes, robberies, assaults, and larcenies. It may be purchased for $8.20 by checking no. 36 on the back cover.

The other three publications document BJS-sponsored research on the incidence of crime in Washington, D.C., focusing on residents and congressional employees of agencies on Capitol Hill.

The District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study Implementation (NCJ 98595), $7.60. Describes data collection and analysis procedures used in the study. Order no. 37.

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The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey Data Base User Manual (NCJ 98597), $7.00. Describes the important features of the D.C. victimization data set. Order no. 39.

Call for dispute resolution literature

The Research in Action article on page 2 describes how Tulsa, Houston, and the District of Columbia are helping citizens find the best means for getting their particular disputes resolved. Other cities are exploring these and other ways to minimize the number of cases that must go to court.

This topic and related issues regarding alternate forms of dispute resolution form an increasingly important part of the NCJRS data base. The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS solicits reports, articles, books, and other literature—published or unpublished—for possible inclusion in the data base.

Please send materials to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, attention Kristina Rose, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Authors will be notified if their works are selected for the data base.

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Terrorism and the media offers examples of police-media cooperation and conflict, as well as examples of how the media influence the public's interpretation of terrorists' motivations. TS011629. No. 43.

The war on terrorism includes publications discussing intelligence gathering, policy planning, and armed confrontation as related to terrorist activities. TS011632. No. 44.

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Labor Day closing

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS will be closed Monday, September 1, in observance of Labor Day. On Friday, August 29, the toll-free Customer Service line (800–851–3420) will have regular (not extended) hours, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. EDT.

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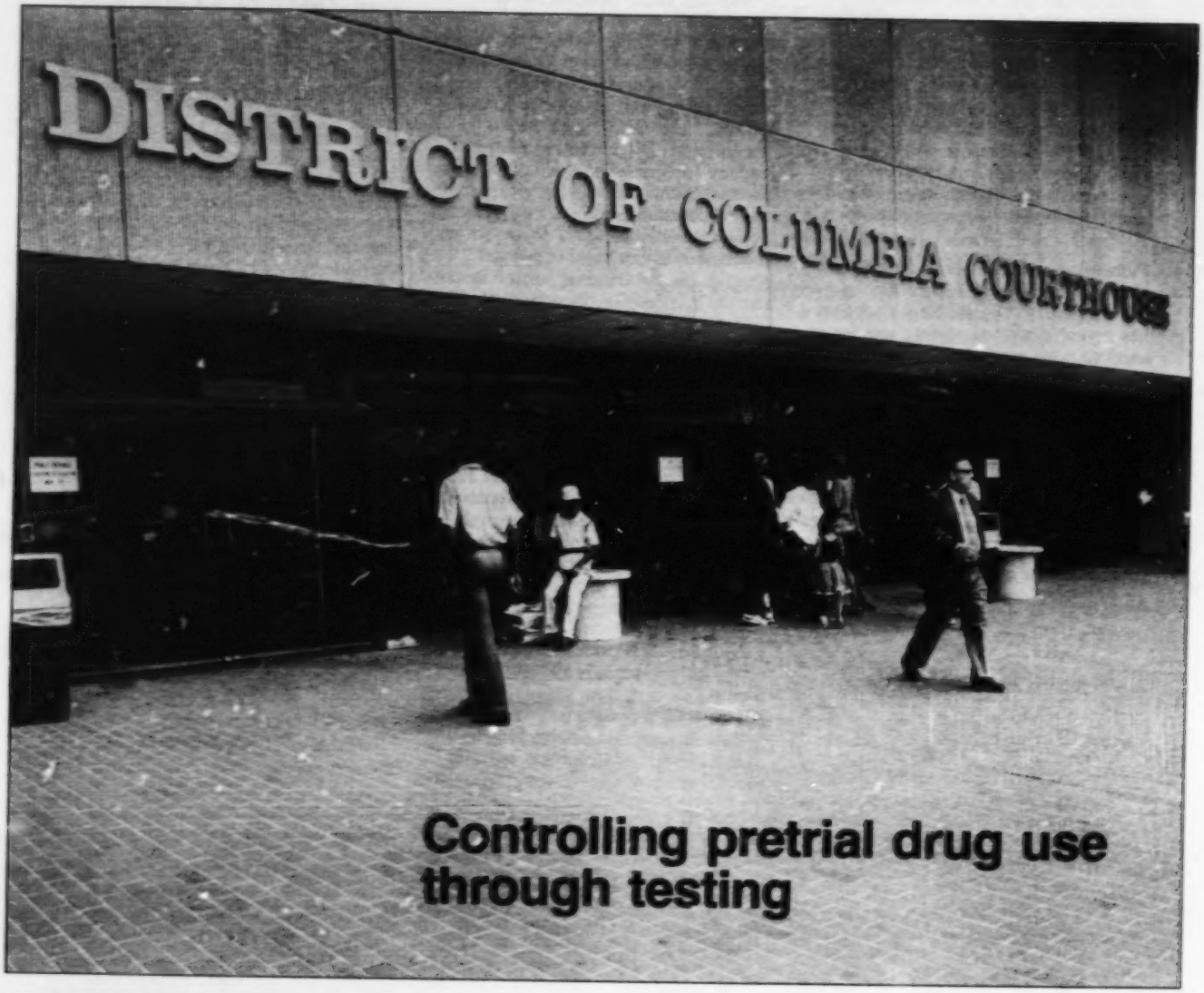

Controlling pretrial drug use through testing

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

SNI 199, September/October 1986

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Director's notes

Drug abuse takes a terrible toll on our society. It destroys lives, contributes to crime and fear, and drains our social and health resources.

The tragic deaths of promising young athletes and the spread of lethal drugs such as "crack" have galvanized public sentiment against drugs as never before. President Reagan has called for a "sustained national effort to rid America of this scourge," mobilizing all segments of our society. The First Lady has been in the forefront of efforts to educate our young people about the dangers of drugs.

Research is crucial to the attack on drugs. Much of what we have known about the extent of illegal drug use—as alarming as this has been—has been based on self-reports by users or potential users. Now, scientific analysis is revealing the true dimensions of the drug problem, and the picture is even more disturbing.

Pioneering research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice in Washington, D.C., and New York City has revealed a level of drug use far exceeding what many had assumed. Urinalysis testing of some 14,000 persons arrested in both cities showed that more than half had been using dangerous, illegal drugs such as cocaine, PCP, or heroin. Equally important, the tests revealed the prevalence of multiple drug use. Nearly a third of the drug-using arrestees in Washington and almost two-fifths of those in New York had used more than one drug.

We know from earlier NIJ research that multiple drug use is one of the most salient characteristics of serious, habitual offenders, and that such high-risk individuals commit four to six times more crime when they are on drugs than when they are relatively drug free. Furthermore, data from the District of Columbia show that drug-using arrestees are 50 percent more likely to be rearrested before trial than non-drug users.

Obviously, then, information on a criminal suspect's drug status is vitally important for judges who must decide the risk a defendant poses to a community if released before trial. In this month's Research in Action, John A. Carver, J.D., Director of the Washington, D.C., Pretrial Services Agency, describes how what began as an experiment is now an integral part of pretrial decisionmaking in the District of Columbia. Mr. Carver's article shows how research can yield important benefits for the criminal justice system and the community. Beyond that, Mr. Carver's excellent direction of the drug testing program demonstrates how a crucial, sensitive program can be carried out with painstaking care and dignity.

The National Institute of Justice is also indebted to the late Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie I and the present Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast, of the D.C. Superior Court, for their courage and foresight in adopting a program to alleviate the threat of drug users to their community.

Our national strategy against drugs is working on two fronts—to reduce both supply and demand. Necessarily, much of the enforcement effort has been focused on curtailing supply. Research has now developed a program that can reduce demand. Mandatory drug testing in the District of Columbia reduced pretrial rearrest rates among defendants who reported regularly for drug tests. In fact, the rate of pretrial arrests for these individuals—14 percent—was identical to that for defendants who did not use drugs.

Drug testing benefits both the community and the drug user. By screening out the high-risk defendants who fail to report for testing or drop out after a few tests, this information can be provided to judges who can take action against them. At the same time, arrestees have the opportunity to stay in the community pending trial if the tests show they remain drug free. Without the program, this group would be likely to continue using drugs and undoubtedly remain a high risk to public safety.

Drug testing also can be a forecasting system, enabling local and national officials to spot in advance changes in the availability and use of specific drugs. The testing program, for example, detected the growing use of cocaine and the high level of PCP use in the District of Columbia.

As knowledge of the potential of drug testing spreads, other jurisdictions are looking at this approach to cutting the demand for drugs. The National Institute of Justice welcomes this promising partnership of research and action to defeat the spread of drug abuse.

James K. Stewart

James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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The courthouse of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Photo by Peg Fulton, NCJRS.

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Drugs and crime: Controlling use and reducing risk through testing

by John A. Carver, J.D.

Drugs. Hardly a day goes by without more news reports detailing the extent of drug use in our society.

The costs in human lives and public resources are staggering. Twenty-five percent of all general hospital admissions arise from drug abuse. Forty percent of admissions from accidents are drug related. The national cost of accidents has been calculated at $81 billion per year, half of which is directly attributable to drug abuse.

Despite the well-publicized deaths of two top athletes from cocaine poisoning, cocaine overdose deaths are now running at a rate of 25 per week, up from 25 per *year* only a few years ago. Drug addiction of newborn babies is now a serious public health concern. Yet our drug abuse treatment programs have long waiting lists. Our public education efforts have had little effect on the growing demand for drugs.

At all levels, our criminal justice system is being strained to the breaking point by drugs, from the cop on the street, to crowded court dockets, to our teeming jails and prisons. With the number of drug cases increasing exponentially in recent years, and the number of drug-related cases even higher, criminal justice practitioners face a major crisis. How do we manage a problem of this magnitude?

The problem is especially acute in our courts. How are we to cope with the added dangers posed by drug abusing defendants at various decision points from pretrial release, to trial, to sentencing? How do we utilize our already over-burdened resources in a way that affords both fairness to the individual and a reasonable expectation of community safety? While the solution to many drug-related problems lies beyond the reach of the criminal justice system, there are a few rays of hope on an otherwise bleak landscape.

Photo courtesy of NIJ

The testing equipment has three components: a carousel that measures the samples and reagents, a spectrophotometer that detects the presence of drugs, and a computer that prints the results. The machine can process up to 65 tests per hour.

New techniques for managing the problem of drug abuse in the context of the criminal justice system have been implemented and are currently operating in the District of Columbia. With the assistance of the National Institute of Justice, judges in that jurisdiction are now much better equipped to *identify* those drug abusing defendants who pose the greatest threat to community safety, and to *monitor* their behavior and *control* their drug abuse while under the court's jurisdiction in a way that *reduces* the risk associated with drug abusers.

How? Through the latest in drug testing technology, coupled with the careful and effective use by judges of the information it provides. This article describes this new program of comprehensive drug testing, how it was implemented, and what it has meant to the court system.

The program was part of a major research study by the National Institute of Justice carried out in Washington, D.C., and New York City. Highlights of the findings from Washington, D.C., appear in the accompanying figures.

Project background

The drug testing program in the District of Columbia is the latest in a series of research efforts on drug abuse and crime sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. (For a review of recent research, see *Probing the Links Between Drugs and Crime*, by Bernard A. Gropper.)

The theoretical basis for the program is derived from earlier studies that show, among other things, that drug use is very much a characteristic of serious and violent offenders. On the other hand, even among high-risk individuals with established patterns of both drug abuse and criminality, increasing or reducing

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the level of drug abuse is associated with a corresponding increase or reduction in criminality (Gropper).

Practical application of this research raises two major issues. First, how can courts determine who is a high-risk drug abuser? Second, once determined, what can a court system do to control drug use and reduce risk?

In the District of Columbia, the first task—identifying drug users—was accomplished through a new program of drug testing set up within the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency. With a statutory mandate to collect relevant information on each arrestee for use by the court in determining appropriate release conditions, the Agency was a logical (and neutral) place in which to implement a program of drug testing.

The second task—to integrate the technology into the court processes to *control* drug use and *reduce* risk—was more challenging. With the earlier research as the foundation, the program's working hypothesis was that close monitoring of a defendant's drug use, coupled with quick sanctions for violations, could prove effective in deterring drug use and reducing criminal activity.

Photo by Charlene Hennessy, NCJRS

The author, John A. Carver, J.D., is the Director of the Washington, D.C., Pretrial Services Agency.

An independent evaluation conducted by Toborg Associates, Inc., indicates that the District of Columbia has achieved remarkable success in demonstrating the effectiveness and feasibility of such an approach. It is hoped that the District of Columbia's experience will prove a useful guide to other jurisdictions in adopting similar programs.

Drug testing in operation

Drug testing of arrestees has existed in one form or another in the District of Columbia since the early 1970's. For a variety of reasons, its usefulness and impact on criminal case processing were minimal. With initial assistance from the National Institute of Justice, the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency established in March 1984 an entirely new approach to drug testing.

Relying on state-of-the-art technology to produce highly accurate drug tests in a very short time (generally 1 to 2 hours), the Agency has sought to put this information in the hands of judges at decision points where it can be of greatest use. These include the initial release decision (first appearance), throughout the pretrial period, and at sentencing. The Agency not only provides this important information to the court but offers judges a plan for dealing with the potential risks of releasing drug-abusing defendants. There are three situations in which the Agency conducts drug testing for the court: before the initial appearance, as a condition of release, and by special court order.

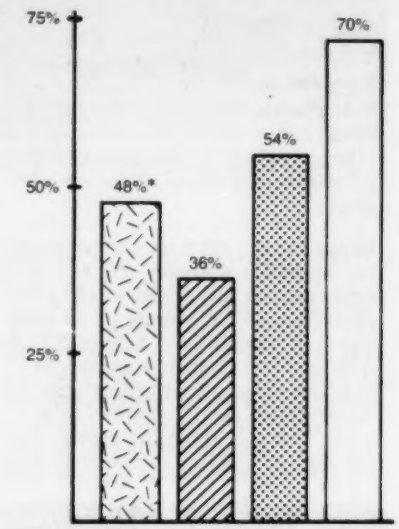
Initial or "lock-up" testing

The first and perhaps most important decision a judicial officer must make is the pretrial release decision. In the District of Columbia, this decision is made largely on the basis of information provided in a written report submitted by the Pretrial Services Agency in every case. The report summarizes the defendant's residence, family, and employment ties to the community, as well as prior criminal history and current status of pending charges, probation, parole, or warrants from other jurisdictions.

While the Agency has always asked arrestees about their drug use, only after the implementation of the drug detection program in 1984 could these important data be corroborated with a scientifically accurate test. Not surprisingly, the urinalysis testing program showed drug use to be far higher than the self-reported data indicated. (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1.

Percentage of drug users identified by urine tests who self-reported drug use (June 1984–January 1985)



*This shows that 48% of those who tested positive self-reported; or, alternatively, 52% of those who tested positive *failed* to report drug use.

Source: Toborg Associates, Inc.

In the District of Columbia, as well as the Federal system and most State court systems, the judicial officer must consider two factors at the initial release hearing: the risk of flight and risk to community safety. The court may set release conditions designed to deal with risks apparent in the defendant's background.

Since drug use correlates so strongly with increased risk in both categories (see "Drug Use and Pretrial Crime in the District of Columbia," *NIJ Research in Brief* by Mary A. Toborg and Michael P. Kirby), it is important that judges have this information when the defendant appears before the court. Accordingly, the Agency established its testing facility in the courthouse, adjacent to the cellblock.

Using Emit technology and five Autolab Carousel Units manufactured by the Syva Company, the Agency analyzes urine samples simultaneously for five drugs:

- Phencyclidine (PCP)
- opiates (heroin)
- cocaine
- methadone
- amphetamines.

(The technology permits testing of other substances of abuse on the same equipment.)

Beginning at 7:00 a.m. each morning, the Agency is generally able to collect urine samples and complete an entire day's lock-up (an average of 70 arrestees, but sometimes as high as 120) by 9:30 or 10:00, and have the results available to the judicial officer when the "arraignment court" commences at 11:30. All test results are entered into the Agency's online computer system.

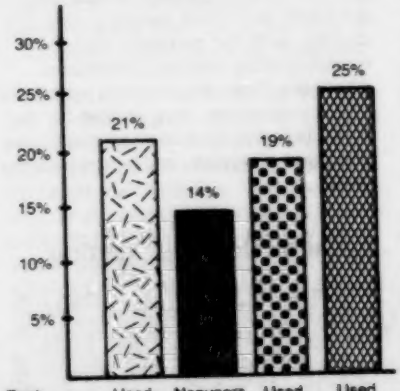
Very few defendants refuse to give a urine sample when requested. Why? Because they are told that the test result will be used *only* for determining their conditions of release. The results are not used as evidence on the underlying charge. While defendants have a right to refuse to give a sample (just as they have a right to refuse to be interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency), in practice they realize there is little to be gained by this maneuver. Since the court considers this information vital to informed decisionmaking, refusal to provide a sample usually results in any nonfinancial release for the defendant being conditioned on submitting a urine sample, with appropriate placement based on the results.

Having this information available for the defendant's first appearance has meant that judges are now much better equipped to assess the risk posed by the pretrial release of an individual. Prior to the implementation of this program, many drug users slipped through the system, their drug use undetected. As a result, no conditions were set to deal with the problem, and their pretrial conduct (at least with respect to drug use) went unmonitored. As a group, drug users in the District of Columbia have consistently been found to be disproportionately involved in pretrial misconduct—as measured by rearrests while on release or failure to appear in court. (See Figure 2.)

Judges are well aware that drug users pose increased risks if released, and they are sensitive to the public safety concerns of the community. But judges traditionally have felt the frustration of having very few options. The District of Columbia jail, like most other urban jails, is already seriously overcrowded. There are long waiting lists for the few good treatment programs that exist.

Figure 2.

Pretrial rearrest rates of released arrestees, by urine test results (June 1984–January 1985)



Test results	Used any drug	Nonusers	Used only one drug	Used two or more drugs
Number of released defendants	2,480	2,282	1,687	793

Source: Toborg Associates, Inc.

Against this background, the Pretrial Services Agency stepped forward to offer a new and hitherto untested option—regular drug testing as a *condition of release*, the second component of the Agency's drug detection services.

Regular drug testing as a condition of release

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the new testing program was the development of regular drug testing as a condition of release. The goal of this aspect of the program was simple—to *reduce* the use of drugs, thereby *reducing* (it was hoped) the increased risks of pretrial misconduct posed by the release of drug users. The program was premised on earlier research and the recognition that drug users do not change their habits simply because somebody tells them to. For the program to deter drug use, releasees would have to be held accountable for violations.

To translate this concept into reality, the Agency carefully designed a program of drug testing with close supervision and real sanctions for violations. Defendants are released with a specific, court-ordered condition to refrain from illegal drug use. (Drug users who request treatment are referred to appropriate treatment facilities.)

Once enrolled in the testing program, defendants are initially scheduled to report weekly on a specific day. Defendants *must* report according to their testing schedule. Samples will not be accepted on any other day. They are told that a failure to report for a test is just as serious as a positive test. They sign an appointment slip *each time* they report, so there can never be any ambiguity or confusion about their obligation.

The Agency's automated records system maintains the defendant's entire history of test results, which is reviewed each time he or she appears. A staff member observes urine sample collection to avoid the possibility of tampering or substituting someone else's urine.

The court is immediately notified of those defendants who fail to report as

directed. Positive test results lead to sanctions, which escalate if drug use continues. Initially, those who continue to use drugs are placed on an intensified or more frequent testing schedule and are once again warned of the consequences of continued drug use. Further violations lead to a request for a hearing before the releasing judge.

It is in the area of sanctions that the greatest changes in criminal case processing have occurred—changes that contributed substantially to the success of the program. The Pretrial Services Agency actively encourages the court to hold "show cause" hearings, i.e., hearings where the defendant is directed to show cause why he or she should not be held in contempt for violating the court's release conditions. Furthermore, the Agency recommends that should the defendant be found guilty of violating conditions of release, short jail sentences, followed by re-release, be imposed.

This method ensures certainty of punishment. The more traditional approach of revoking release and setting a money bond, on the other hand, may not result in any detention of the defendant, and may in fact be a welcome alternative to the requirement of twice-weekly trips to the courthouse to submit a urine sample. If the program is to have the intended deterrent effect, defendants must know that violations will be detected and punishment will follow.

Once armed with reliable and timely information, the judges of the District of Columbia's Superior Court were more than willing to use the program first as a release option for those drug users who might not otherwise be considered for release, and then as the mechanism to enforce court orders and hold defendants accountable for their conduct.

Hearings *were* held, and defendants *were* held in contempt of court and punished. Quickly, the word got around that the court was serious about enforcing its orders, and defendants began to act accordingly.

Predictably, not all drug users abide by the release conditions, even though they know the consequences. But what the program offers the court is an accurate method for determining who among the vast numbers of drug-abusing defendants will comply with the program and who will not. After first determining (through the "lock-up" testing) the group posing the highest risk if released, the court is then able to utilize an "early warning" mechanism to identify those who cannot or will not refrain from drug use. With the backing of a scientifically reliable test, the court can and does take action against this "sub-set" of drug users.

Photo courtesy of NIJ

Pretrial Services Agency staff member enters the results of drug testing on the computer.

The evaluation team has confirmed the validity of this "signaling" mechanism. Of all those placed in the Agency's program of regular drug testing, the individuals that either never showed up or dropped out after one, or two, or three appointments, had very high rearrest rates (33 percent for no-shows and 30 percent for early drop-outs). Those who stayed with the program for at least four drug tests had substantially lower rearrest rates (14 percent)— so low, in fact, that they posed no higher risk of rearrest than the group of *non*-drug users.

In other words, for this group of releasees, the intervention of the program and the willingness of the judges to put some teeth into it succeeded in eliminating the *additional* risk associated with drug use. It strengthened the concept of conditional release, providing hard evidence that as an alternative to incarceration, the technique can operate without burdening the community with additional risks. At a time of serious jail crowding, the benefits of such a program have been substantial and have led to the further development of an intensive pretrial supervision program, of which drug testing is an important component.

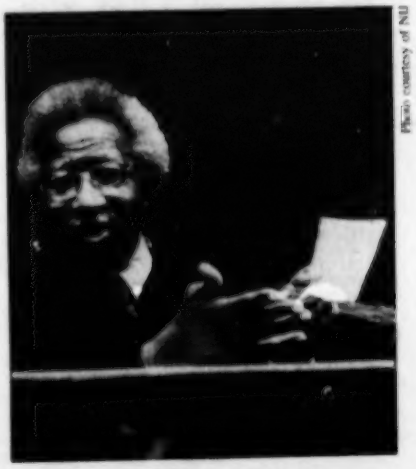


Photo courtesy of NIJ

The late Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie I was instrumental in establishing the drug testing unit in the D.C. Superior Court.

Drug testing by special court order

The foregoing has described the use of the testing program as a risk assessment mechanism to assist judges at the defendant's initial appearance, and as a condition of release to monitor the defendant's behavior throughout the pretrial period. Yet another benefit of the program is the ability to provide judges with immediate information on drug use at any time during the court process. With the drug testing facility located in the courthouse, judges can have a defendant tested and pass over the case until the results are ready. This drug testing service often occurs in as little as 10 or 15 minutes and is frequently requested at all stages of criminal case processing, including sentencing.

Testing—an "early warning" system

Not to be overlooked are the benefits of the testing program that go beyond the criminal justice system to the general community.

Once comprehensive testing had begun, it quickly became apparent that the extent of drug abuse was far greater than anyone had imagined. Nearly two out of every three arrestees is a drug user.

The testing also revealed that the nature of the drug problem had shifted. While heroin addiction was still significant, the number of defendants testing positive for PCP was far greater—35 percent compared to 16 percent. Cocaine use was on the rise and eventually eclipsed both opiate and PCP use as the drug of choice. (See Figure 3.)

Only after this program was initiated did the city government begin to realize the extent of PCP and cocaine use in the community. This in turn has led to both a redirection of the city's treatment resources and a substantial increase in the funds appropriated for public education and drug abuse treatment.

Legal issues

Drug testing is an issue much in the news and is often the subject of legal or constitutional challenges. Thus, the experience of the District's drug testing program with respect to legal challenges is useful for other jurisdictions to know.

The program has faced challenges. That it is still in operation after 2½ years is due in no small part to the care with which the program was set up. Most of the legal issues fall into three categories. These are:

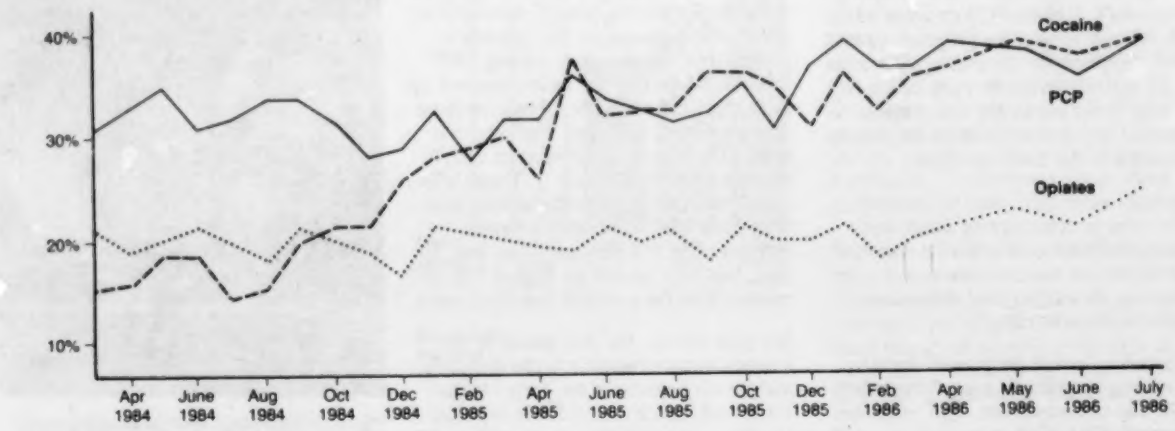
1. The constitutionality of collecting urine samples.
2. Challenges to the reliability of the technology.
3. Challenges based on chain of custody.

The first and most important issue deals with the admissibility of test results. There is a very important limitation on the use of the drug test. When samples are first collected in the courthouse cellblock, arrestees are told that their test results will be used *only* for determining appropriate conditions of release. Consistent with statutory guidelines governing the use of information in the Agency's files, the results are *not* admissible on the issue of guilt. Since a positive drug test is not used to convict the defendant of any crime, the issue of self-incrimination does not arise. Therefore, challenges raised in other contexts have been avoided.

Once the individual is arraigned on the criminal charges, judges have broad discretionary power to set and enforce conditions of release. And they have been quick to convene show cause hearings to determine if the defendant should be found in contempt of court when the conditions are violated. In this context, the Agency frequently finds

Figure 3.

Arrestees who tested positive for opiates, cocaine, or PCP (Based on 34,687 total tests)



Source: Toborg Associates, Inc.

Photo by John McDonnell, Washington Post

Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast has spearheaded task force efforts to ensure adequate drug treatment services for defendants in Washington, D.C.

itself in court to respond to challenges to either the reliability of the testing procedure or to the chain of custody question.

The question of the reliability of the Emit technology has been carefully scrutinized in at least one lengthy proceeding where expert witnesses were brought in for several days of testimony. (For a general discussion of drug testing technologies, see "Testing to Detect Drug Use," *TAP Alert*, National Institute of Justice.) Since the program uses the stationary equipment (as opposed to the less reliable portable equipment) and follows all of the manufacturer's procedures for calibrating the instrumentation and reconfirming every positive test result, the program has withstood every legal challenge on reliability grounds.

Chain of custody is another issue frequently litigated in drug testing situations. As a result of careful procedures, numerous checks and double-checks, and the fact that the urine sample goes almost immediately from the defendant to the testing equipment next door, the information has *never* been invalidated on the grounds of sloppy chain of custody procedures.

Program operating costs

The cost of setting up and operating a comprehensive drug testing program in a criminal justice context depends on a variety of factors. For how many drugs does the jurisdiction wish to test? Obviously, a screen for five drugs like that employed in the District of Columbia does cost more than screening for two or three drugs. How much time is available to analyze the urine samples? If a large number of samples must be processed quickly, more staff and more equipment will be needed. Will the drug testing facility remain open during extended hours to accommodate releasees with jobs or other commitments? What kind of management information system exists to maintain the test results consistent with the highest standards of data integrity? Will the drug detection program provide related services to the court, such as referrals to treatment facilities? All these issues must be addressed before arriving at a realistic assessment of the costs of operating such a program.

The costs of running a drug testing program can be broken into four categories of expenses: the testing equipment, the recordkeeping system, chemical reagents, and staff.

Testing equipment is available from several manufacturers in a variety of configurations. The instrumentation chosen by the Pretrial Services Agency was purchased at a price of approximately $16,000 per unit.

The costs of maintaining an efficient and easily accessible information system should not be underestimated. In the District of Columbia, the Agency modified its existing mainframe computer system to handle its information needs. Smaller jurisdictions might find personal computer-based systems feasible.

About half of the program's operating budget is allocated to personnel. The unit is open 12 hours per day, 6 days per week. The other half of the annual budget goes for chemical reagents and associated items needed to do the actual tests. For the five-drug screen employed by the program, the cost in chemical reagents and supplies is approximately $7.00 per test, which includes the cost of reconfirming positive results.

In considering costs, a relevant question is: What does it cost *not* to have a drug testing capability? Providing judicial decisionmakers with accurate data is certainly a value. And, as the research has indicated, data on drug use are perhaps the most relevant pieces of information because they correlate so strongly with those factors uppermost in a judge's mind—risk of flight and likelihood of rearrest.

As the NIJ-sponsored research has demonstrated, drug users are substantially more likely to be rearrested than nonusers. Should judges make release decisions without this information? Should judges have to rely on what the defendant chooses to divulge, without scientific verification, knowing that *most* of the problem will go undetected? Finally, having documented the value of regular drug testing as an "early warning" system of trouble, do we really want to continue operating in the dark?

A final point on costs: most criminal justice systems are operating within tight local budgets. The fact that almost every jurisdiction is facing a jail crowding crisis does not make the situation any easier. While a program such as the District's is no panacea for either the drug problem or the jail crowding problem, it *does* strengthen the system of conditional release—a necessary prerequisite for any strategy to reduce jail crowding.

In the District of Columbia, the drug detection program of the Pretrial Services Agency was seen as so important that it is now operating with full local funding. There has been an unequivocal determination that the program, while not cheap, is less expensive than the alternative of *not* having one.

See page 24 for more information about publications cited in this article and other information products available from NCJRS on this topic.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP

Verne L. Speirs, Acting Administrator

Responding to permanency needs of children

Each year hundreds of thousands of children are abused or neglected in this country. Many come to the attention of State agencies and the courts and are removed from abusive or neglectful families and placed in temporary foster care.

Many of these children are victims of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. Others suffer physical and psychological damage from severe neglect. Children may be victims of abuse or neglect while at home or in a setting away from home. But no matter the circumstances, a childhood marred by abuse or neglect may leave scars that remain for a lifetime.

Children removed from abusive or neglectful situations enter a foster care system for temporary shelter. Those who stay in foster care for a long time may frequently be moved from one foster home, group shelter, or institution to another. These children may never have the chance to form secure, permanent family ties. The support, care, encouragement, and discipline necessary to every child's development may never be provided to a child caught in what is called "foster care drift."

Today more than 300,000 children across the Nation live in foster care. The intent is that eventually the children will be reunited with their biological families or placed in permanent adoptive homes.

Only about half the children in foster care stay with a single family during their entire time in foster care. Most of the remaining children live in three or more consecutive homes, and one in five re-enters the system within a year of discharge. While foster children nationally average just under 3 years in placement, a significant number of children remain in foster care throughout childhood living in many different settings without the benefit of a permanent family.[1]

[1]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services. *Child Welfare Research Notes #1* (Washington, D.C., December 1983).

Research indicates that abuse and neglect may lead children into aggressive antisocial behavior and delinquency. Yet numerous studies also conclude that placement within a strong permanent family can help keep foster children from becoming juvenile delinquents.

In terms of human potential, the cost of unnecessary foster care is great. The immediate financial cost is even more staggering. The Nation's annual foster care bill is estimated to be more than $2 billion.

The Federal response to the problem

In an effort to address the problems of foster care, including rising costs and the effects on children within the system, Congress passed the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-272). The Act offers fiscal incentives for alternatives to foster care placement and contains provisions to speed permanent placement.

In 1981, the Permanency Planning for Children Project of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) was established. A principal goal of the project is to eliminate "foster care drift" by instituting regular judicial review of all children in placement.

Permanency planning activities focus on training and technical assistance to help States take full advantage of P.L. 96-272 in implementing permanency planning for children. NCJFCJ activities were initially funded through the support of the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation in New York City.

State activities

Five States were targeted for the project's initial efforts: Missouri, California, Georgia, Hawaii, and Ohio. Activities in these States concentrated on implementing or increasing judicial review, improving court/social service agency cooperation on behalf of children, and expanding services for victims of abuse and neglect. The following section summarizes these initial State efforts.

Missouri. Efforts by leaders in Missouri were particularly successful. Using an interdisciplinary team approach, judicial leaders established a 10-member State Permanency Planning Task Force, originally composed of trial and appellate court judges, social service professionals, and representatives of volunteer organizations. Membership was later expanded to include legislators and additional child welfare professionals.

The task force's activities focused on identifying barriers to permanency planning for Missouri's abused and neglected children and on interdisciplinary training to help professionals recognize and eliminate those barriers.

In 1983, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provided support to allow NCJFCJ to replicate the "Missouri Model" in three additional States. Recognizing the link between child abuse and subsequent juvenile delinquency, the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in 1984 provided support to the NCJFCJ Permanency Planning for Children Project. Through a $3 million cooperative agreement with OJJDP, the National Council was able to establish Permanency Planning Task Forces based on the Missouri Model in most of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. OJJDP support has also enabled NCJFCJ to provide individualized technical assistance in this area and to serve as a national clearinghouse for permanency planning progress within the States.

California. The task force in California concentrated on bringing the State into compliance with P.L. 96-272. The California Judicial Training Task Force developed a permanency planning videotape and handbook for distribution to judges with jurisdiction over juve-

niles. Another component of the program was to incorporate Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs. California now has 10 CASA programs in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, San Bernardino, San Rafael, Concord, Orange, Visalia, Ventura, and Oakland.

Georgia. The task force in Georgia designed and implemented judicial training in permanency planning at both the appellate and trial court levels. An appellate training presentation was provided at the American Bar Association Appellate Judge Training Seminar in April 1985, and the first statewide Georgia Conference on Permanency Planning was held in November 1985 in Atlanta.

A total of 29 Citizen Review Panels, composed of volunteer citizen advocates, now serve in 16 Georgia counties. The panels are assigned by a juvenile or family court. Their role is to review cases of children in foster care who have been adjudicated "dependent" and to make recommendations to the court, thereby facilitating permanent placement. The training and coordination of the panels' review efforts are under the auspices of the Georgia Council of Juvenile Judges.

Hawaii. Training was provided for judges, legislators, social service workers, lawyers, and lay child advocates. After the completion of initial training efforts, a 24-member Hawaii State Task Force on Permanency Planning was appointed with the active support and encouragement of Hawaii Supreme Court Chief Justice Herman T.F. Lum.

Ohio. Concerted efforts were made in judicial education and interdisciplinary training. A presentation was made at the Ohio Appellate Judge Training Conference, and a major permanency planning training conference was held in February 1984. To date 360 individuals have received training, and a number of Ohio courts have appointed Citizen Review Boards.

Accomplishments of the task forces

With NCJFCJ assistance, more than 40 States have established State task forces, each headed by a district court judge, often joined by a supreme court justice, legislators, social service personnel, and CASA program administrators and volunteers. State Permanency Planning Task Force and subcommittee members have met on approximately 300 occasions to plan and implement an estimated 100 training conferences and seminars. More than 9,550 judges, legislators, social service workers and administrators, citizen volunteers, attorneys, and others participated in these training programs. Statutory changes were adopted in a total of 13 States, while additional legislation to improve State foster care systems is still pending in another 10 States. Three States have adopted changes in court rules to implement permanency planning and another five States are considering new court rules.

A Federal cooperative agreement has led to the incorporation of the CASA concept into permanency planning activities on the State level. The cooperative agreement is with NCJFCJ, OJJDP, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

CASA volunteers work in the judicial and social service systems without duplicating caseworker activities or

infringing on the legal responsibilities of attorneys. Part of their responsibilities involve interviewing pertinent persons in a case to elicit information that will help a judge make wise decisions about the child's placement.

To date, 201 CASA programs with 4,235 volunteers are involved in permanency planning. In 1985, more than 10,620 children were assigned CASA volunteers, at an average cost of $600 per case.

Between 1978 and 1982, permanency planning efforts and P.L. 96-272 are estimated to have saved between $3.8 billion and $6.5 billion in State and Federal foster care maintenance payments. During the same period, approximately 620,000 to 1,400,000 chidren and families benefited from permanency planning efforts.[2]

OJJDP plans to continue its support of the permanency planning concept by providing "pass-through" funds to the States, through NCJFCJ. Each State will tailor its permanency plan to meet its particular needs, thereby remaining responsible for the administration of such funds to its foster care system and to related volunteer programs.

For more information about permanency planning, contact the organizations listed below or consult some of the readings.

Further readings

"Abused Children More Likely To Become Teenaged Criminals," in *APA Monitor*, December 1983, pp. 26-27.

Alfaro, J.D. "Report on the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Neglect and Later Socially Deviant Behavior." In. R.J. Hunner and Y.E. Walker (Eds.), *Exploring the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Delinquency*. Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun, 1981.

[2]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services. *Child Welfare Research Notes #6* (Washington, D.C., April 1984).

Permanency planning can keep many children caught in "foster care drift" from becoming juvenile delinquents; it offers them the security of a permanent environment, either with their biological families or in permanent adoptive homes.

Cole, Elizabeth S. "Advocating for Adoption Services," in *Foster Children in the Courts*. Stoneham, Mass.: Butterworth Legal, 1983.

Cole, Elizabeth S., Project Director, Child Welfare League of America. *Permanency Report*. New York, N.Y., 1985.

Garbarino, J. "Child Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency." In R.J. Hunner and Y.E. Walker (Eds.), *Exploring the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Delinquency*. Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun, 1981.

Garbarino, J., and Associates. *Children and Families in the Social Environment*. New York: Aldine, 1982.

Garbarino, J., and Plantz, M. "Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency: What Are the Links?" Paper presented to a symposium on Child Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency April 8, 1984.

League of Women Voters of Illinois. *Who Cares for Kids? Overview of Services*. Chicago, Ill., 1985.

National Council of Jewish Women. *Children at Risk—Making a Difference Through the Court Appointed Special Advocate Project*. New York, N.Y., 1982.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. "Introducing CASA," *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, Washington, D.C., 1985.

Further resources

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
University of Nevada
P.O. Box 8970
Reno, NV 89507
702-784-6012

National CASA Association
909 N.E. 43rd Street, Suite 204
Seattle, WA 98105
206-547-1059

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013
301-251-5157

National Association of Foster Care Reviewers
363 North 1st Avenue, Suite A
Phoenix, AZ 85003
602-253-5700

Juvenile justice announcements

Juvenile Justice Automated Conference Calendar fosters current awareness

The Juvenile Justice Automated Conference Calendar was developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to provide up-to- date information on upcoming international, national, regional, State, and local events in the juvenile justice field.

For a nominal fee, the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse is making available quarterly printouts of this computerized calendar, organized by conference topic and indexed by conference audience and scope (international, national, regional, State, local). The printouts tell what topics the conference will address, in addition to the cost, location, and sponsors.

A single quarterly printout is $30, but a 1-year subscription entitling you to four quarterly printouts—October, January, April, and July—costs only $50.

To obtain a subscription or individual printout, call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse toll free at 800–638–8736. Have credit card or deposit account number ready. Or write the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS, Dept. F- AEH, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Be sure to enclose payment.

You may also call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse to ask specific questions about upcoming events or to add your organization's event to the Juvenile Justice Automated Conference Calendar.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS offers new SLiM (Selected Library in Microfiche)

The new Juvenile Restitution SLiM offers the full text of 64 documents on juvenile restitution as an alternative sanction, evaluations of restitution programs, State laws relative to juvenile restitution, victims and juvenile restitution, exemplary programs, and other topics. Some of the documents cover both juvenile and adult restitution programs and are relevant to practitioners in victim assistance and community corrections programs. The *Juvenile Restitution SLiM* may be purchased for $35.

Selected Libraries in Microfiche offer libraries, researchers, and academicians an opportunity to obtain thousands of pages of information at minimum cost without investing in large amounts of shelf space.

Previously announced juvenile justice SLiM's. The following previously announced SLiM's are also available:

Publications of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1981–1985. Contains the full text of 180 documents in many areas of juvenile justice, including such titles as Police Handling of Youth Gangs, Serious Juvenile Crime—A Redirected Federal Effort, Trends in Juvenile Criminal Behavior in the United States, 1973–1981, and Violent Juvenile Offenders—An Anthology. With its predecessor SLiM (see below), this SLiM offers access to all research published by OJJDP since its inception. $130

Juvenile Justice Publications of the U.S. Department of Justice 1972–1980. Contains 164 documents published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and other Federal agencies involved in the juvenile justice field. Includes the full text of *Reports of the National Assessment Centers*. $125

Each SLiM comes in an attractive and sturdy box, ready to put on the shelf or library table as a self-contained collection.

To obtain these SLiM's, call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800–638–8736 with Visa, MasterCard, or deposit account number ready, or write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Department F-AEG, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, enclosing payment.

New Pride manual shows how to set up a youth assistance program

The *New Pride Training Manual* offers step-by-step guidelines for organizing and operating each component of a successful program to assist delinquent youths in returning to the community. Project New Pride began in Denver, Colorado, in 1973 and has since been replicated throughout the country. It helps delinquent youths acquire an education, a job, and self-respect.

The *New Pride Training Manual* has been thoroughly tested with juvenile justice practitioners and is already in use in numerous communities around the country.

The manual is a thorough, self-contained, comprehensive training tool. Six modules contain 250 pages of information and instruction, 66 overhead transparencies, sample forms, model program flow charts, and appendixes containing resource lists, information on entrepreneurship, and tips on locating funding.

The manual comes in a three-ring binder for easy use, with the color-coded transparencies inserted in protective pockets at the end of each module. The entire package (NCJ 100133) is just $100.

To order, check no. 85 on the inside back cover order form.

Calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse?

Call toll free at 800–638–8736. If you call from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, or Alaska, call 301–251–5500. You can call from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EDT Monday through Friday. After 8 p.m. EDT, dial 301–251–5500 to leave a message on our answering devices for next-day followup by a specialist.

Meetings & Conferences

November

Nov. 2–7 Ramat-Gan, Israel

International Conference of Police Women.
Fee: $480 (includes room and board), $390 for accompanying person. Contact: Mrs. T. Shachar, Conference of Police Women, Box 394, Tel-Aviv 61003 Israel (03–650–862).

Nov. 5–7 Crystal City, VA

Association of Federal Investigators Annual Conference.
Fee: $275 members, $325 nonmembers. Contact: June Stafford, Suite 202, 1612 K St. NW., Washington, DC 20006 (202–466–7288).

Nov. 10–14 Honolulu, HI

Police Management Association Annual Conference.
Contact: Police Management Association, Suite 200, 1001 22nd St. NW., Washington, DC 20037 (202–833–1460).

Nov. 13–15 Chicago, IL

National Child Advocacy Conference.
Contact: Sally Small Inada, American Bar Association, National Legal Center for Child Welfare Programs, 1800 M St. NW., Washington, DC 20036 (202–331–2250).

Nov. 17–20 Atlanta, GA

Thirteenth Annual Computer Security Conference and Exhibition.
Contact: Computer Security Institute, 360 Church St., Northborough, MA 01532.

Nov. 18–21 Bismarck, ND

Family Victimization: Child Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence.
Fee: $35. Contact: Tara Lea Muhlhauser, Children and Family Services Training Center, 501 North Columbia Road, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58201 (701–777–3442).

Nov. 23–26 Miami Beach, FL

National Association of Chiefs of Police American Police Conference.
Fee: $125. Contact: Gerald Arenberg, National Association of Chiefs of Police, 1000 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20036 (202–293–9088).

December

Dec. 1–5 Miami Beach, FL

Second Annual Conference, International Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement.
Contact: Wesley A. Pomeroy, Independent Review Panel, 73 W. Flagler St., #1902, Miami, FL 33130 (305–375–4880).

January 1987

Jan. 12–15 Atlanta, GA

American Correctional Association Midwinter Conference.
Contact: Pat Cain, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., College Park, MD 20740 (301–699–7600).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

November

Nov. 3 Cleveland, OH

Civil Liability.
Fee: $60. Contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University School of Law, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106 (216–368–3308).

Nov. 3–5 Los Angeles, CA

Detecting and Preventing Computer Crime.
Fee: $750. Contact: Geri Matraia, Director of Information Security Division, MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Rd., Framingham, MA 01701 (617–879–7999).

Nov. 3–6 Tampa, FL

An Investigative Response to Serial Murders.
Fee: $150. Contact: Detective Scott Cunningham, Tampa Police Dept., 116 S. 34th St., Tampa, FL 33605 (813–225–5752).

Nov. 5 Toledo, OH

Investigating Sex Crimes.
Fee: $100. Contact: Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, 945 S. Detroit Ave., Toledo, OH 43614 (419–382–5665).

Nov. 5–7 Lakewood, CO

Polygraph Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.
Fee: $400. Contact: John E. Reid & Associates, Suite 1100, 250 S. Wacker, Chicago, IL 60606 (312–876–1600).

Nov. 10–14 Evanston, IL

Law Enforcement Fitness/Instructor Certification.
Fee: $400. Contact: Registrar, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800–323–4011 or 312–491–5476).

Nov. 10–14 Rockville, MD

Analytical Investigation Methods.
Fee: $445. Contact: G. Brown, Registrar, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102 (805–966–6157).

Nov. 10–14 San Francisco, CA

Dispute Resolution: Advanced Trainers Institute.
Fee: $485. Contact: Director, School Initiatives Program, Community Board Center for Policy and Training, 149 Ninth St., San Francisco, CA 94103 (415–552–1250).

Nov. 12–14 Kent, OH

Dispatcher Seminar.
Fee: $50. Contact: Kent State University Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Bldg., Kent, OH 44242 (216–672–3070).

Nov. 12–14 Louisville, KY

Directed Patrol for Crime Prevention.
Fee: $250. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502–588–6987).

Nov. 16–20 Orlando, FL

Prosecution of Violent Crime.
Fee: $405. Contact: Teresa Hager, Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713–749–1571).

Nov. 17–19 Kansas City, MO

Law Enforcement Accreditation—Getting Ready.
Fee: $258. Contact: Catherine Smith, Seminar Coordinator, Washington Crime News Services, 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151–4070 (703–941–6600).

Nov. 20–21 Little Rock, AR

Sexual Abuse: Child Victims and Adult Survivors.
Fee: $100. Contact: Dorothy Molis, Forensic Mental Health Associates, 29 Linwood St., Webster, MA 01570 (617–943–3581).

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. It announces national, international, and regional events directly related to criminal justice, with priority given to programs sponsored by Office of Justice Programs agencies. Information about coming events should be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 6 months before the event to NIJ Reports Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. The Calendar is a representative, not an exhaustive, listing. To learn about other conferences or training opportunities in your area, contact the organizations cited on these pages.

December

Dec. 1–5 Fort Lauderdale, FL

Basic Technical Surveillance.
Fee: $650. Contact: Tammy L. Nicholas, Registrar, National Intelligence Academy, 1300 NW 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305–776–5500).

Dec. 1–5 Jacksonville, FL

Police Executive Development Workshop.
Fee: $325. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904–646–2722).

Dec. 1–6 Houston, TX

Police Management: Midlevel Management Course.
Fee: $495. Contact: University of Houston–Downtown, Criminal Justice Center, Rm. 1001 S., One Main St., Houston, TX 77002 (800–527–3127 or 713–221–8690).

Dec. 2 Richardson, TX

Care and Feeding of the Whole Brain for Police Managers—The Use of the Total Cognitive Capacity of Police Managers for Effective Decisionmaking.
Fee: $100 members, $125 nonmembers. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083 (214–690–2395).

Dec. 2–4 San Francisco, CA

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
Contact: Karen Anderson, University of California–Berkeley–Continuing Education in Engineering, Berkeley, CA 94720 (415–642–4151).

Dec. 3–4 Honolulu, HI

Industrial Drug Abuse Awareness Seminar.
Contact: Drug Education Associates, Inc., Suite 101, 4739 Utica St., Metairie, LA 70006 (504–454–0412).

Dec. 3–5 San Francisco, CA

Gang Seminar for Law Enforcement and Correctional Staff.
Fee: $125. Contact: National Law Enforcement Institute, Box 1435, Santa Rosa, CA 95402 (707–545–3355).

Dec. 7–12 Washington, DC

Juvenile Justice Management.
Fee: $215. Contact: Institute for Court Management, Suite 402, 1331 17th St., Denver, CO 80202 (303–293–3063).

Dec. 8–9 Atlantic City, NJ

Security Technology and Hardware.
Fee: $305 members, $395 nonmembers. Contact: American Society for Industrial Security, Suite 1200, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., Arlington, VA 22209 (703–522–5800).

Dec. 8–12 Louisville, KY

Supervision of Police Personnel.
Fee: $300. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502–588–6561).

Dec. 11–12 Huntsville, TX

Emergency Communications Operators Course.
Fee: $50. Contact: Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341 (409–294–1669).

Dec. 11–12 Washington, DC

Hostage Negotiations.
Fee: $350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703–955–1128).

Dec. 15–17 San Diego, CA

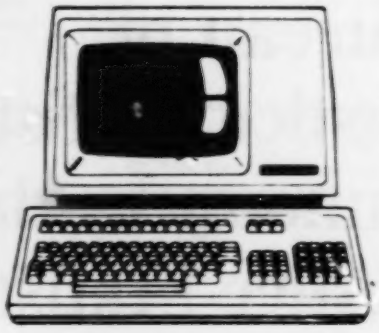
Street Survival II: The Tactical Edge Seminar.
Fee: $110 3 days, $75 2 days, $50 3rd day only. Contact: Calibre Press, Inc., Dept. S, Suite 1607, 666 Dundee Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062–2727 (800–323–0037 or 312–498–5680).

You can mail your conference announcement to 600 criminal justice publications— by taking advantage of

NIJ/NCJRS Conference Resource and Information Services

Ask about our Promotional Mailing List

and find out more about how NCJRS's Conference Resource and Information Services can enhance your next seminar or conference. For more information on our wide range of products and services, call 800–851–3420.



Planning to attend criminal justice conferences in the coming year?

To obtain information up to 12 months in advance on conferences sponsored by more than 100 criminal justice associations and organizations, order a printout of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Conference Calendar Data Base.

Each entry provides detailed information about the conference—the sponsor, place and time, key topics, the contact person, registration and exhibit costs, and more.

The data base is updated monthly.

The printout can be ordered by geographic location or by date and costs only $15. To order, call NCJRS toll free at 800–851–3420. Have your Visa, MasterCard, or deposit account number ready. If you are calling from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, or Alaska, dial 301–251–5500.

If you are interested in adding your national event to the Conference Calendar Data Base, contact Sally Dorfmann at 301–251–5500.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Bureau of Justice Statistics Announces the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in conjunction with the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), announces the establishment of the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse's toll-free number is:

800–732–3277

Persons from Maryland and the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area should call 301–251–5500.

Services of the newly created Clearinghouse include:

- **Responding to statistical requests.** How many rapes are reported to the police? How many burglaries occurred in 1984? Call the Clearinghouse, toll free.

- **Providing information about BJS services.** Interested in receiving BJS documents and products? Register with the BJS mailing list by calling the Clearinghouse, toll free.

- **Suggesting referrals to other sources for criminal justice statistics.** If the Clearinghouse doesn't have the answer, an information specialist will refer you to agencies or individuals who do.

- **Conducting custom literature searches of the NCJRS document data base.** We can search the NCJRS data base and provide topical bibliographic citations and abstracts to answer specific requests.

- **Collecting statistical reports.** The Clearinghouse collects statistical reports from numerous sources. Submit statistical documents to share with criminal justice colleagues to: NCJRS, Attention BJS Acquisition, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

You have 24-hour access to the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. From 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST, weekdays, an information specialist is available. After work hours, you may record your orders or leave a message for an information specialist to return your call.

SNI

Selective notification of information

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

This section contains abstracts of significant additions to the NCJRS data base, arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are listed in alphabetical order by title. The five-digit NCJ number following the citation is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base.

How to obtain documents. Documents available from NCJRS are indicated by ■ at the end of the citation; they may be ordered through the order form on the back cover. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery. For documents marked "Prepublication Order," the delivery period may be longer. We will notify you by mail within 30 days if we cannot fulfill your order for items requiring payment. We publish announcements in *NIJ Reports* if our supplies of free documents are depleted.

Other documents may be ordered directly from the source listed in the *availability* section. NCJRS does not guarantee that documents will continue to be available at the prices listed. To obtain copies of journal articles, contact your librarian.

Microfiche from NCJRS. When the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program is given as a document source, write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify the title and NCJ number of the document. You may obtain up to 10 titles without charge. For orders of more than 10, the charge per title is $1.05 plus $4.30 postage and handling (for up to 25 titles).

Document Loan Program. All publications in the NCJRS collection may be borrowed via an interlibrary loan program through your public, organizational, or academic library, for $4.50 per document in the U.S. and $5.00 in Canada. This program is free to all Federal agencies, to State and local criminal and juvenile justice agencies, and to members of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange Group. For more information, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

Deposit accounts. Frequent users of NCJRS services may set up deposit accounts by submitting a minimum deposit of $50 (U.S. $100 for international subscribers). You may use VISA, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For international subscribers. Please refer to the special international insert to order both free and cost documents. The foreign order form lists the Canadian and foreign prices for documents and provides instructions for ordering microfiche from Canada and other countries.

For more information. Call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 for subscribers in Alaska, Maryland, or Metropolitan Washington, D.C.).

Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

Judging the Jury

V.P. Hans and N. Vidmar

Examines the history and evolution of the system of trial by jury. Written for a general audience, the book presents research findings and narratives about jury trials to assess jury selection and decisionmaking. The book also discusses jury functioning in cases involving the insanity defense, capital punishment, and rape charges.

The authors advocate modifying legal procedures to improve jury performance; e.g., developing more coherent legal instructions, allowing jurors to take notes during trials or to submit questions for witnesses in writing, or providing jurors with some directions at the beginning of trials.

1986. 276 pp. Chapter notes. Indexes. NCJ 101048

Availability: Plenum Press. 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013. Book $17.95.

Crime prevention/ deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design and security systems.

Guardian Angels: An Assessment of Citizen Response to Crime—Executive Summary

S. Pennell, C. Curtis, and J. Henderson
San Diego Association of Governments

Summarizes a study of the Guardian Angels—youthful, unarmed crime prevention volunteers who patrol streets and subways in more than 50 cities. Since their founding by Curtis Sliwa in New York in 1979, the Guardian Angels have stimulated concern regarding their impact, motives, leadership, and organizational structure.

Researchers visited Guardian Angel chapters in eight cities and surveyed residents, merchants, transit riders, law enforcement officers, and city officials.

Most citizens said they felt safer where the Angels patrolled, but a comparison of crime incidence in patrolled and nonpatrolled areas of San Diego indicates that the Guardian Angels may not reduce violent offenses, although they may have a limited impact on property crimes.

The authors conclude that results of the study do not support the label of vigilantism often attached to the Guardian Angels but suggest that the ultimate effectiveness of the Angels may depend on their working more closely with law enforcement and community leaders.

1986. 39 pp. Tables. References. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 83-IJ-CX-0037. NCJ 100911

■ **Document $4.60. Check no. 01.**

SNI
Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Prosecuting the Shoplifter—A Loss Prevention Strategy

J. Cleary, Jr.

Provides specific information for retail employees, security personnel, and managers on how to deal with shoplifters. The book focuses on obtaining the evidence necessary to prosecute shoplifters with minimum likelihood of incurring civil liability.

It addresses the problem of shoplifting, specific shoplifting prosecution statutes, shoplifting situations encountered by merchants, the decision to prosecute, false imprisonment, the law of warrantless arrest, civil actions most commonly filed against retail merchants, and punitive damages.

The author divides shoplifters into three categories: "average citizens," who shoplift relatively small items regularly and are most likely to sue stores that accuse them of shoplifting; "full-time amateurs," shoplifters with prior criminal records who are unlikely to sue stores; and "professionals," or "boosters," who steal for the money they receive for the stolen goods. Average citizens account for 75 percent of shoplifting arrests; full-time amateurs, 20 percent; and professionals, 5 percent.

1986. 291 pp. Index. Footnotes. Case studies. Statutes. Figures. Tables. NCJ 100931

Availability: Butterworth Publishers, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180. Book $25.95.

Security Manager's Desk Reference

R.S. Post and D.A. Schachtsiek

Offers information for developing and managing company security.

Designed specifically as a resource for security managers, this guide includes checklists, surveys, and strategies for evaluating existing security programs, determining specific security-related problems, identifying existing or potential security resources, developing meaningful cost estimates and comparisons, organizing efficient security/loss prevention and emergency/disaster plans, implementing effective protection and prevention measures, and administering efficient, cost-effective security programs.

Other topics include security technologies such as intrusion alarms, automated access control, fire suppression, and closed-circuit television systems; and procedures for specific security situations, including internal and external theft, computer security, bomb threats, terrorism, and access control and identification.

1986. 467 pp. Index. Bibliography. Charts. Forms. Checklists. NCJ 101362

Availability: Butterworth Publishers, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180. Book $49.95.

Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes. Research and development.

Crime and Older Americans

L.T. Alston

Presents an overview of crime and the elderly, including the costs of crime to elderly victims, the characteristics of older offenders, and official and community reactions to both older victims and older deviants.

The book examines crime patterns and victimization potential to explain the relatively low rate of victimization of the elderly; summarizes the data on both index and nonindex crimes committed against elderly persons; and discusses direct and indirect costs of victimization. People over age 65 are seen as the least likely to become victims of property or personal crimes. However, there are some specific types of crime that happen to older victims, such as purse snatching and fraud (e.g., MediGap insurance, bogus cancer and arthritis treatments, and fake investment schemes).

The author describes offenses that older people typically commit—most frequently, victimless crimes—and addresses criticisms that the criminal justice system is insensitive to the needs of older victims and inmates. The author also discusses attempts by the justice system and community organizations to remedy these problems.

1986. 316 pp. Graphs. Tables. Chapter notes. Index. Appendix. Bibliography. NCJ 101360

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717. Book $32.75.

Understanding and Controlling Crime—Toward a New Research Strategy

D.P. Farrington, L.E. Ohlin, and J.Q. Wilson

Calls for a new research strategy consisting of longitudinal-experimental studies to learn which young people become involved in crime, which ones persist in criminal careers, and what treatment seems to work and with whom. The book is a report of the Justice Program Study Group consisting of six criminal justice scholars commissioned by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to identify the understandings needed to deal more effectively with crime.

The book is based on consultations with 21 scholars in various disciplines and a followup conference. The research strategy proposed by the authors consists of a series of relatively small cohort studies of high-risk groups together with a variety of experimental treatment modalities.

The authors present an overview of what is known about crime and criminals, particularly what has been learned from longitudinal and experimental studies. They select key policy issues—families and schools as targets of prevention measures, theories about the effects of labeling, proposals for reorganizing the juvenile courts, and the effects of imprisonment—to illustrate what they believe to be current cost-effective action strategies. Finally, they discuss in detail some possible research designs and strategies that they think could be implemented.

1986. 219 pp. References. Author and subject indexes. NCJ 102039

Availability: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc., P.O. Box 19386, Newark, NJ 07195-9386. Book $25.00.

Who Gets Caught Doing Crime?

M. Chaiken and J. Chaiken
Brandeis University
Abt Associates, Inc.

Describes distinctions among three types of offenders: those who experience substantial numbers of arrests but are not high-rate offenders; those who are arrested frequently and are high-rate offenders; and those who evade arrest for long periods of time despite the fact that they are high-rate offenders.

Based on data from prisoner surveys conducted in 1978-1979 by the Rand Corporation and collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1979, the study indicates that it is nearly impossible to distinguish high- from low-rate offenders based solely on their official criminal histories of arrests. The report identifies combinations of information that are useful in making this distinction, including specific types of information from "rap" sheets and modus operandi's (MO's), and the offender's release status at the time of the crime.

According to the report, high-rate offenders are likely to have fathers and siblings who also are involved in crime, indicating the importance of future research on criminogenic families.

1985. 86 pp. Data tables. Footnotes. Appendixes. References. Executive summary. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 84-BJ-CX-0003. NCJ 101727

■ **Document $5.80. Check no. 73.**

Women and Crime

F.M. Heidensohn

Examines issues and theories related to female criminality and discusses women's experiences with crime, the law, the courts, the police, and the prison system. Media representations of deviant women are also addressed, as are the ways in which social control is exercised over women in the family, in society, and at work.

The author maintains that gender differences in criminality (i.e., the relatively modest contribution women make to total criminality) are so pronounced that they may be the most significant feature of recorded crime. The author suggests that women tend to conform to social mores more than men do; she relates this notion to female crime, theorizing that the control system that affects all women contributes to low female criminality.

1985. 225 pp. Bibliography. References. NCJ 100793

Availability: New York University Press, Washington Square, New York, NY 10003. Book $35.00.

Dispute resolution

Criminal and civil arbitration, mediation, and conciliation (public and private, nonadjudicatory).

The Mediation Process—Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict

C.W. Moore

Describes the mediation process and details a comprehensive sequence of activities for mediators to use to help disputants reach agreements. The author focuses on a variety of conflicts including family, divorce, labor-management, home-school, and landlord-tenant disputes.

Guidelines for conducting effective mediation include interviewing disputants to obtain background information, designing a mediation plan, establishing trust, selecting appropriate settings, creating the psychological conditions necessary for negotiation, setting and following a negotiating agenda, and bringing conflicts to formal settlement.

The author also discusses contingent strategies (e.g., caucuses, private meetings, and negotiating teams) for dealing with unusual problems. The book contains a code of professional conduct for mediators and samples of a contact letter, a waiver and consent form, and settlement agreements.

1986. 365 pp. Index. References. Tables. Figures. NCJ 101381

Availability: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 433 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104. Book $24.95.

Settlement Strategies for Federal District Judges

D.M. Provine
Federal Judicial Center

Examines civil pretrial settlement options available to judges and discusses the premises, methods, and applications of these options.

Pretrial settlements are less costly than fully litigated settlements and they allow parties to avoid the uncertainties and limitations of winner-take-all court-imposed decisions. Further, they afford privacy to litigants and enable the parties to consider opportunities for resolution that would not be available in a trial judgment.

The report presents an overview of judicial efforts to promote civil settlements and discusses judge-hosted settlement options and alternatives involving delegations of judicial authority to others to encourage settlements. Methods include court-annexed arbitration, attorney-conducted mediation, summary jury trials, and minitrials in which the trial judge has an active role.

1986. 109 pp. Appendixes. Footnotes. NCJ 101383

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free.

Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Paroling Authorities—United States and Canada

D.N. Travisono, ed.
American Correctional Association

Provides specific information on State, Federal, and territorial adult and juvenile corrections systems, and on Canadian Federal and provincial systems.

The listings in this directory include information on administrative staff,

programs, populations, capacities, cost of care, age limits, personnel counts, and probation and parole systems. Addresses, telephone numbers, and contact persons are also provided.

Statistical summaries preceding the listings contain fiscal, personnel, population, and other data on juvenile and adult correctional systems as of June 30, 1985. A personnel locator provides an alphabetical listing of all individuals noted in the directory.

1986. 606 pp. Indexes. Tables. NCJ 100960

Availability: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. Paperback $35.00.

Prisoners' Rights in America

B.B. Knight and S.T. Early, Jr.

Examines the evolution of prisoners' rights in the United States from a "hands-off" policy under which judicial bodies deferred such decisions to prison administrators and Federal and State legislators, to increasing judicial determination of inmates' constitutional and other rights.

The authors discuss the effect that the Supreme Court and lower courts have had on prisoners' rights and examine the changes that have given prisoners access to the courts and have provided remedies for rights violations.

The authors examine the need for disciplinary and behavioral policies and address special inmate-rights issues including prisoners' living environments, classifications, labor rights, medical care, religious freedom, and communication and visitation. They discuss specific rights that relate to parole, female inmates, and pretrial release, as well as the diminishing role of the Federal courts in implementing correctional policy.

1986. 397 pp. Indexes. References. NCJ 100932

Availability: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago, IL 60606. Book $35.95.

Calling NCJRS?

Call toll free at 800–851–3420. If you live in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, or Alaska, call 301–251–5500.

A Study of Prison Industry—History, Components, and Goals

American Correctional Association

Summarizes the evolution, goals, components, and organizational approaches of prison industries.

The report traces the evolution of prison industry from the late 18th century to the present; examines offender, institutional, and societal goals related to prison industries; and addresses the conflicts arising from the diversity of these goals.

It examines prison industry program components and presents two approaches to putting the components together: Illinois, which reorganized its entire correctional industries operation, and Florida, which transferred its program to a quasi-governmental corporation, PRIDE.

1986. 97 pp. Index. Appendix. Chapter notes. Tables. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. EZ-7. NCJ 101050

Availability: National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 1790 30th Street, Boulder, CO 80301. Document free.

Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

America's Missing and Exploited Children—Their Safety and Their Future

U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Reports on the nature and scope of the problem of America's missing children and offers 24 recommendations for actions to alleviate associated problems.

The report divides missing children into four groups: those abducted by family members, those abducted by others, those who run away, and those who are abandoned or forced from their homes. Victims of nonfamily abduction are the smallest but most highly publicized group.

Asserting its conviction that the family is the core of society, the Advisory Board advocates laws that support the maintenance or reunification of families without undue government interference.

Actions recommended by the Board would remove restraints that prevent child victims from receiving prompt protection, strengthen criminal sanctions against adult offenders, reduce victimization of the child within the criminal justice system, and protect children from running away, being thrown away, or abducted. Further research on ways to protect children and families is also recommended.

1986. 32 pp. NCJ 100581

■ **Document free. Check no. 97.**

Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Community Policing—A Taxpayer's Perspective

R. Trojanowicz, M. Steele, and S. Trojanowicz
National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center

Reports on a longitudinal study of citizen attitudes toward foot patrol in Flint, Michigan. Interviews of citizens in 1981 and 1985 reveal that there has been a drop in favorable attitudes toward foot patrol, but that a significant majority of interviewees favored its continuance.

The Flint foot patrol program was initiated in 1979 to decrease actual or perceived criminal activity, to increase citizen involvement in crime prevention, and to improve police-citizen cooperation in promoting neighborhood safety.

Positive aspects of foot patrol have been its popularity with residents; its contribution to neighborhood stability, good race relations, and reduced juvenile delinquency; and the service it offers to vulnerable populations. Negative im-

pacts have been the expenses involved, longer response times, and criticism from uninvolved officers.

1986. 42 pp. Appendixes. Tables. Notes. NCJ 101382

Availability: National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center, Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824. Document free.

Keeping the Peace—The Parameters of Police Discretion in Relation to the Mentally Disordered

L.A. Teplin

Examines police involvement with mentally ill individuals and police handling of situations involving mentally ill suspects. A goal of this study was to address some of the peacekeeping aspects of policing, with special attention to understanding informal resolutions.

The report discusses three alternatives police use to resolve situations involving the mentally disordered: arrest, hospitalization, and informal dispositions. It addresses the decision to arrest, exploring reasons that underlie a police propensity to arrest mentally disordered subjects. It also focuses on citizen behavior that leads to police involvement.

According to the report, police officers are a major mental health resource, often serving as "streetcorner psychiatrists"; police departments need to become more aware of this role as a legitimate police function and to train officers accordingly.

1986. 47 pp. Footnotes. References. Tables. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 81-IJ-CX-4079. NCJ 101046

■ **Document $5.20. Check no. 02.**

The New Blue Line—Police Innovation in Six American Cities

J.H. Skolnick and D.H. Bayley

Documents innovative policing strategies for responding to urban crime and fear of crime in six cities: Santa Ana, California; Oakland, California; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Houston, Texas; and Newark, New Jersey.

Police in these cities have adopted policies characterized by strong police-community cooperation, command decentralization, increased foot patrol, and the use of civilians for selected policing operations. The book describes these techniques, analyzes the critical role of progressive police chiefs, and reveals the ways that police attitudes and bureaucracy have affected reform in each city.

Chapters describe each city's crime problems and innovative programs as well as the effectiveness of these programs.

1986. 253 pp. Chapter notes. Annotated bibliography. Index. NCJ 101361

Availability: The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022. Book $18.95.

Police Science, 1964-1984—A Selected, Annotated Bibliography

W.G. Bailey

Presents an annotated bibliography of 1,449 police science publications including books, articles, manuals, dissertations, and government documents written between 1964 and 1984.

Listings fall under 20 subject categories: general studies; police history; police administration; personnel selection; education and training; personality characteristics; field operations; criminal and traffic investigation; forensic science; equipment and technology; crime control; performance; stress and endangerment; power, discretion, and misconduct; community relations; handling of juveniles; legal and judicial issues; private security; police unions and associations; and research materials.

Appendixes contain abstracts of 33 court cases that significantly affect police work and the names and addresses of libraries with police science collections.

1986. 276 pp. Indexes. Appendixes. NCJ 101047

Availability: Garland Publishing, Inc., 136 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. Book $47.00.

Police Traffic Services

H.W. Overson

Examines the roles of engineering, law enforcement, and public education in traffic safety, and describes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for law enforcement to use in the areas of traffic law enforcement and accident prevention.

The author emphasizes the importance of an active police presence in deterring traffic violations, and advocates selective enforcement based on an analysis of where accidents occur. The book discusses traffic law, describes traffic accident investigation techniques, and outlines traffic patrol responsibilities, including ways to deal with drunk driving incidents. Other topics include officer safety, automobile theft, hitchhiking, and motorist assistance.

1986. 297 pp. Index. Chapter notes. Figures. Photographs. NCJ 100933

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717. Book $29.75.

Offenses

Classification of crime. Domestic violence. Racketeering. Gambling. Organized crime. Riot control and urban disorders. Terrorism. Victimless crimes.

Attorney General's Commission on Pornography—Final Report

U.S. Department of Justice

Presents the findings of the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, an 11-member commission established in 1985 by then U.S. Attorney General William French Smith at the request of President Ronald Reagan. The Commission's mandate was to determine the nature, extent, and impact on society of pornography in the United States and to recommend ways to contain the spread of pornography, consistent with constitutional guarantees.

In addition to its 92 recommendations for the justice system and law enforcement agencies, the report addresses the history of pornography, the First Amendment and pornography, the

market and industry for pornography, the question of harm, child pornography, victimization, the role of private action such as protest or education, specific types of laws that may be used to fight pornography and organized crime, and corporate responsibility and community and citizen action.

The report contains findings from the Commission's investigation into the content of currently marketed pornographic materials in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Miami, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

1986. 1,960 pp. Footnotes. Bibliography. Suggested readings. Photographs. Appendix. NCJ 102046

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $35.00, stock no. 027-000-01259-1.

Terrorism in the United States and the Potential Threat to Nuclear Facilities

B. Hoffman

Discusses the threat posed by terrorists to U.S. nuclear weapons production and research facilities.

Although the United States is frequently targeted by terrorists abroad, few terrorist attacks occur within its borders and politically motivated crimes are relatively infrequent. Nevertheless, three types of terrorist organizations are active in the United States: ethnic separatist and emigre groups, left-wing radical organizations, and right-wing racist and survivalist groups.

While no terrorist group has yet attacked a nuclear facility in the United States and no available evidence indicates that any U.S.-based group plans to do so, the author points out that the situation could change. The author claims that the greatest threat of a nuclear weapons site attack stems from state-sponsored terrorists—those operating in the United States at the behest of a foreign government—who have greater resources and fewer political restraints than domestic groups have.

1986. 61 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Energy. Contract no. 66971-NS. Tables. Figures. Bibliography. NCJ 101049

Availability: Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. Document $7.50.

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Probation and parole

Adult and juvenile probation and parole. Pardon. Early release mechanisms.

Fees for Probation Services

S.C. Baird, D.A. Holien, and A. J. Bakke
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Outlines the advantages and disadvantages of user fees for probation services within the context of a survey of more than 600 probation administrators and line officers representing 46 States and 200 agencies.

Proponents of fees argue that fees can help the agency provide adequate services, enhance credibility with funding sources, make crime less profitable, and reduce the cost to the community.

Opponents contend that user fees are philosophically incompatible with the goals of probation, that development and implementation costs may outweigh benefits, that fee assessment is problematic given the indigence of most probationers, and that increased workloads associated with a fee system will reduce officer morale.

1986. 38 pp. Tables. Notes. NCJ 101052

Availability: National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 1790 30th Street, Boulder, CO 80301. Document free.

Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

Criminal Justice Research in Libraries—Strategies and Resources

M. Lutzker and E. Ferrall

Presents a logical and efficient approach to conducting criminal justice research in libraries, including planning research efforts, locating library information, and dealing with special research problems.

The authors present an overview of information generation and communication by criminal justice researchers and practitioners and suggest the use of a step-by-step master research plan as a framework for efficient research. They describe computer and manual bibliographic searching and methods for locating information from a variety of sources. Special research problems addressed include legal, historical, and international criminal justice research.

1986. 179 pp. Indexes. Appendixes. Charts. NCJ 101374

Availability: Greenwood Press, Inc., 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881. Book $37.50.

Juvenile Court Statistics—1982

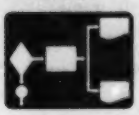
E.H. Nimick, H.N. Snyder, D.P. Sullivan, and N.J. Tierney
National Center for Juvenile Justice

Provides information on juvenile court processing of delinquent and dependent youths, based on data collected by State agencies. This report is the 56th in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

Major findings are that in 1982 an estimated 1.3 million delinquency cases and 172,500 dependency/neglect cases were disposed by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. This represents a 194-percent increase since 1957 in the number of delinquency cases handled by these courts, and a 71-percent increase in dependency/neglect cases, although a portion of the increases are due to the growth in child population between 1957 and 1982.

1985. 58 pp. Footnotes. Figures. Appendix. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant no. 78-JN-AX-0027. NCJ 98296

■ **Document free. Check no. 98.**



System policy and planning

Costs of crime. Financial management. Laws and statutes. Planning and evaluation. Privacy issues.

National Criminal Defense Systems Study

R.L. Spangenberg, B. Lee, M. Battaglia, P. Smith, and A.D. Davis
Abt Associates, Inc.

Provides national data on types of defense systems, funding sources, costs, and caseloads. Survey results show that there has been limited change over the past 10 years in the types of systems providing representation to indigent defendants around the country. The dollar amount for indigent defense services has increased substantially; however, both caseload and new legal requirements have continued to place pressure on the delivery system.

In 1982, close to $625 million was spent on indigent defense services in close to 3.2 million State and local cases. Assigned counsel systems were used in 60 percent of U.S. counties. Public defender systems were dominant in 43 of the 50 largest counties, serving 68 percent of the population.

The report describes the characteristics of public defender programs, assigned counsel systems, and contract systems and discusses variations in case processing. An 80-page appendix contains profiles of each State's indigent defense services, including information on court organization indicating the jurisdiction of each court level; legislation authorizing the establishment and operation of indigent defense services and a brief description of how services are provided; expenditures by source(s); and legislation relating to assigned counsel and exact fees for assigned counsel.

1986. 120 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-K002. Map. Data tables. Questionnaire. Appendix. NCJ 94702

■ **Document free. Check no. 96.**

Report of the Assistant Attorney General for Justice Programs—Fiscal Year 1985

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Reports the fiscal year 1985 programs and activities of the five Federal justice agencies authorized by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984: the Office of Justice Programs; the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the National Institute of Justice; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Fiscal year 1985 Justice Assistance Act appropriations included $70.2 million for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention programs; $19.5 million for Research, Evaluation and Demonstration programs (NIJ); $16.8 million for Justice Statistical programs; $5.5 million for State and Local Assistance; $8.3 million for the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program; $4 million for the OJJDP Missing Children's Program; and $5 million to reimburse States for the cost of holding "Mariel" Cubans who are in State correctional facilities.

1986. 53 pp. NCJ 101683

Availability: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies free while supply lasts.

Technology/ systems

Communications equipment. Explosives and weapons. Information systems software. Police equipment. Security systems. Standards.

Measured Vehicular Antenna Performance

R.L. Jesch
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice
Technology Assessment Program

Recommends antenna mounting locations for patrol cars for specific frequency bands. Recommendations are based on a test of power gain radiation patterns of mobile antennas mounted in six different locations on a test vehicle with and without lights and sirens mounted on the roof.

Measurements were performed at frequencies representing the frequency bands of 25 to 50, 150 to 174, 400 to 512, and 806 to 866 MHz. The radiation patterns of three disguised antennas operating at discrete frequencies of 40.27, 162.475, and 416.975 MHz and one slot antenna operating at 413 MHz were also measured.

The report provides plots of power gain radiation patterns for the mobile antennas mounted on the test vehicle, for the other four antennas, and to show the effects of improperly grounding the trunk lid and the lights and siren.

1986. 37 pp. Diagrams. Tables. References. NCJ 101789

■ **Document $4.60. Check no. 03.**

Mobile FM Transceivers—NIJ Standard 0210.00

U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice
Technology Assessment Program

Establishes performance requirements and test methods for nontrunked, frequency modulated (FM) mobile transceivers. This standard applies to transceivers which either lack special subsystems such as selective signaling or voice privacy, or in which such subsystems are bypassed or disabled during testing for compliance with this standard.

This NIJ Standard 0210.00 supersedes NILECJ-STD-0202.00, Mobile FM Transmitters, and NILECJ-STD-0207.00, Mobile FM Receivers.

Standards and test methods address user information, performance at environmental extremes, receiver performance, transmitter performance, and electromagnetic compatibility characteristics.

1986. 30 pp. Diagrams. Tables. References. Bibliography. NCJ 101844

■ **Document $4.60. Check no. 04.**

SNI
Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

9 mm/45 Caliber Autoloading Pistols—NIJ Standard 0112.00

U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice
Technology Assessment Program

Establishes performance requirements and test methods for 9 mm and 45 caliber single- and double-action pistols used by law enforcement officers. This standard is intended for use in assessing the acceptability of new or reissue autoloading pistols.

Performance requirements and test methods address user information, hammer travel, particles, surface, barrel bore diameter, head space, action, ejection, trigger, hammer, safety features, magazine, and requirements for firing, drop safety, and drop function.

1986. 21 pp. Figures. Appendix. NCJ 101681

■ **Document $4.00. Check no. 05.**

Personal/Mobile FM Transceivers—NIJ Standard 0224.00

U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice
Technology Assessment Program

Establishes performance requirements and test methods for nontrunked, frequency modulated (FM), personal/mobile transceivers.

This standard applies to personal transceivers with rechargeable batteries and personal/mobile transceivers which use a charger/mobile unit, with or without an RF power amplifier, or in which such subsystems are bypassed or disabled during testing for compliance with this standard.

Requirements and test methods address vibration stability and shock stability of the transceiver; the SINAD sensitivity and audio characteristics of the receiver; the radio frequency, audio modulation, and electromagnetic compatibility characteristics of the transmitter; dead battery effects; and insertion/withdrawal life.

1986. 17 pp. References. Bibliography. Figures. Tables. NCJ 101682

■ **Document $4.00. Check no. 06.**

Susceptibility of Emergency Vehicle Sirens to External Radiated Electromagnetic Fields

R.L. Jesch
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice
Technology Assessment Program

Reports findings of a study to determine the susceptibility of electronic sirens to interference from typical communications equipment such as the transmitters and antennas likely to be operated in and around law enforcement vehicles.

Tests were performed using five sirens and communications equipment operating at frequencies representing the frequency bands of 25 to 50, 150 to 174, 400 to 512, and 806 to 866 MHz. The sirens were mounted atop a vehicle equipped with transmitters and roof-mounted antennas and were subjected to levels of field strength generated by mobile transmitting equipment having output levels up to 100 W.

The siren control units were also subjected to various levels of field strength inside a transverse electromagnetic (TEM) cell or an anechoic chamber to determine their susceptibility to electromagnetic fields.

1986. 12 pp. Photographs. Table. References. NCJ 101845

■ **Document $4.00. Check no. 07.**

Vehicle Tracking Devices–NIJ Standard 0223.00

U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice
Technology Assessment Program

Establishes performance requirements and test methods for vehicle tracking devices and systems. A system includes a receiver, a receiving antenna, a transmitter, a transmitting antenna, and a transmitter power source.

All parts of a vehicle tracking system except for the receiving antenna are addressed by this standard. This standard applies to vehicle tracking devices or systems which either do not have special features such as audio alert tones or variable bandwidth receivers, or in which such special features are bypassed or disabled during testing for compliance with this standard. No type III vehicle tracking devices or systems were available when this standard was developed.

Requirements and test methods address user information, transmitter no-load characteristic, transmitter load condition, transmitter performance, transmitter antenna radiation efficiency, transmitter battery service life, receiver performance, and transmitter/receiver figure of merit.

1986. 28 pp. Diagrams. Tables. Footnotes. References. Bibliography. NCJ 101843

■ **Document $4.60. Check no. 08.**

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Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

Confronting Domestic Violence—A Guide For Criminal Justice Agencies

G.A. Goolkasian
Abt Associates, Inc.

Reviews the policies that criminal justice professionals in several jurisdictions have developed to protect victims and to hold perpetrators accountable for their violent behavior.

Based on a review of the literature, consultation with experts in the field, and onsite study of individual programs, this report outlines strategies for police, prosecutors, probation officers, and judges to use to improve the handling of these cases.

Strategies include improving police reporting and arrest practices, forwarding case incident reports to prosecutors, working with victim advocates, imposing conditions on pretrial release, incarcerating offenders when appropriate, and requiring some offenders to participate in programs aimed at ending their violent behavior.

1986. 176 pp. References. Exhibits. Appendixes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. #J-LEAA-011-81. NCJ 101680

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document $5.50, stock no. 027-000-01258-2; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

National Directory of Hotlines and Crisis Intervention Centers, 1986

J.P. Myers

Provides a listing of 1,067 hotlines and crisis intervention centers in the United States. Programs are listed alphabetically by city within each State. Each entry provides the program's name, address, service area, hours of operation, and services.

Services include information and referral, telephone and in-person counseling, home therapy, and short- and long-term residential care. Major program categories include general, alcohol-drug abuse, child physical and sexual abuse, domestic violence, suicide, and youth services.

1986. 241 pp. NCJ 100930

Availability: Evaluation Research Associates, Route 1, Box 203G, Mullica Hill, NJ 08062. Document $26.00.

Spouse Abuse—An Annotated Bibliography of Violence Between Mates

E.A. Engeldinger

Contains 1,783 citations of English-language literature on domestic violence, published or presented through 1983.

Entries include popular and scholarly books and articles, government publications, conference papers, master's theses, doctoral dissertations, directories, handbooks, and pamphlets. Citations are listed alphabetically by author. Author and subject indexes are provided.

1986. 328 pp. Indexes. NCJ 100934

Availability: Scarecrow Press, 52 Liberty Street, Box 656, Metuchen, NJ 08840. Book $27.50.

Woman Abuse—Facts Replacing Myths

L. Okun

Reviews and critiques the empirical and theoretical literature on abuse of women and presents findings of a 1983 study of 300 women in shelters for battered women and 119 batterers in a shelter-affiliated counseling program.

The study revealed that victims' reports of violence indicated greater frequency, dangerousness, and violence of the abuse than did assailants' reports. Other findings revealed a pattern of escalating violence over the course of abuse. Assaults by substance abusers tended to be physically more dangerous than nonabuser assaults.

Terminations of abusive relationships were associated with lower educational levels of batterers, unemployment of batterers, lower economic resources of batterers, and women's access to economic resources. Women exposed to conjugal violence between their parents in childhood were more likely to terminate the relationship than those who were not exposed. Age- and race-related variables were not associated with termination of relationships.

1986. 317 pp. Appendixes. Bibliography. Chapter notes. Tables. Index. NCJ 101045

Availability: State University of New York Press, State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246. Book $44.65. Paperback $16.95.

White collar crime

Detection and investigation. Fraud. Abuse of public moneys. Computer crime. Consumer fraud. Environmental offenses.

Criminal Elite—The Sociology of White Collar Crime

J.W. Coleman

Presents a typology of white collar crimes and discusses legislation, enforcement efforts, and social, psychological, and structural causes. White collar crime is seen by the author as the Nation's most serious crime problem, caused by the coincidence of motivation, opportunity, and neutralization of ethical restraints that inhibit criminal behavior.

The author discusses organizational white collar crime under five categories: fraud and deception, attempts to control the marketplace, white collar crimes such as corporate irresponsibility regarding toxic chemicals, bribery and corruption, and violation of civil liberties. A survey of occupational crimes addresses employee theft, embezzlement and computer crime, bribery, tax evasion, power brokering, conflict of interest, and crimes in the legal, financial, and medical professions.

The book examines laws that define white collar crimes and social forces that led to their enactment, as well as the effectiveness of professional self-regulation, government regulation, and the justice system in enforcing rules and laws.

1985. 268 pp. Case studies. Chapter notes. Index. NCJ 101359

Availability: St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010. Paperback $14.95.

Note:

Crime and Protection in America—A Study of Private Security and Law Enforcement Resources and Relationships—Executive Summary can now be obtained free from NCJRS. It was first announced in SNI 192, July 1985 *NIJ Reports*.

The publication presents strategies and recommendations for more effective use of the extensive resources of private security to control and prevent crime, as well as ways to improve cooperation between law enforcement and private security. The study was conducted by Hallcrest Systems, Inc., for the National Institute of Justice. (The full report may be borrowed from NCJRS through interlibrary loan by requesting NCJ 97942.)

To obtain the free 74-page *Executive Summary* (NCJ 97257), call NCJRS Customer Service at 800–851–3420 or write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Dept. AEN, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

NCJRS offers resources on drug-crime links

The Research in Action article in this issue (see page 2) reports on drug testing of arrestees in the District of Columbia. The resources listed below, products of research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, provide additional information on drug use and crime.

Drug screening information packet

A special packet of information on drug screening, prepared by the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, includes several items:

- *The Washington, D.C., Urine Testing Program for Arrestees and Defendants Awaiting Trial: A Summary of Interim Findings*, by Toborg Associates, Inc. Six exhibits present details.
- *Urine Testing of Arrestees: Findings From Manhattan*, by Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc. Presents early results of research conducted for NIJ in New York City in 1984 and 1985.
- "Testing To Detect Drug Use," a *TAP Alert* from the NIJ Technology Assessment Program. Briefly describes a few of the methods being used to detect drug abuse, including thin layer chromatography, gas-liquid chromatography, mass spectrometry, and Emit.
- An announcement brochure for the drug surveillance videotape described below.

The information packet (NCJ 102040) costs $4.00 and may be ordered by checking no. 87 on the inside back cover.

Drug screening videotape

Drug Surveillance Through Urinalysis, a 16-minute slide presentation on the D.C. Superior Court's use of drug testing technology in setting prerelease conditions, is available on videotape in VHS and Beta format for $32.30 and on ¾-inch tape for $34.40. NCJ 100130.

Check number 88, 89, or 90 on the inside back cover to obtain this videotape. For more information, see the ad on this page.

Free documents

The following documents are available free from NCJRS and may be obtained as indicated below.

Analysis of Drugs and Crime Among Arrestees in the District of Columbia—Executive Summary, by E.D. Wish et al (1981), reports on a project conducted by INSLAW for the National Institute of Justice and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. NCJ 77834. Available free while supply lasts. Call or write NCJRS.

Drug Use and Pretrial Crime in the District of Columbia, by M.A. Toborg and M.P. Kirby (1984), is a *Research in Brief* summarizing the 1979 to 1981 study of data collected by the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency. NCJ 94073. Check no. 100 on the inside back cover.

Pretrial Release and Misconduct is a BJS *Special Report* which presents statistics on pretrial release in the Federal justice system, including the factors that predict whether the defendant will misbehave if released. NCJ 96132. Check no. 101 on the inside back cover.

Probing the Links Between Drugs and Crime, by Bernard A. Gropper, Ph.D. (1985), is a *Research in Brief* which reviews key findings from recent research on the nature and extent of drug-crime links at the individual offender level. It reproduces in a slightly modified form the article which appeared in the November 1984 issue of *NIJ Reports*. NCJ 96668. Check no. 93 on the inside back cover.

Detailed findings from the evaluation of the Washington, D.C., program carried out by Toborg Associates, Inc., and from the New York City experiment conducted by Narcotics and Drug Research will be published in forthcoming issues in NIJ's *Research in Brief* series.

A VIDEO—

You can obtain a videotape illustrating the program described in this month's Research in Action. **Drug Surveillance Through Urinalysis** shows how the D.C. Superior Court is using the latest technology to help judges set more restrictive release conditions on defendants identified as drug users.

The tape is for officials in corrections, pretrial services, probation and parole, and drug treatment who are seeking new, proven methods to monitor pretrial behavior.

Research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice has shown that drug-using arrestees in Washington, D.C., released pending trial, were rearrested before trial at a 50-percent higher rate than non-drug users.

To help reduce pretrial arrests, NIJ funded an experiment in which the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency conducted urine tests on virtually all persons booked in D.C. to identify high-risk defendants. The tests are 97–99 percent accurate. The D.C. program tests for the presence of five drugs—PCP, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, and methadone—from 2 to 8 days following use.

This 16-minute slide presentation on videotape (NCJ 100130) is available in VHS and Beta format for $32.30 and on ¾-inch tape for $34.40. Obtain your tape by checking order number 88, 89, or 90 on the inside back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Questions users often ask about NCJRS

Here are a few of the most frequently asked questions about NCJRS services. Of course, no such list could be exhaustive. We welcome further queries and from time to time will publish answers in this space. Call us at 800–851–3420.

How can I obtain all the documents cited in my custom search?

NCJRS places at least one copy of each document on the shelves in the NCJRS Reading Room. If there are no copyright restrictions, the document may be available in microfiche, which NCJRS distributes free in limited quantities. Photocopies of documents with no copyright restrictions may be obtained for $0.10 per page (plus $5.00 per document for postage and handling). This service is called copy satisfaction.

If the document is copyrighted—examples are journal articles or commercially published books—NCJRS cannot distribute it in any form. However, a patron may borrow it or any other document in the NCJRS collection through the Document Loan Program.

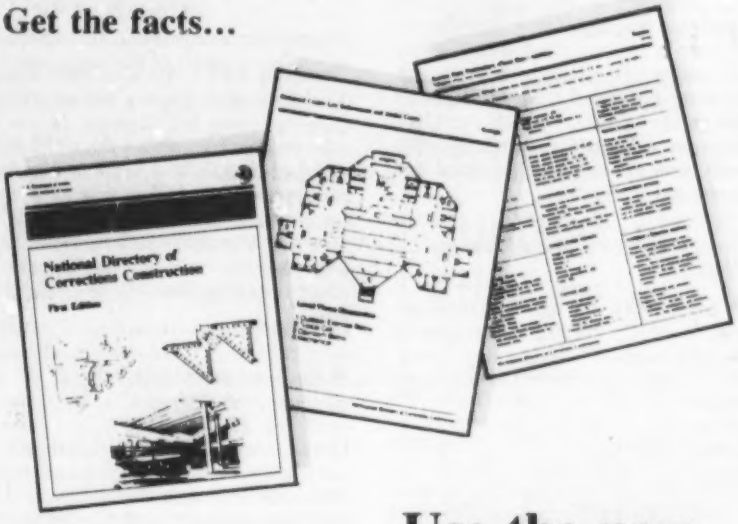
How can I borrow documents?

You must work through your local library—public, academic, or institutional. The librarian can request documents from NCJRS using the standard interlibrary loan form. The interlibrary loan mechanism allows NCJRS to recover documents more quickly, thus making them available to other users.

Payment of a $4.50 borrowing charge per document must be included with the interlibrary loan form. Documents should be identified by the complete title and NCJ number; an additional $2.50 search fee is levied if the NCJ number is not identified.

The borrowing period is 6 weeks. Certain libraries are exempt from the fee—Federal agencies, State and local criminal justice agencies, and libraries that are members of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange (CJIE).

Get the facts...



Use the new *National Directory of Corrections Construction...*

Corrections officials and architects planning to build or expand prisons or jails can review *comprehensive* data about recently completed construction projects and learn from the experiences of their colleagues—through the **National Directory of Corrections Construction**.

The **Directory** is a reference guide to correctional institutions built between 1978 and June 1986. The first edition includes more than 70 data elements on each of 102 prison and jail construction projects totaling more than $1 billion and designed to accommodate 31,860 inmates.

The **Directory** provides details on costs, dimensions, exterior and interior design and construction features, inmate capacity, staffing levels, and more. Floorplans are included for most facilities, as are the architects' analyses of the positive and negative factors affecting construction time and cost.

Never before have so many aspects of correctional facility construction been systematically compiled and reported. Construction parameters and costs were carefully tabulated and verified by architects and (where possible) by the public officials and administrators responsible for each facility.

The **Directory** is a major step in a National Institute of Justice program to promote an exchange of information about building new jails and prisons quickly and cost effectively. (A second edition of the Directory is planned. See page 27 for more on this.)

The **National Directory of Corrections Construction** (NCJ 101991) costs $14.90. To obtain your copy, check no. 72 on the order form.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Announcing...

How can I speed the processing of my orders?

Have your user I.D. (the eight-digit code on your mailing label) at hand when you call your order into Customer Service. If you are ordering an item that requires payment, have your VISA or MasterCard number ready. NCJRS can also accept purchase order numbers over the phone from Government agencies and educational institutions.

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Ask for priority mail or for rush handling. Normally, NCJRS mails up to 10 free documents at a time using fourth class postage, or book rate, at no charge to you.

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Why doesn't NCJRS rent all the audiovisual materials in its data base?

More than 1,300 audiovisual items are cited in the NCJRS data base—including 16 mm films, ¾-inch videocassettes, audiocassettes, kits, and filmstrips. Most of these items are borrowed by NCJRS in order to announce their availability; they do not physically reside in the NCJRS collection. There are, however, 400 audiovisual items in the permanent collection; they may be rented through the Audiovisual Program for $25.00 per item.

NCJRS sells two bibliographies describing the items in the permanent audiovisual collection, one on 16 mm films (NCJ 96399) and one on ¾-inch videotapes (NCJ 96400). They may be purchased for $17.50 each. Just check numbers 91 and 92 on the back cover.

I received a card from NCJRS asking me to register again. Is this necessary?

Yes! You must register every year to keep receiving *NIJ Reports*. If you do not, your name will be removed from the mailing list. If you think you have forgotten to respond or lost the reregistration card, call Customer Service. Give the Customer Service representative your I.D. number, name, and address as it appears on your mailing label.

BJS presents statistics on jail crowding

Nearly one-quarter of all local jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations—those that hold more than 100 people—held inmates due to crowding elsewhere, according to a recent Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin.

Jail Inmates 1984 presents findings from the Annual Survey of Jails—the number of inmates, their demographic characteristics and conviction or detention status, the population movement, jail capacity, and the occupancy rate.

The new Bulletin also reports that jails in jurisdictions with at least 100 inmates were operating at 102 percent of their rated capacities at midyear 1984. Among these jails, 22 percent were under court order to reduce their populations.

To obtain a free copy of *Jail Inmates 1984* (NCJ 101094), check 99 on the inside back cover order form.

Call for drug testing literature

The Research in Action article on page 2 describes a drug testing program in the District of Columbia. The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS solicits other articles and reports on this topic—both published and unpublished—for possible inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Submit literature to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, attention Kristina Rose, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Authors will be notified if their works are selected for the data base.

Librarians and researchers can order supplement to terrorism SLiM

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS announces a new Selected Library in Microfiche (SLiM)—*Terrorism Supplement, 1986*. The microfiche supplement provides libraries, research organizations, police departments, and universities with access to the full text of 76 important documents on terrorism in a convenient, cost-effective microfiche package. The documents are drawn from recent Congressional hearings and research, professional journals, commercial publications, and Government reports.

The *Terrorism Supplement 1986* costs $86 ($86 Canada, $90 other foreign countries).

Note: Purchasers of this SLiM receive a free copy of the topical bibliography titled "Terrorism," which serves as an index to the SLiM. The bibliography contains additional citations and abstracts of terrorism-related documents that are not included in the SLiM. The bibliography may be purchased alone for $17.50.

The new SLiM accompanies an earlier *Terrorism* SLiM containing 142 documents from U.S. and international sources published between 1969 and 1981. The earlier SLiM (including index) costs $134.45 ($138.45 Canada, $155.45 other foreign countries).

Together, the two SLiM's cover numerous timely topics including nuclear threat, bombings, kidnapping, hijacking, and strategies for crisis management. They provide a library of vital information about terrorism in 27 countries—almost two decades of research. To order these SLiM's, call NCJRS toll free at 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska). Or write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Department F-AEE, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, enclosing payment.

New information package describes State dispute resolution efforts

In some States, disputants must wait up to 5 years for civil court trials; costs frequently exceed the disputed amount. Several States are exploring new ways to resolve civil conflicts outside the traditional court system.

State Trends in Alternative Dispute Resolution documents five State efforts toward developing and centralizing dispute resolution services. It also offers new ideas for funding the programs.

Developed by the Dispute Resolution Information Center/NCJRS, the new 53-page information package provides the text of sample legislation, an extensive list of further readings, and the names and addresses of dispute resolution experts in the field.

State Trends in Alternative Dispute Resolution addresses a general audience but will be of special interest to legislators considering introducing dispute resolution bills, to researchers in the field, and to providers of dispute resolution services who want to keep up to date on what other States are doing.

To order this new information package (NCJ 102029), check no. 86 on the inside back cover order form. The entire package costs only $10.

BJS Bulletin reports prisoners in 1985 topped half-million

The number of Federal and State prisoners in 1985 reached an all-time high of 503,601, according to a new Bulletin of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 1985 prison population is more than half again what it was in 1980 and has been rising steadily for 11 years.

During 1985 the growth in prison population was higher in Western and Midwestern States and least in the South. Of the six States that more than doubled their sentenced populations since 1980, four are in the West: Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada, and California.

The new Bulletin presents prison population breakdowns by State and contains tables that provide a profile of prison crowding in the various jurisdictions. To obtain a free copy of *Prisoners in 1985* (NCJ 101384), check no. 94 on the inside back cover.

BJS reports on 1983 prison admissions and releases

For those offenders admitted to State prisons in 1983 at least half had a sentence of 36 months or more, according to a Special Report of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For prisoners released during the year at least half served 19 months or more, including jail credits.

The report is based on detailed information about more than 325,000 offenders in 30 States, gathered as part of a new National Corrections Reporting Program, a joint effort of BJS and State correctional agencies.

The report provides a profile of the demographic characteristics and conviction offenses of those entering and leaving prison. It provides data useful in understanding the differences among jurisdictions and the effects of varying sentencing and release policies.

To obtain a free copy of *Prison Admissions and Releases, 1983* (NCJ 100582), check no. 95 on the inside back cover.

Corrections administrators!

Don't be left out!

If your jurisdiction has recently built a new jail or prison, or has built an addition to an existing facility, contact the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS right away to have information about the new project included in the next edition of the *National Directory of Corrections Construction*. Construction should have been completed January 1, 1978, or later. Call toll free at 800–851–3420 or write Construction Information Exchange, National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Create your own criminal justice library—

just by placing your order for the collection of publications published by the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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Obtain the newest additions to the International Summaries series!

Fall 1986 editions

The latest three **International Summaries** examine community constable programs, a method for reducing crowding in temporary custody facilities, and the social adjustment of juvenile criminals to adulthood.

International Summaries are English-language translations of summaries of foreign publications in criminal justice. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS information specialists select the publications, and professional translators write succinct, readable four-page summaries that inform you of the most interesting developments worldwide.

From Great Britain...

Community Constables: A Study of a Policing Initiative

Studies the role of community constables in improving relationships between the police and the public in London. NCJ 100900. No. 74.

From The Netherlands...

The Assigning of Priorities in the Administration of Temporary Custody

Investigates the effects of a 1984 regulation requiring temporary custody facilities to categorize people by their need for incarceration in order to relieve crowding in those facilities. NCJ 100896. No. 75.

From Sweden...

Predicting Social Maladjustment

Studies the adult behavior of a group of males who in their teens were registered as juvenile criminals, with a view to predicting the adult social adjustment of such juveniles. NCJ 101678. No. 76.

And it's not too late or order previously announced International Summaries:

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The Police Response to Calls From the Public NCJ 92598
Crime and Police Effectiveness NCJ 94336
Parental Supervision and Juvenile Delinquency NCJ 98076

From India:

Work by Jail Inmates NCJ 92600

From The Netherlands:

Education and Delinquency NCJ 94337
The Dutch Experiments With Community Service NCJ 98078

From Canada:

Parole Decision-Making in Canada NCJ 92599

From Sweden:

Computer Technology and Crime NCJ 99853

From France:

Penal Courts of Europe NCJ 100523

International Summaries cost just $4 each and are sent by first-class mail. To order new Summaries, simply check nos. 74 through 76 on the inside back cover.

To obtain previously announced International Summaries, call or write NCJRS.

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Two new Criminal Justice Book Summaries just released!

For busy professionals who want to keep up to date but don't have time to read an entire book, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS has prepared two new Criminal Justice Book Summaries.

Criminal Justice Book Summaries are four-page synopses that distill the contents of important new criminal justice publications. The summaries allow you, in minutes, to obtain the information it would have taken you hours to glean from the full book.

NEW titles:

Taking Care of Business—The Economics of Crime by Heroin Abusers

Provides a detailed picture of the street-level economics of drug use and crime. Examines the behavior of heroin abusers, including the purchase, use, and sale of drugs; income from noncriminal and criminal sources; expenditures for legal and illegal purposes; and the economic consequences of abusers' activities.

Bruce D. Johnson, Paul J. Goldstein, Edward Preble, James Schmeidler, Douglas S. Lipton, Barry Spunt, and Thomas Miller. Published by Lexington Books, 1985.
NCJ 101848 No. 77

Delinquency and Community—Creating Opportunities and Controls

Examines the process and effect of major reforms in Massachusetts youth correctional services, emphasizing the prime role of the local community in the prevention, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Alden D. Miller and Lloyd E. Ohlin. Published by Sage Publications, 1985.
NCJ 101847 No. 78

Previously announced titles still available:

The Family Secret—Domestic Violence in America
William A. Stacey and Anson Shupe.
NCJ 100208 No. 79

Child Abuse and Neglect—A Guidebook for Educators and Community Leaders
Edsel L. Erickson, Alan McEvoy, Nicholas D. Colucci, Jr.
NCJ 100209 No. 80

Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections
James O. Finckenauer.
NCJ 100210 No. 81

APA Task Force on Victims of Crime and Violence, Final Report
American Psychological Association.
NCJ 100211 No. 82

Word Processing in the Courts
National Center for State Courts and Bureau of Justice Statistics.
NCJ 100212 No. 83

Risk Analysis and the Security Survey
James F. Broder.
NCJ 100213 No. 84

Criminal Justice Book Summaries cost just $5 each. To order, check nos. 77 through 84 on the inside back cover.

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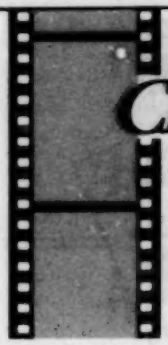

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James Q. Wilson selected all topics and guests for CRIME FILE. The opinions expressed are solely those of the participants. CRIME FILE was produced at WETACOM, Inc., of WETA, a PBS station in Washington D.C.

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- ☐ **F.** Exclusionary Rule NCJ 97222
- ☐ **G.** Foot Patrol NCJ 97223
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- ☐ **J.** Insanity Defense NCJ 97226
- ☐ **K.** Inside Prisons NCJ 97230
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New documents

These documents are new, announced for the first time. For more information on their contents, consult the SNI pages in this issue (pp. 15 through 23), in which you will find full bibliographic data and an abstract.

☐ 01. **Guardian Angels: An Assessment of Citizen Response to Crime—Executive Summary.**
1986. 39 pp. $4.60. NCJ 100911

☐ 02. **Keeping the Peace: The Parameters of Police Discretion in Relation to the Mentally Disordered.**
1986. 39 pp. $5.20. NCJ 101046

☐ 03. **Measured Vehicular Antenna Performance—NIJ Report 201-85.**
1986. 37 pp. $4.60. NCJ 101789

☐ 04. **Mobile FM Transceivers—NIJ Standard 0210.00.**
1986. 30 pp. $4.60. NCJ 101844

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☐ 06. **Personnel/Mobile FM Transceivers—NIJ Standard 0210.00.**
1986. 23 pp. $4.60. NCJ 101682

☐ 07. **Susceptibility of Emergency Vehicle Sirens to External Radiated Electromagnetic Fields—NIJ Report 200-85.**
1986. 12 pp. $4.00. NCJ 101845

☐ 08. **Vehicle Tracking Devices—NIJ Standard 0223.00.**
1986. 28 pp. $4.60. NCJ 101843

Previously announced documents

These documents were announced in previous issues of *NIJ Reports* but are still available for you to order. They contain information on scores of recent research projects sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

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1985. 98 pp. $6.40. NCJ 99462

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☐ 18. **Basic Issues in Corrections Performance.**
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☐ 19. **Basic Issues in Courts Performance.**
1982. 204 pp. $10.20. NCJ 84430

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1980. 217 pp. $10.20. NCJ 84429

☐ 21. **Basic Issues in Prosecution and Public Defender Performance.**
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☐ 22. **Compensating Victims of Crime.**
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☐ 23. **Competency To Stand Trial.**
1985. 17 pp. $4.00. NCJ 99177

☐ 24. **Continuous-Recording Voice-Logging Tape Recorders.**
1983. 17 pp. $4.00. NCJ 91757

☐ 25. **Correctional Crisis—Prison Populations and Public Policy.**
1983. 33 pp. $4.60. NCJ 92423

☐ 26. **Crash Helmets.**
1984. 15 pp. $4.00. NCJ 95310

☐ 27. **Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm.**
1983. 188 pp. $5.80. NCJ 93664

☐ 28. **Criminal Violence and Race.**
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1984. 54 pp. $5.20. NCJ 95705

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☐ 31. **Employment and Crime.**
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1984. 230 pp. $10.20. NCJ 94221

☐ 39. **Judicial Guidelines for Bail—The Philadelphia Experiment.**
1984. 175 pp. $9.60. NCJ 95109

☐ 40. **Managing Correctional Resources**
1984. 126 pp. $7.60. NCJ 90180

☐ 41. **Measuring the Costs of Police Services.**
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☐ 44. **Neighborhood Crime, Fear, and Social Control—Executive Summary.**
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☐ 45. **Neighborhood Fight Against Crime—The Midwood-Kings Highway Development Corporation.**
1982. 98 pp. $7.00. NCJ 87609

☐ 46. **Non-Stranger Violence—The Criminal Court's Response.**
1983. 207 pp. $10.20. NCJ 85091

☐ 47. **Partnerships for Neighborhood Crime Prevention.**
1983. 74 pp. $5.80. NCJ 87389

☐ 48. **Patrol Deployment.**
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☐ 49. **Physical Fitness Programs for Law Enforcement Officers—A Manual for Police Administrators.**
1977. 469 pp. $18.50. NCJ 44817

☐ 50. **Police-Prosecutor Relations in the United States—Executive Summary.**
1982. 53 pp. $5.20. NCJ 77829

☐ 51. **Police Work Scheduling—Management Issues and Practices.**
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☐ 52. **Policing a City's Central District—The Oakland Story.**
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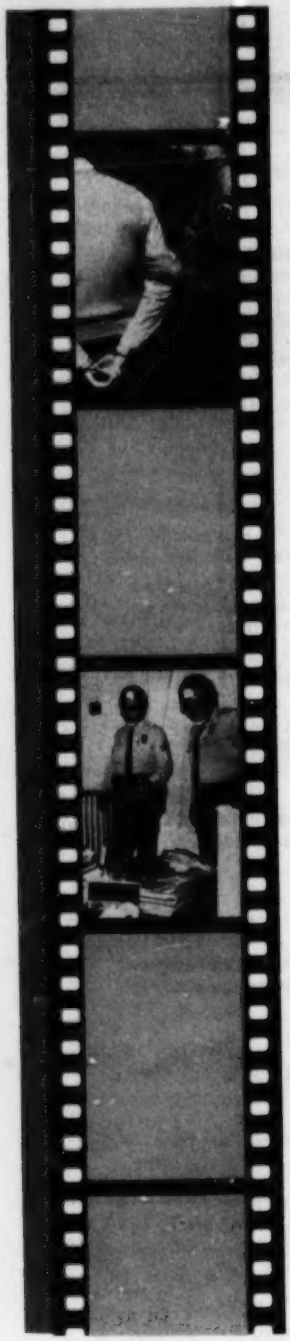

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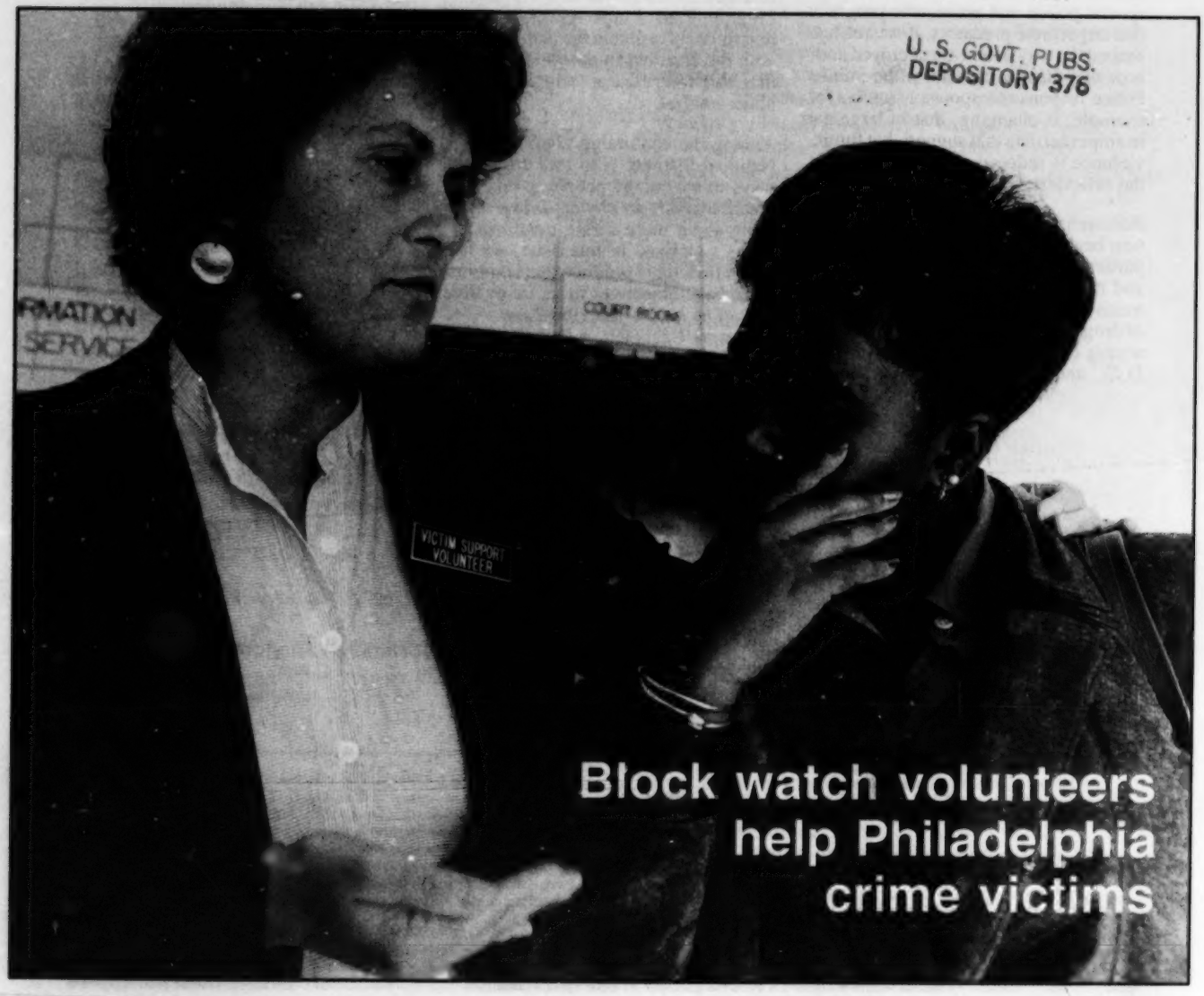

Block watch volunteers help Philadelphia crime victims

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SNI 200, November/December 1986

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Director's notes

The past decade of research and experience is dramatically shifting the way we look at crime, criminal offenders, and drug abuse. A growing body of empirical data is giving us new insights into longstanding problems and allowing us to envision new and more effective public policies.

Research has identified the existence of career criminals—the relatively small number of offenders who commit a disproportionate amount of crime—and demonstrated the effectiveness of special police and prosecutor programs that target these predators. Research has shaped the way police are deployed and how they handle calls from the public. Police response to spouse assaults, for example, is changing, due in large part to empirical data that suggest that future violence is reduced when police arrest the offender.

Research has substantiated the connection between drug use and crime, particularly among serious offenders, and more recent data are giving us a much more accurate view of the extent of drug use among criminals. Urinalysis testing of arrestees in Washington, D.C., and New York City has shown that up to 69 percent of all arrestees have evidence of the use of one or more drugs in their system. Half reported they did not use drugs at the time of their arrest.

These are just a few examples of research that is helping to inform crime control policymaking. In these and other areas, research has made advances that if sustained and expanded can dramatically reshape public policies for the coming decades. The National Institute of Justice has outlined what we see as the most significant—and promising—research topics in our new FY 1987 Program Plan. I urge researchers and practitioners to obtain the plan* and join with the Institute in designing research that will contribute to bringing crime under control.

Among the continuing goals of the National Institute is to find effective ways to encourage people to take positive action to prevent crime and to bring about more caring treatment of crime's victims. In this issue, we look at a Philadelphia program that combines both these objectives in an innovative way. The article describes how Catherine Bachrach, a Philadelphian active in crime prevention, saw the potential of block watches in aiding those who have been victimized. Peter Finn, of Abt Associates Inc., outlines the background and operations of this grassroots effort, providing ideas that citizens' groups in other communities may want to consider.

*To order the FY 1987 Research Program Plan, see page 21.

If we are to make the most of our limited public safety resources, then we need to bring the energies of all sectors of our society—individuals, government, private industry and organizations, researchers, and criminal justice professionals—to bear on the crime problem.

As we look forward to a new year, we think there are signs of light in dealing with this serious national problem. Our hope for 1987 is that researchers and practitioners will use the accumulating wealth of empirical data to consolidate the gains already made and to provide a framework for greater progress. On behalf of the National Institute of Justice, I extend to our colleagues in research and criminal justice best wishes for a happy and productive New Year.

James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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Philadelphia block watch volunteer Julie Good helps a neighbor who is about to testify in court.

Photo by David Greenberg

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Block watches help crime victims in Philadelphia

by Peter Finn

An emergency call sends police officers rushing to the scene of an assault, where they find a young man who has been savagely beaten by a gang of thugs. They rush him to the hospital, talk to witnesses, and set off to catch the criminals who did it.

The criminal justice system knows its job: find the suspects, charge them, prosecute them, punish them if convicted. A corps of highly trained professionals—police officers, attorneys, judges, probation officers, corrections officials—stands ready to do its part.

But the victim and his family need help, and they need more than medical attention and a sympathetic interview. Police and prosecutors have come to recognize this need in recent years, but often their agencies are not equipped to do much about it.

When a crime like this occurred in Philadelphia recently, the victim's family received a telephone call from someone in the neighborhood offering to help. The caller was a member of the block watch (sometimes called town watch, block club, or neighborhood watch) in which local residents band together to keep an eye on their neighborhood and to alert police whenever they see something suspicious. In most communities, block watch members play no role after a crime has been committed, but in Philadelphia many members have been trained to provide crucial assistance to victims.

The call from the block watch neighbor was simple: "How are you getting along? Is there anything I can do to help?" When the neighbor found that the victim's mother was distraught, she comforted her and helped her get information about her son.

Many people who are aroused enough to stop crime are also predisposed to help its victims.

Eventually, the young victim began to express a commonly held fear—that his attackers would assault him again if he pressed charges. The block watch neighbor reassured him. When it came time to go to court, the neighbor escorted the victim and sat through the proceedings.

Such neighbor-to-neighbor involvement is common in northwest Philadelphia. It is the result of a pioneering partnership among police, a victim assistance program, and neighborhood block watch organizations. Together, they help victims with short-term, immediate needs and with the long-term goal of making the neighborhood safer.

The effort blends several themes that have run through recent efforts to improve the criminal justice system's responsiveness to crime: attention to the needs of victims, the use of volunteers to make communities safer, and the need to go forward despite the shortage of funds for major expansion of government services.

In most places, block watch programs limit themselves to surveillance, and victims' programs often have inadequate resources to provide all the help that victims need. The Philadelphia program is unusual: it enables block watch volunteers to expand their traditional role by assisting victims after a crime has occurred.

In Philadelphia, neighborhood block watch programs continue to patrol local communities looking for potential crimes. But many participants have been trained to provide specific services to the victims: reassurance, referral, practical assistance, explanations of procedures, and followup.

Why turn to block watches for helping victims? First, block watch members have already demonstrated their concern about local community problems. They are organized and committed to take action. Savvy block watches also know that they must diversify to keep members motivated. Furthermore, thousands of block watch members across the country already informally help neighbors victimized by crime. In short, many people who are aroused enough to stop crime are also predisposed to help its victims.

Beginnings

The catalyst for the Philadelphia program was Catherine Bachrach, a former Peace Corps worker who was district supervisor of a citywide crime prevention organization and eventually director of a victim assistance effort, the Community Safety Program.[1] Begun in 1981 by

Peter Finn is a Senior Research Analyst with Abt Associates Inc., a research firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Information for this article was drawn from a review of the victim assistance program's literature and a visit to the Philadelphia program which included formal interviews with the program director, block watch captains and members, police captains and officers, a community organizer, and a former assistant district attorney.

The following individuals reviewed one or more drafts of the article and suggested several important ways to improve it: Catherine P. Bachrach, John A. Calhoun, Deborah M. Carrow, Ann M. Collins, Carol Dorsey, Gail A. Goolkasian, James L. Humphrey, Robert P. Owens, Matthew Peskin, and Robert C. Wells.

1. Since the completion of this article, the Community Safety Program has separated from the Northwest Interfaith Movement and become an independent, nonprofit organization. The program's new name is Northwest Victim Services.

Points of view stated in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

the Northwest Interfaith Movement, the program serves the 375,000 residents of the northwest part of the city, which has one-quarter of Philadelphia's area and one-fifth of its crime.

Working with the crime prevention organization, Bachrach discovered that a number of block watch volunteers were interested in helping victims—not so much because they saw the victim's need for emotional support, but more because they wanted frightened victims to show up in court. Residents knew that many cases were dismissed at the preliminary hearing—the first stage of the court process—simply because victims failed to testify. Often victims lacked transportation, feared getting involved in the criminal justice system, or were afraid of retaliation by the defendant. If neighbors offered to accompany them to the preliminary hearings, victims might be more willing to testify and more cases might be prosecuted. To help, some block watch members volunteered to escort victims personally to court.

At the same time, some victims were contacting the crime prevention organization for help in coping with anxiety caused by the crime. Bachrach decided to link the unmet needs of victims with block watches' concern with crime prevention. She gave victims and block watches the same message: "If you and your neighbors show up in court, the system will take notice. Then, with appropriate sentences, you'll be safer in your neighborhood as criminals spread the word that your part of town is not a 'safe' place in which to rob and steal."

Bachrach tested the collaboration several times. The results suggested that the criminal justice system treated cases more seriously when block watchers were involved in the proceedings. Fewer cases were dropped, cases were assigned to more experienced prosecutors and were more thoroughly prepared, and sentences were more severe.

Shaping a formal partnership

When Bachrach became head of the Community Safety Program in early 1981, she knew the small program could never by itself meet the needs of the 15,000 yearly victims of serious crimes in northwest Philadelphia. If block watch members could perform even a few simple victim assistance services, the Community Safety Program would be free to concentrate on professional or complicated victim services, such as counseling in serious cases and showing victims how to file crime compensation applications.

Block watches could also help refer victims to the new program. In Philadelphia, the Community Safety Program could not routinely obtain names of victims from police, but block watches, working closely with police, could. In addition, some victims ordinarily would avoid the service because they saw it as an intimidating, impersonal bureaucracy. But they might contact it on the recommendation of their own neighbors. Finally, block watches could extend the reach of the Community Safety Program by providing information to the wider community about victim needs and the victim compensation programs.

Bachrach made working with block watches a major focus of the new program. She started encouraging victims to ask neighbors to accompany them to the preliminary hearing, the trial, and sentencing. At the same time, she began on a case-by-case basis to contact block watches—with the victim's permission—to urge them to escort the victim to court.

It was clear, however, that block watch members would need training if they were to be more than escorts. Within a few months, Bachrach conducted the first of many training sessions for active block watch members to explain how a sensitive and concerned neighbor could provide emotional support to victims and furnish accurate information about the criminal justice system. The training was intended to develop a core of reliable volunteers.

Photo by David Greenberg

Neighborhood volunteers assist victims by listening and by providing reassurance, information, and support. Here Jalaine Chisholm, coordinator of block watch volunteers, accompanies a victim to court.

Block watches help crime victims in Philadelphia

Preliminary hearing services

In March 1982, the Community Safety Program decided to focus on the preliminary hearing—the first formal step leading to a trial. The site was the 14th Police District station—one of four police districts in northwest Philadelphia and one of 10 stations in the city where preliminary hearings are held. The district covers 10 square miles and has 115,000 residents. The district ranked sixth among the city's 23 police districts in 1984 in major crimes.

The preliminary hearing is a critical point in the prosecution as well as a stressful event for victims. The hearing is held in local police stations 3 to 10 days after arrest. Victims are suddenly introduced to the confusion of the criminal justice system. Often they are startled to find themselves sitting or standing almost next to the defendant.

Program leaders turned to block watch members active in aiding victims to help program staff furnish information and accompany victims to the court.

Bachrach worked closely with the Community Safety Program's advisory board—in particular, a defense attorney, a detective, and an assistant district attorney—to design the service, to prepare informational handouts, and to write a formal proposal to the commissioner. The district attorney and the presiding judge of the Municipal Court were enthusiastic about the proposed arrangement. The district attorney assigned a special assistant to smooth the way, and the judge cleared the project on a trial basis with the police commissioner. The project was named the Information and Support Service.

As the final step, trained block watch volunteers participated in an orientation session that would equip them to help the staff implement the project.

There were a few problems. Police officers were irate on one occasion when a block watch volunteer told the wrong victim that her case had been postponed and she could go home; the judge almost dismissed the case. While mistakes like this one are rare, they underscore the importance of comprehensive training. Overall, however, observers concluded that volunteer block watch members can effectively orient victims to the proceedings and can make them feel less anxious about testifying in court.

Photo by Northwest Victim Services

Program participants meet before preliminary hearings. Clockwise from bottom: volunteer Arthur Dukes, volunteer Margaret Snyder, Police Detective William Danks, and Catherine Bachrach, Director of Philadelphia's Community Safety Program.

The vital role of law enforcement

From the beginning, it was obvious that any community program needed the police to work with it as full partners in helping victims. Bachrach knew that the program had to demonstrate its effectiveness and staying power before police administrators would agree to promote it.

The program also had to prove that it could be trusted—that a block watch member would not ruin a case by giving bad advice to a victim or by tampering with evidence; that victims' privacy would be respected; and that the program and a block watch would not join forces to protest the way police handled a victim. Some officers were especially concerned that encouraging block watches to assist victims might stimulate unreasonable citizen demands for additional police services.

Program staff members began by working informally with individual officers on specific cases as the need arose. But once the Information and Support Service had been set up, a few detectives began to approach the program for help in getting frightened or apathetic victims to show up in court.

From the beginning, it was obvious that any community program needed the police to work with it as full partners in helping victims.

The program also let commanding officers know when block watch members were especially disturbed about a specific crime so that special police attention could be devoted to the case, thus averting community accusations of police inaction. A case involving a stabbing, for example, aroused considerable community concern. The program kept the detective assigned to the case informed of the availability of block watch members to accompany the victim to the lineup and the preliminary hearing.

The Community Safety Program and police also began to work together in training block watch members and volunteers. Police had participated in the program's first training sessions in May 1982. Subsequently, the program and police cosponsored a series of workshops for block watches. By October, the Community Safety Program was using the police department's monthly district community workshops to run a mock trial for prospective Information and Support Service volunteers, most of whom were block watch members, to show them how the criminal justice system worked and how they could help.

Eventually, the police also helped the program to expand its contacts with block watches. Some officers identified active block watches that seemed like good candidates for providing victim services, encouraged block watch members to volunteer, and told victims they could get help from their block watch and from the Community Safety Program.

Although she did not formally approach the police command, Bachrach carefully

kept each successive police captain in the 14th district informed of her activities. Because of her low-key but determined leadership, commanding and line officers alike learned that Bachrach fully understood and respected police work. Credit for building police support also goes to an especially committed community relations officer whose strong belief that block watch members could help victims led him to share neighborhood contacts and help set up and run the training workshops.

Another important factor that stimulated police involvement was the city government's high priority on promoting good police-community relations. Detectives and community relations officers increasingly felt they had support from their commanders for working with the program. At the same time, police administrators' support was strengthened as they received positive reports about the program from their staff. Bachrach knew that the police were truly committed when she went to explain the program to new captains in the district and found that they had already been briefed about the program from their predecessors—and were ready to support it.

Expanding the program

While the initial program began as a grassroots affair, the program was introduced into the 35th police district—in the largest and busiest section of the city—largely from the top down. Some months after the Information and Support Service had been set up in the 14th district, a court officer invited the captain of the 35th Police District's Division to attend a mock trial training session for volunteers at the 14th district's monthly police community workshop. Impressed by what he heard and saw, the captain asked the Community Safety Program to set up a similar service in his district.

With 152,000 people, the 35th district is the city's most populous and currently has the highest major crime rate in the city.

Expansion of the program had to wait nearly 6 months until Bachrach was able to amass the required funds, staff, and trained volunteers. However, because

Block watches help crime victims in various ways

Most of the services that block watch volunteers offer to victims can be provided by any properly motivated volunteer; other services require training. No block watch can provide all types of help. Figure 1 lists many of the types of assistance block watch members in Philadelphia have provided to victims.

Here are some examples of block watch activities:

- **Reassuring the victim.** Let victims know that neighbors are concerned and ready to help. This may involve nothing more than saying, "How are you getting along?" "I just wanted to say we're around the corner if you need some help." "Call me if you get scared."

- **Staying with victims for an hour or two after a crime.** Many people are afraid to be alone after a traumatic event. Having someone there is particularly helpful with elderly men and women, who sometimes become virtual recluses after being victimized.

- **Listening.** Let victims express their fears, retell what happened, and reveal their worries about the future. Often, neighbors are better listeners than friends and family who may be impatient with the victim's anxieties or contribute to the victim's feeling at fault for letting the crime occur. Neighbors may even be more effective than trained counselors because some victims trust only people they know and are intimidated by "professionals."

- **Providing practical assistance.** When a neighbor came home one night to find that burglars had ransacked her house after pushing in the skylight, a couple of agile block watch members temporarily boarded up the roof to prevent anyone from returning. When another family had all their money, major appliances, and food stolen, the block watch lent them money from its treasury and collected food from the neighborhood. Block watch members sometimes babysit when victims make trips to the doctor or court.

- **Accompanying victims to court or to local services.** A mugging victim who ignored two court summonses to appear at a lineup agreed to go only when a block watch captain arranged for three neighbors to accompany her. One block watch captain pleaded to get permission from a badly bleeding—but uninsured—victim to call an ambulance but ended up driving the injured man to the hospital to spare him the $100 ambulance fee.

- **Helping victims obtain other help.** This might include filing with the crime victims compensation program or requesting financial assistance from a community safety program, or seeking local professional counseling.

- **Helping victims make informed decisions.** One block watch captain strongly encouraged a mugging victim who was reluctant to report the crime to telephone the police. The volunteer had learned in training that reporting helps victims regain a feeling of control over their lives. He also explained to the victim that insurance compensation often depends on reporting the crime to the police within 48 to 72 hours.

- **Explaining the criminal justice system.** Let victims know what to expect when police arrive and what will happen in court.

- **Providing liaison with police and prosecutor.** When victims are afraid to leave their homes, a block watch can persuade the police to increase local street patrol or persuade the prosecutor to ask the court's warrant unit to make an extra effort to locate a defendant who may have jumped bail.

There are some caveats to consider, however. Some social service professionals warn that block watch members who are ineffective may cause damage if they try to help victims who feel suicidal, cannot meet the ordinary demands of their daily routines, express unrelenting anger and guilt at having been victimized, or are unable to put the experience behind them. These victims need professional counseling. As a result, block watch members should rarely become involved with victims of sexual assault, families of murder victims, and battered spouses, leaving such cases to professionals.

Bachrach nonetheless believes that one should not underestimate what a sensitive, trained volunteer can do for even seriously troubled victims. Moreover, in many communities, professional counseling services are either unavailable or prohibitively expensive, so the block watch members are a viable alternative to no assistance at all.

some block watches from the 35th district had participated in its training sessions, the program had a head start in recruiting volunteers and promoting victim assistance in the new district. The partnership also flourished quickly because of favorable reports from officers recently transferred from the 14th district. Once again, a well-established community relations officer, along with a highly regarded detective, provided critical support. They actively promoted the partnership among local block watches and cosponsored training of program volunteers.

Building and maintaining comprehensive police support

In both districts, captains and lieutenants worked out some concerns about how the arrangement might affect patrol or investigative operations.

The program, in turn, made every effort to accommodate the needs of the police department. Staff members took care to follow through on every police request, at any hour, whether or not it related to victim assistance. One Sunday evening, for instance, a police official telephoned Bachrach at home for help with an officer who was having a serious family problem. The next morning Bachrach appeared in the captain's office with a detailed list of sources of assistance. Bachrach also sent letters of commendation to the captains when an officer used the program effectively; the letters went into the officers' personnel files. These and other seemingly small actions were noted and appreciated by police.

The program advisory board also helped in working with the police. A detective and retired police community relations officer on the board promoted the effort among other officers, and they conveyed police concerns about the partnership to the board for action. The board helped design volunteer training workshops and develop the Information and Support Service.

The program proved useful in mediating occasional conflicts that arose between block watches and police over how victims were treated. One such case involved a victim who complained that she was being repeatedly harassed by burglars and was not getting adequate attention from the police. Concerns were raised about apparent inaction by the police department.

The community began to understand how difficult it is for police to provide everything the public expects of them.

Bachrach met with the victim, her block watch, and the police to try to resolve the issue. She encouraged the block watch to increase its patrols of the woman's street and home, and she helped to explain to the victim, the block watch, and the press the detectives' strenuous efforts to apprehend the burglars and their limitations in doing more.

For the most part, block watches themselves tried to steer clear of problems with the police by avoiding any activities that might encroach on law enforcement, such as directly trying to protect victims against intimidation or to collect or touch evidence. In fact, block watch members often assisted investigating officers by warning the victim not to touch anything that might be used as evidence and by calming the victim so the police interview could begin promptly.

As the partnership expanded in each district, officers noticed increased community understanding and support. By assisting victims, the police demonstrated sensitivity to community needs. Police were invited more frequently to block watch and community meetings, and cooperation between community groups and the police grew. Despite their understandable reluctance to describe their operations to the public, police found that explaining how the department assigned priorities to calls for assistance helped residents become more tolerant of the time it took to answer complaints about disorderly behavior.

The community began to understand how difficult it is for police to provide everything the public expects of them. In fact, some block watch members began to explain and defend police

Figure 1.

Assistance block watches provide victims

Type of assistance	Training importance
Reassurance	
Express concern	desirable
Offer to help	desirable
Stay with the victim	desirable
Lend sympathetic ear	desirable
Practical assistance	
Babysit	not necessary
Keep watch over house	not necessary
Make security repairs	not necessary
Provide transportation	not necessary
Lend emergency pocket money or food	not necessary
Help complete crime victim compensation forms	necessary
Criminal justice system orientation	
Encourage reporting of the crime	desirable
Explain the criminal justice system	necessary
Reduce fear of criminal justice system	necessary
Escort	
Accompany to lineup	necessary
Accompany to court	necessary
Intermediary with law enforcement agency or prosecutor	
Obtain quick law enforcement assistance	necessary
Inform victim of case status	necessary
Inform prosecutor of special victim needs	necessary
Referral	necessary

priorities to their neighbors. While at first there were more requests for police services, as some officers originally feared, soon there were fewer and more reasonable requests.

By the end of 1983, the partnership had grown into a formally approved and fully operating arrangement throughout northwest Philadelphia.[2]

Currently, the Community Safety Program links block watch members with victims in need. Training has taken place both informally at block watch meetings and formally in the 12 volunteer training sessions conducted to date.

To avoid lawsuits, staff screen volunteers carefully. They rigorously train volunteers in what to say—and not say—to victims.

The program coordinates the entire effort and mediates misunderstandings and disagreements. The police refer victims both to the program and to block watches, identify potential program volunteers, join in training, and cooperate with the Information and Support Service at the preliminary hearing. Block watch members provide most of the 75 trained volunteers who staff the preliminary hearing information desk. They also help victims in a variety of other ways.

Dealing with liability issues

From the beginning, program staff members were concerned about the Community Safety Program's liability if volunteers had an accident while transporting a victim to court or if they gave a victim misinformation (or even accurate information) that caused emotional distress. In such cases, victims might sue the program. In addition, volunteers might sue the program if the victim, or the defendant, assaulted them.

The Northwest Interfaith Movement's attorney examined the organization's liability policy and determined that only if staff were negligent in using volunteers could a victim or volunteer successfully sue the program—for example, if staff failed to screen volunteers for mental stability, or if they placed a volunteer in a risky situation without warning. The liability policy protects the program if staff are found negligent.

To avoid lawsuits, staff screen volunteers carefully. They rigorously train volunteers in what to say—and not say—to victims. They explain the legal position as well. (They can be successfully sued by a victim if they are negligent, and they cannot sue the program unless the staff are negligent.) Some volunteers have begun to be more cautious about transporting victims to court themselves; instead, they arrange for the police department or district attorney's office to provide transportation for both them and victims. Block watches elsewhere have taken out insurance policies.

Training volunteers

Bachrach knew from the start that neighbors who tried to help victims could sometimes make things worse rather than better. Even providing reassurance can be damaging if the block watch member implies, even inadvertently, that the victim was to blame for the crime, or scolds the victim for losing control. Neighbors could also take complete charge of the victim's welfare and encourage an unhealthy dependency. In addition, block watch members could misinform victims about the criminal justice process or prejudice them against the system.

To prevent these problems, the Community Safety Program provides four 2-hour weekly training sessions for all block watch members who become program volunteers. The sessions instruct volunteers in:

- What the victimization experience is like and how to understand it, typically by having victims describe what they experienced and the type of help they wanted.
- What victims need immediately after the crime and over the long term.
- How to respond to victims—for example, how to listen, how not to blame.
- When to recommend that victims seek professional help.
- How the criminal justice system works.

In addition, to orient block watch members who are not formally involved in the program, Community Safety Program staff attend block watch meetings where they promote awareness of victim needs and suggest how members can help victims even without formal training. The program provides continuing education to block watches by issuing a quarterly newsletter, making periodic announcements of new referral sources, and offering relevant lectures.

Problems experienced

To protect confidentiality, police and the Community Safety Program only provide block watches with victims' names and telephone numbers if the victims give permission. Occasionally, this causes a delay. Block watch volunteers may not know a neighbor has been victimized for some time after the incident has occurred. Block watches often try to minimize this delay by publicizing their victim services. They tell neighbors about them and talk to community and church groups. Many victims, of course, contact their block watch on the advice of the police or the Community Safety Program.

Bachrach found that some block watch members ignore victims because the help they can give seems so trivial. Training explains the importance of simple acts of neighborliness, such as expressing concern over the incident or staying with the victim for a half-hour after the crime. In some block watches, members who have themselves been crime victims also help counteract apathy by providing first-hand descriptions of a victim's problems and needs.

2. The program also worked with two other northwest Philadelphia police districts because the detective division headquartered in the 35th district serves all four of northwest Philadelphia's districts and because preliminary hearings for crimes committed in the other two districts were held at either the 35th or 14th district stationhouses. However, collaboration with these other two districts was modest because of their small population and relative lack of crime.

Effective victim services also have difficulty taking root in neighborhoods with many transient residents, or in block watch programs that lack the structure and organization required to go beyond crime prevention activities.

Some retired or semi-retired block watch members discover that helping victims is a stimulating way to remain active. It's also a good way to get to know neighbors.

Keeping up interest

To foster interest, program staff members often encourage victims to join the block watch, since past victims can be a potential source of new members. Once they have joined, victims can explain to the members how important and easy it would be to help other victims. When giving presentations to block watches, staff members often bring one or two victims to describe how reassuring it was when a neighbor took a few minutes to offer assistance.

Apathy is also overcome as members realize that they, too, benefit from helping victims. Block watches have learned from experience that to remain in existence they must engage in more activities than simply patrolling the neighborhood. Program staff and police can often show block watches how adding victim services can help maintain members' interest in the group.

On a more personal level, some retired or semiretired block watch members discover that helping victims is a stimulating way to remain active. Others simply find it satisfying to help people in need. Assisting victims also affords members a chance to get to know their neighbors. A few block watch captains enjoy developing a special relationship with patrol officers and detectives. Local residents who assist victims receive public recognition and awards at annual receptions attended by high-ranking law enforcement and city officials.

Spreading the partnership to other communities

The Philadelphia partnership shows that not just victims—but also the police, block watches, and the entire criminal justice system—can benefit from a coordinated effort. The specific manner in which the three groups collaborate in Philadelphia reflects local conditions—for example, the convenient location of the preliminary hearings in police stations and the strong pressure from the mayor's office to improve police-community relations.

Other jurisdictions that plan block watches will need to tailor their approach to the opportunities and constraints their own communities present. For example, if existing services are capable of transporting and escorting victims to court, the partnership might focus instead on training block watch members to provide crisis intervention to victims immediately after the crime and on arranging for block watches to find out quickly when someone has been victimized.

Other groups besides a victim assistance program can initiate the partnership. Police and sheriff's departments may be in a good position to introduce collaboration in many communities, because law enforcement officers are often the first to come into contact with victims and already understand many of their needs for immediate assistance.

Hundreds of communities have these ingredients—a dedicated victim assistance program director, a core of innovative law enforcement officers, and at least a few adventuresome block watches.

When a law enforcement agency with an established relationship with block watches takes the initiative, developing the partnership can be much easier. Even without such a formal link, block watches almost always look to law enforcement for leadership, because their principal concern is crime prevention.

Although busy police administrators and sheriffs traditionally have not regarded helping victims as a part of their official responsibility or may have a reluctance to work closely with outside organizations, the Philadelphia experience shows that law enforcement stands to gain a great deal from becoming a full partner in a well-organized arrangement to help victims. In many departments there is a new breed of police community relations officer and police commander looking for ways to reach out to the community. Even one or two dynamic officers can be enough to start a strong program.

Why Philadelphia succeeded

Three key ingredients contributed to northwest Philadelphia's success. The first was the leadership of a self-motivated, energetic, and far-sighted program director and the assistance of a highly supportive advisory committee. These individuals saw the partnership as a cost-effective way to assist victims of crime. Furthermore, by not being formally affiliated with a large bureaucracy, they could act boldly and quickly. The program also had in Bachrach a full-time staff person who could start a major new effort (although not without considerable unpaid overtime).

The second ingredient, which enabled the partnership to take root, was the existence of a few line officers in each police district who believed in the arrangement, and their police commanders who eventually lent their support.

The third indispensable ingredient was the willingness of block watch captains and members to experiment with a new neighborhood service.

Hundreds of communities have these ingredients—a dedicated victim assistance program director, a core of innovative law enforcement officers, and at least a few adventuresome block watches. Some jurisdictions will be eager to initiate this kind of arrangement because the partnership aids all three parties. These organizational benefits can be achieved without losing sight of the goal: to expand services to crime victims at a time when no single agency or organization can shoulder the entire burden for meeting the needs of this neglected group.

Publications and resources concerning crime victims and neighborhood safety

The publications, videocassette programs, and organizations listed on this page are suggested as additional sources of information about victim services and neighborhood watch programs.

Available from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Victims and Helpers: Reactions To Crime by Kenneth Friedman et al. (NCJ 82040) investigates the problems victims of crime face. $4.60. Check no. 14 on the order form.

Neighborhood Crime, Fear, and Social Control: A Second Look at the Hartford Program (Executive Summary) by F.J. Fowler, Jr., and T.W. Mangione (NCJ 80950) describes the ways Hartford, Connecticut, was able to reduce crime and fear of crime. $4.60. Check no. 16 on the order form.

Partnerships for Neighborhood Crime Prevention by J.D. Feins (NCJ 87389) is a guide intended for local practitioners who want to develop police and community relationships to prevent neighborhood crime. $5.80. Check no. 17 on the order form.

Informal Citizen Action and Crime Prevention at the Neighborhood Level by S.W. Greenberg, W.M. Rohe, and J.R. Williams (NCJ 94221) examines the full range of informal social control mechanisms and their effects on crime and the fear of crime. $10.20. Check no. 18 on the order form.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm by J. Hernon and B. Forst explains how the harm sustained by the victim influences practitioners' case processing decisions and how those decisions, in turn, affect the victims' perceptions of the court system. Single copies of the *Research in Brief* (NCJ 98260) version are free. Check no. 44 on the order form. The full report is $5.80 (NCJ 93664). Check no. 13 on the order form.

Safe and Secure Neighborhoods: Physical Characteristics and Informal Territorial Control in High- and Low-Crime Neighborhoods (Final Report) by S.W. Greenberg, W.M. Rohe, and J.R. Williams (NCJ 81044) explores the social and physical differences in high- and low-crime neighborhoods. The study found that high- and low-crime neighborhoods are far more distinguishable in physical characteristics than in citizen behavior. For a free single copy, write to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Community Crime Prevention Programs (TB 010201) and *Victim Services* (TB 040001) describe between 100 and 200 documents and programs. Check nos. 21 and 22 on the order form.

Available from other agencies

Neighborhood Watch Victim Assistance by H. Jerome Miron is a step-by-step manual on how neighbors can enlist block watches to help victims. The manual was prepared by the National Sheriffs' Association and includes training information. Anticipated availability in January for approximately $5.00 from the National Sheriffs' Association, H. Jerome Miron, Victim Assistance Program, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703–836–7827.

Counseling Crime Victims in Crisis by D.A. Lowenberg and P. Forgach (NCJ 94257) provides victim/witness staff and volunteers with program materials to sharpen their crisis intervention skills. $6.50 plus $2.00 shipping and handling. Available from Aurora Associates, Inc., Suite 400, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. 202–463–0950.

Videotape resources

CRIME FILE, narrated by James Q. Wilson, brings into perspective critical issues facing criminal justice. Each segment runs just under 28½ minutes.

"Neighborhood Safety" (NCJ 97227) $17.00/$23.00. Check nos. 28, 29, or 30 on the order form.

"Victims" (NCJ 97236) $17.00/$23.00. Check nos. 31, 32, or 33 on the order form.

Further resources

National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA)
717 D Street NW.
Washington, DC 20004
202–393–6682

A professional association for victim advocates and a public interest group promoting victim rights. Provides general brochures and publications on the aftermath of criminal victimization.

National Victims Resource Center
Office for Victims of Crime
Cindy Stein
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
202–724–6134

Provides program listings, grant information, and general information on victim-related topics.

National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Marie Pirog
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800–851–3420
301–251–5525

The reference service of the National Institute of Justice. Responds to requests for information about victims of crime; provides program listings and publication lists.

Building on experience: The Construction Information Exchange

A recent survey of law enforcement executives and court and corrections officials found unanimous agreement: The most serious problem facing the criminal justice system is prison and jail crowding.

To help State and local officials address their crowding problems, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has developed and is implementing the Construction Information Exchange, a program to centralize and share information about constructing prisons and jails.

"The goal of the Construction Information Exchange is to give officials who have built prison and jail facilities an opportunity to share their success stories," said James K. Stewart, Director of the National Institute of Justice.

Three components make up the program:

- A data base of correctional facilities
- The *National Directory of Corrections Construction*
- *Construction Bulletins*.

The Construction Data Base. This automated library contains summary information on facilities constructed since 1978, and new projects are continually being added. The data base is operated by the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, and NCJRS correction specialists search the data base daily in response to requests from callers.

For each construction project listed in the data base, more than 100 separate information items are listed, including construction costs, construction time, facility dimensions, inmate capacity, methods for dealing with crowding, fire protection systems, staffing levels, and operational costs.

Perhaps most important for the reference function of the Corrections Information Exchange, the data base provides the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of key people associated with each facility, including architects who have agreed to respond to requests for further details.

The National Directory of Corrections Construction. This 240-page volume summarizes the information in the data base. It contains 2-page profiles on 102 corrections facilities. The profiles include more than 70 items of information as well as a floorplan of a typical housing unit in the facility.

One of the most important features of the *Directory* is that it allows officials to compare costs by using a common basis for analysis. The *Directory* even offers information to help officials conduct analytical comparisons between different types of construction projects.

Sheriffs and corrections commissioners know what management style they want in a facility (e.g., they may want direct supervision), but they may not know how their needs translate into a floorplan. The *Directory* offers a visual tool that allows officials to see how different designs match particular needs.

The Construction Bulletins. Certain construction projects warrant special attention because they use progressive techniques that have saved time and money. The *Bulletins* are case studies of selected corrections projects. They provide details of innovative construction techniques, their implementation, the results obtained, and contact persons. Four *Construction Bulletins* are now available. (See the box opposite for details.)

The *Bulletins* alert jurisdictions to new findings and promising technologies that may benefit corrections agencies. Each *Bulletin* includes the background of a specific jurisdiction's corrections problem and a step-by-step description of what was done to resolve the issue.

The Construction Information Exchange has been an evolving project

The Exchange grew out of research on new and more efficient building technologies for corrections conducted by an NIJ Visiting Fellow, Charles B. DeWitt. At the time DeWitt was collecting data for the research on corrections construction, Attorney General Edwin Meese III called for better ways to build corrections facilities.

The National Institute recognized the potential of sharing DeWitt's research findings through NCJRS. Survey responses from architects and administrators provided the detailed information that is now contained in the data base and listed in the *Directory*. To provide more detailed information on several projects found in the *Directory*, DeWitt has written *Construction Bulletins* on sites that may be visited by officials who are now planning to build jails or prisons.

"Before the creation of the Construction Information Exchange, an administrator who needed to build a new facility had to start from scratch—rather than build on experience," DeWitt explained. Through the Exchange, administrators can learn from one another and avoid repeating past mistakes, he said. They can compare costs and consider the advantages of using alternative construction techniques that can save money and time.

Construction projects are continually added to the data base, and these additional projects will constitute the next edition of the *Directory*. Sheriffs and corrections commissioners who want their facilities to become part of the Exchange can call the NIJ/NCJRS corrections specialists at 800–851–3420. The specialists will then collect the information that is needed to include the project in the data base.

"The Exchange is particularly effective because a person can call up and get information that is tailormade for his purposes," said Paul Cascarano, NIJ Assistant Director who supervised development of the program.

For example, a sheriff who must build a new jail in 18 months or less can call the Exchange toll free and talk with a specialist. The specialist can describe every jail and prison in the data base that has been built in that time.

How to use the Exchange

Tim Matthews, an NCJRS corrections information specialist, made these suggestions about using the Corrections Information Exchange: "Have all your questions ready when you call. Some requests, especially ones involving statistical calculations, may require extensive search strategies. If we have all of the followup questions in advance, we can minimize the search time and the number of return calls."

Frequently, questions concern costs. The automated system can calculate basic statistical information, such as average costs. "But," points out Matthews, "officials should remember that the average reflects a sample of facilities across the Nation. That's why we often give ranges as well as averages."

"We also receive many calls about police facilities," said Matthews. Although the data base focuses on correctional facilities, it does contain information on mixed-use facilities that may be helpful in designing police complexes.

The Exchange can be very helpful to officials who are in the preliminary stages of planning and design. To make maximum use of the Construction Information Exchange, officials should contact the Exchange *early* in the process.

"The Exchange is an excellent national resource, and we'd like to increase the number of corrections success stories we can share," James K. Stewart said. "We encourage more officials to use the Exchange and report back on their own projects."

Network with construction professionals

The **Construction Information Exchange** helps State and local jurisdictions address their prison and jail crowding problems with new construction ideas.

Who can use the Construction Information Exchange?

- Construction managers
- Sheriffs
- Corrections commissioners and other prison and jail officials
- Architects
- Structural engineers
- Legislators
- State and local government officials
- Consultants

How can I get copies of the *Directory* and *Bulletins*?

Call NCJRS or use the order form on the back page. The *National Directory of Corrections Construction* is $14.90. The *Construction Bulletins* are free (check nos. 12, 45–48 on the order form):

New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities (NCJ 100121). Discusses the scope of prison crowding and the costs of building new facilities, and introduces projects in Virginia, California, and Florida that have used various types of prefabrication.

California Tests New Construction Concepts (NCJ 101593). Explains two advanced techniques, precast and "tilt-up" concrete, used to build more cost-effective facilities faster.

Florida Sets Example With Use of Concrete Modules (NCJ 100125). Describes the use of prefabricated concrete cell modules, which enabled officials to open a new 336-bed expansion unit only 8 months after groundbreaking at a cost of approximately $16,000 per cell.

Ohio's New Approach to Prison and Jail Financing (NCJ 102093). After careful review of several alternatives for underwriting a facility, Ohio chose an innovative finance method of issuing municipal bonds.

What kind of information does the data base contain?

The Construction Information Exchange data base contains more than 100 items of information on each facility. Some of the most commonly requested items include:

Facility contacts
Architects
Construction managers
General contractors
Total construction costs
Costs per gross sq. ft.
Costs per cell
Costs per inmate
Operating costs
Finance methods
Construction timeframes
Management styles
Total sq. footage
Current population
Staffing plans
Security levels
Use of inmate labor

What does it cost to use the data base?

Most callers ask questions the staff can answer immediately. These are always free of charge. More complex questions—for example, one that requires statistical calculations—may require a search and printout. Print-outs can contain information on as many as 50 facilities; they cost only $21.00.

How can I have my facility added to the data base?

Call NCJRS and talk with a corrections specialist who will take it from there. Even if your facility is not completed yet, you can submit information that may help others plan their facilities.

How can I contact the Exchange?

Call a corrections specialist directly at 301–251–5500. Or call NCJRS Customer Service toll free at 800–851–3420 and a specialist will return your call.

Meetings & Conferences

January

Jan. 12–15 Atlanta, GA

American Correctional Association Winter Conference.
Fee: $102 members, $117 nonmembers. Contact: Pat Cain, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., College Park, MD 20740 (301–699–7600).

February

Feb. 26–Mar.1 Las Vegas, NV

Western Society of Criminology 14th Annual Conference.
Contact: Susan Meier, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182–0367 (916–364–8529).

March

Mar. 15–18 San Francisco, CA

National College of Juvenile and Family Law 14th National Conference on Juvenile Justice.
Contact: Aylene Rosseli, National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702–784–6159).

You can mail your conference announcement to 600 criminal justice publications—by taking advantage of

NIJ/NCJRS Conference Resource and Information Services

Ask about our Promotional Mailing List

For more information, call 800–851–3420.

April

Apr. 21–24 San Francisco, CA

Western Round Table.
Fee: $150. Contact: Faye Warren, National Crime Prevention Council, 733 15th St. NW., Washington, DC 20005 (202–393–7141).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

January

Jan. 5–9 Boulder, CO

Correctional Management.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303–497–6060).

Jan. 5–16 Louisville, KY

Homicide Investigation.
Fee: $500. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502–588–6561).

Jan. 11–16 Las Vegas, NV

Advanced Computers in Courts.
Fee: $475. Contact: The National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 (702–784–6747).

Jan. 12–Mar. 20 Dallas, TX

Command and Management School.
Fee: $500 members, $1,000 nonmembers. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083 (214–690–2394).

Jan. 12–23 Jacksonville, FL

Police Internal Affairs Seminar.
Fee: $325. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904–646–2722).

Jan. 19–21 University Park, PA

Police Executives' Legal Forum.
Fee: $225. Contact: Kathy Karchner, The Pennsylvania State University, 410 Keller Building, University Park, PA 16802 (814–863–3551).

Jan. 26–27 Orlando, FL

Corporate Aircraft Security.
Fee: $350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703–955–1128).

Jan. 26–28 St. Petersburg, FL

Police Dispatcher Training.
Contact: Roger J. Zimmermann, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733 (813–341–4601).

Jan. 26–30 Denver, CO

Fourteenth Annual Advanced Arson Investigation Seminar.
Contact: Capt. James D. Persichitte, Denver Fire Department, 745 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80204 (303–575–5551).

Jan. 26–Feb. 6 Evanston, IL

Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments.
Fee: $550. Contact: Northwestern University Traffic Institute, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800–323–4011).

Jan. 28–30 Boulder, CO

How To Manage the Changing Correctional Organization.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303–497–6060).

February

Feb. 1–5 San Francisco, CA

Trial Advocacy.
Fee: $415. Contact: Teresa Villarreal, Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713–749–1571).

Feb. 2–6 Boulder, CO

Correctional Management.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303–497–6060).

Feb. 4–6 Louisville, KY

Practical Crime Analysis.
Fee: $250. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502–588–6987).

Feb. 8–12 New Orleans, LA

Criminal Investigators Course.
Fee: $415. Contact: Teresa Villarreal, Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713–749–1571).

Feb. 11–13 Orlando, FL

Data Security Technical Symposium.
Contact: Customer Service, Bank Administration Institute, 60 Gould Center, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008 (312–228–6200).

Feb. 16–27 Miami, FL

Criminal Intelligence Analysis.
Fee: $695. Contact: G. Brown, Registrar, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., P.O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Feb. 18–20 Boulder, CO

How To Influence the External Environment of Correctional Organizations.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303–497–6060).

Feb. 19 San Diego, CA

Drugs in the Workplace: The Problem & Response.
Contact: Sharon Green, Drug Education Associates, Inc., 4739 Utica St., Suite 101, Metairie, LA 70006 (504–454–0412).

Feb. 22–26 Channel Islands Harbor, CA

Experienced Prosecutor Course—Developing Management, Supervisory, and Training Skills.
Fee: $415. Contact: Teresa Villarreal, Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713–749–1571).

Special Services & Announcements

Supervision of Police Personnel—Independent Study Course.
Fee: $150.00. Contact: Northwestern University Traffic Institute, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800–323–4011).

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. It announces national, international, and regional events directly related to criminal justice, with priority given to programs sponsored by Office of Justice Programs agencies. Information about coming events should be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 6 months before the event to NIJ Reports Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. The Calendar is a representative, not an exhaustive, listing. To learn about other conferences or training opportunities in your area, contact the organizations cited on these pages.

SNI

Selective notification of information

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

This section contains abstracts of significant additions to the NCJRS data base, arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are listed in alphabetical order by title. The five-digit NCJ number following the citation is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base.

How to obtain documents. Documents available from NCJRS are indicated by ■ at the end of the citation; they may be ordered through the order form on the back cover. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery. For documents marked "Prepublication Order," the delivery period may be longer. We will notify you by mail within 30 days if we cannot fulfill your order for items requiring payment. We publish announcements in *NIJ Reports* if our supplies of free documents are depleted.

Other documents may be ordered directly from the source listed in the *availability* section. NCJRS does not guarantee that documents will continue to be available at the prices listed. To obtain copies of journal articles, contact your librarian.

Microfiche from NCJRS. When the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program is given as a document source, write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify the title and NCJ number of the document. You may obtain up to 10 titles without charge. For orders of more than 10, the charge per title is $1.05 plus $4.30 postage and handling (for up to 25 titles).

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Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

Law of Confessions

D.M. Nissman, E. Hagen, and P.R. Brooks

Discusses the roots of criminal confessions law and updates readers on key 1984 rulings, providing transcripts of interrogations, courtroom proceedings, appellate arguments, and historical examples.

Chapters in the text treat major areas in confessions law: voluntariness, privilege against self-incrimination, the Miranda decision, custody, interrogation, waiver of Miranda rights, the sixth amendment right to counsel, impeachment, and the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine concerning evidence and statements obtained after illegal arrests. Other topics include State constitutional analysis, corroboration, retroactivity, confessions obtained by private citizens, and confessions obtained by psychiatrists.

The authors discuss methods of presenting confessions evidence at hearings and techniques of modern interrogation. Appendixes contain essential parts of the Miranda decision and briefs of U.S. Supreme Court and State confessions cases.

1985. 532 pp. Index. Appendixes. Footnotes. Table of cases. NCJ 101791

Availability: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., Aqueduct Building, Rochester, NY 14603. Book $74.50.

Punishments for Federal Crimes

A. Partridge, P.A. Lombard, and B. Meierhoefer
Federal Judicial Center

Provides excerpts from the report, *Punishments Imposed on Federal Offenders*, prepared for the U.S. Sentencing Commission to use in considering the value of sentencing guidelines. Excerpts from the full report include the table of contents, the introduction, and a chapter on immigration and citizenship offenders sentenced between January 1984 and February 1985.

The full report is a compilation of information about punishments imposed on persons convicted of violating Federal criminal laws for violent crimes, property offenses, drug offenses, offenses involving the justice system, firearms and explosives offenses, immigration and citizenship offenses, corporate crime, and others. It contrasts punishments served with sentences imposed by judges, taking into account the impact of the parole system and allowances for "good time."

1986. 77 pp. Tables. Graphs. Footnotes. NCJ 101729

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free. (The full report is available for $125 from William S. Hine and Co., Inc., 1285 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14209.)

Crime prevention/ deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design and security systems.

Computer Security Handbook—Strategies and Techniques for Preventing Data Loss or Theft

R.T. Moulton

Examines the design, implementation, and maintenance of computer security controls. Topics include implementing the most cost-effective security protection, developing logical access control programs, ensuring that application programs include controls over data editing and file updating, selecting physical control systems, protecting data communicated by telephone and satellite, preventing losses due to error or omissions, and dealing with disruptions.

A detailed checklist provides step-by-step guidelines for addressing computer security components such as staff training, system design, and disaster contingency planning. The text also addresses auditors, risk assessment, security review scheduling, investigating and prosecuting computer-related fraud, and a technique for comparing loss expectancies with the costs of adding or deleting controls.

1986. 248 pp. Sample forms. Figures. Footnotes. NCJ 101705

Availability: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Book $39.95.

Employer Perceptions of Workplace Crime

A.F. Westin and M.A. Baker

Describes the results of a 1985 survey of employers at major U.S. corporations. Survey data describe employer perceptions of the extent, nature, seriousness, and impact of employee workplace crime.

Crimes evaluated include major fraud, major and petty theft, abuse of services, sabotage, and vandalism. Employer attitudes regarding drug and alcohol abuse are included as well. The document also analyzes employer attitudes toward crime control including the use of preemployment screening techniques and on-the-job crime control procedures.

1986. 90 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0009. NCJ 101851

■ **Document free. Check no. 49.**

Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—A Demographic Profile of New York State Inmate Mortalities, 1981–1985

W. Gaunay and R.L. Gido
New York State Commission of Correction

Presents a demographic profile of 177 New York State inmates who died of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) between 1981 and 1985. The report compares this profile to that of the general U.S. population and provides a disease profile of AIDS for all New York State correctional facilities that details symptoms and stages of the disease.

The study revealed that the typical inmate who died from AIDS was Hispanic or black, single, male, heterosexual, 34-years old, and had a history of intravenous drug abuse prior to incarceration. He was born in the New York City area and most likely was convicted of robbery, burglary, or drug-related offenses. He had spent an average of 21.7 months in the correctional system prior to death. The AIDS victim was likely to have contracted pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and died after an average hospital stay of 35 days. A statement of New York's policy on AIDS in the criminal justice system is appended.

1986. 47 pp. Tables. Figures. Appendix. References. NCJ 102030

Availability: New York State Commission of Correction, 60 South Pearl Street, Albany, NY 12207. Document free.

Avoiding Overcrowding Through Policy Analysis—The Nevada Experience

J. Austin
American Correctional Association
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Reports findings of a study of attempts by the Nevada Legislature, correctional administrators, and criminal justice officials to deal with prison crowding and escalating correctional costs. The study was undertaken to support the work of a 13-member committee charged by the Nevada Legislature to determine which correctional reforms would most benefit the State.

Researchers projected the impacts that 20 different correctional policy changes could have on four correctional populations: prison, parole/postrelease supervision, probation, and jail. The report estimates the costs of various reforms through their impact on the size of the four populations. Thus, control needs can be weighed to some extent against available and potential resources.

One outcome of this report was the establishment of a sentencing commission to make specific recommendations on sentencing reform.

1986. 38 pp. Bibliography. Footnotes. Figures. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-K013. NCJ 101846

■ **Document $4.60. Check no. 01.**

The Figgie Report Part V: Parole—A Search for Justice and Safety

Research and Forecasts, Inc.

Examines public and professional attitudes toward and awareness of current parole practices and related issues, including sentencing decisions, prison crowding, and alternatives to prison.

Findings are based on a survey of more than 1,000 members of the public and approximately 300 judges, lawyers, and parole officials. The survey revealed

that 72 percent of the public think judges are too lenient, 24 percent support the practice of having parole boards set release dates, and 58 percent believe prison should be more than a sanction of last resort.

Survey responses showed broad support for tough sentencing of violent criminals and the building of more prisons to accommodate them. However, these sentiments do not preclude support for humane prison conditions and limited flexibility in sentencing. The survey indicates that the public is willing to pay for prison improvements and supports alternatives to incarceration for certain offenders. Although discouraged with current criminal justice practices, the public believes that rehabilitation opportunities should be available to all offenders.

1985. 216 pp. Tables. Bibliography. Appendix. NCJ 101385

Availability: Figgie International, Inc., 1000 Virginia Center Parkway, Richmond, VA 23295. Document free.

Public Policy for Corrections—A Handbook for Decisionmakers

American Correctional Association

Presents 21 correctional policies ratified by the American Correctional Association as the culmination of its Public Correctional Policy Project. The project was undertaken to provide correctional practitioners, decisionmakers, and the public with clearcut policies for corrections.

Addressing both juvenile and adult corrections, these policies cover such issues as offender classification, community corrections, correctional industries, correctional facility design, female offender services, and offender education and training. Other topics include special-needs offenders, parole, privatization, probation, staff recruitment and development, and standards and accreditation.

Each policy is accompanied by an introduction, a policy statement, guidelines for meeting the policy objectives, and a discussion of the rationale for that policy.

1986. 87 pp. Appendixes. Sponsoring agency: National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. FA-5. NCJ 101706

Availability: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. Document $12.00.

Institutional corrections (juvenile)

Management and operations. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Children in Custody—1982–83 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Presents data on public and private residential facilities holding juveniles in custody in the United States and on the juveniles they hold. Annual data are for calendar year 1982; the reference date for the census was February 1, 1983.

Following a narrative summary of general findings and methodology, 12 tables present:

- The average daily population and population movement for both public and private facilities for yearend 1979 and 1982;
- One-day counts, demographic characteristics, adjudication status, and resident-to-staff ratios for part- and full-time staff by staff function for December 31, 1979, and February 1, 1983;
- The average daily population, confinement rate by State, average length of stay, design capacity and percent occupied, enrollments in facility-operated programs, expenditures, and average per-day and per-placement operating costs for calendar year 1982; and
- The reason held, number of juveniles and facilities by facility type and environment (open or institutional), and facilities, staff, and per-resident 1-year operating costs by State for February 1, 1983.

1986. 11 pp. Tables. NCJ 101686

■ **Document free. Check no. 50.**

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Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Children in Adult Prisons—An International Perspective

K. Tomasevski, ed.

Reports the findings of a Defense for Children International study of the imprisonment of children in adult prisons between 1982 and 1984 in 27 nations around the world, including the United States and Canada.

The researchers found that incarcerating children in adult penal facilities occurs worldwide. Incarcerated children include homeless and abandoned children, offspring of incarcerated offenders, child refugees, and those in political internment camps. The authors discuss ways to monitor prison conditions and ways to protect children from institutional abuses, as well as alternatives to child imprisonment. Summaries of the survey results are provided by country.

1986. 230 pp. Tables. Index. Notes. NCJ 101790

Availability: St. Martin's Press, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010. Book $27.50.

Family and Delinquency—Resocializing the Young Offender

L.L. Geismar and K.M. Wood

Reviews the literature on the relationship between the family and juvenile delinquency, evaluates the impacts of 51

family treatment programs aimed at delinquency, and proposes a delinquency intervention model that focuses on family influences.

According to the authors, parents can be influenced by "benign helping agents" such as the school system or law enforcement representatives who seek to curb delinquency. Parents tend to be interested in limiting the delinquency of their minor children, yet the services in the United States that deal with delinquents do not generally seek family involvement in control and rehabilitation programs.

The authors propose a program model that requires an analysis of the delinquent youth to determine factors that may cause, contribute to, perpetuate, or exacerbate delinquency; a rehabilitation plan tailored around the analysis and involving the youth's family; and close monitoring of the plan.

1986. 241 pp. References. Index. Tables. NCJ 101492

Availability: Human Sciences Press, Inc., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011. Book $19.95.

Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Breaking Free From Violence—A Personal Growth and Safety Manual for Law Enforcement Officials and Other Helping Professionals

J.L. Brinegar

Focuses on the dynamics of and reaction to stress; ways for police to deal effectively with violence, particularly in domestic assaults; causes of violence; ways to reduce stress in police marriages; and stress management techniques. The Glazer Stress Test is included to facilitate a self-evaluation of stress levels.

The author discusses "good" and "bad" stress, and the stages people go through in reacting to stress. He also describes strategies for resolving violent incidents. He describes ways to "break free" from destructive behavior and thinking patterns and to manage stress via good eating habits, exercise, relaxation, and education.

1986. 222 pp. Tables. Illustrations. Index. Appendixes. References. Bibliography. NCJ 101493

Availability: Gardner Press, Inc., 19 Union Square West, New York, NY 10003. Book $22.95.

Catching Career Criminals—The Washington, D.C., Repeat Offender Project

S.E. Martin and L.W. Sherman
Police Foundation

Assesses the effectiveness of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department's Repeat Offender Project (ROP), established in 1982 as a proactive approach to apprehending repeat offenders.

ROP officers divide their time equally between warrant subjects and other criminal subjects. Here are the results: offenders wanted on warrants constitute 46 percent of arrests and others believed to be actively committing felonies make up 24 percent of arrests. An additional 30 percent of arrests compose a third category: offenders encountered while officers pursue previously selected ROP targets.

According to the study, ROP substantially increased the likelihood of arrests of persons targeted. ROP arrestees were more likely to be prosecuted and convicted on felony charges and to be incarcerated than non-ROP comparison arrestees. While ROP officers made half as many total arrests as non-ROP officers, the arrestees had longer and more serious prior arrest records than persons arrested by non-ROP officers.

1986. 18 pp. Endnotes. References. Figures. Tables. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 82-IJ-CX-0063. NCJ 102044

Availability: Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006. Document $8.00.

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Child Molesters—A Behavioral Analysis—For Law Enforcement Officers Investigating Cases of Child Sexual Exploitation

K.V. Lanning
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

Provides a typology of child molesters and pedophiles to help law enforcement officers understand and recognize the behavior of molesters.

The document distinguishes between child molesters and pedophiles. Child molesters are defined as significantly older individuals who engage in any type of sexual activity with individuals legally defined as children. The word pedophile is a psychiatric term used to describe individuals who fantasize about or engage in sexual activity with prepubertal children. Molesters are divided into two categories: situational and preferential (the former do not have a sexual preference for children; the latter do). The document summarizes the basic characteristics, motivation, victim criteria, method of operation, and pornography collection of each type of molester.

The book also discusses behavior patterns of preferential child molesters and pedophiles as well as the typical reactions of a molester who is identified as such.

1986. 41 pp. Tables. Appendix. Bibliography. Prepared under cooperative agreement no. 86-MC-CX-K003 from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. NCJ 102031

Availability: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Suite 700, 1835 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006. Document free.

Drunk Driving Laws and Enforcement—An Assessment of Effectiveness

American Bar Association
Criminal Justice Section

Documents a review of sanctions and enforcement techniques that are applied through the legal system in an effort to reduce the incidence of drunk driving.

The authors evaluated many sanctions and techniques including sobriety checkpoints, minimum drinking ages, server liability for alcohol-related accidents, reduction or elimination of judicial discretion in sentencing first offenders, and mandatory chemical testing of drivers involved in accidents.

According to the authors, specific justice system approaches are limited in their ability to reduce the incidence of alcohol-related accidents; however, a combination of sanctions and enforcement techniques, public education, advanced technology, and improvements in the highway transportation system may lead to a decreased risk of alcohol-related accidents.

1986. 149 pp. Appendixes. References. Figures. Index. NCJ 101728

Availability: American Bar Association, Section of Criminal Justice, 1800 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 10036. Document free.

Implementing a Community Policing Model for Work with Juveniles—An Exploratory Study

J. Belknap, M. Morash, and M. Trojanowicz
National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center

Discusses the results of indepth interviews with foot and motor patrol officers from three urban communities in Michigan. Findings confirmed that foot patrol officers view their role differently from motor patrol officers and that these differences are apparent in the officers' work with teenagers.

The data revealed five orientations with which officers identify: peacekeeper and problem solver, competent law enforcer, authority figure, friend or peer, and knight in shining armor. Foot patrol officers tended to favor the peacekeeper and problem solver orientation while motor patrol officers generally identified with the competent law enforcer role. Gender, race, education, and years on the force were not predictive of identity orientation or behavior.

1986. 37 pp. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Sponsored by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. NCJ 102036

Availability: National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center, Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824. Document free.

Model Guidelines for Effective Police-Public School Relationships—A Manual for School Security

E.C. Blount

Outlines procedural guidelines for a school security system that are designed to foster cooperation between police and school officials in dealing with crime and crime prevention in public schools.

An overview of the current debate concerning school crime emphasizes that increased coordination between police and public school authorities is critical to coping with this growing problem. The manual addresses general planning issues that must be considered in developing procedural guidelines for responding to school crime. It suggests a strategy for developing guidelines that will clarify both police and school responsibilities in various situations.

The book features a set of model guidelines that define the powers of school investigators and police regarding school crime.

1986. 86 pp. NCJ 102033

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First Street, P.O. Box 4709, Springfield, IL 62708-4709. Book $18.75.

Patrol Field Problems and Solutions—476 Field Situations

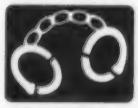
J.P. Kenney and H.W. More

Presents 476 situations that police personnel might encounter in their daily work and gives brief summaries of appropriate actions and applicable laws for each situation. These operational guidelines were developed for patrol, juvenile, vice, and traffic officers and detectives during their work in the field. The guidelines are also intended for use in recruit classes and in evaluating probationary candidates.

Types of situations covered in the text include general problems, disturbances of the peace, domestic problems, drunkenness, arrests, traffic situations, vice and narcotics offenses, sex offenses, Federal offenses, investigations, civil problems, and situations involving juveniles.

1986. 185 pp. Index. NCJ 101792

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First Street, P.O. Box 4709, Springfield, IL 62708-4709. Book $29.75.



Offenses

Classification of crime. Domestic violence. Racketeering. Gambling. Organized crime. Riot control and urban disorders. Terrorism. Victimless crimes.

Customers and Thieves

D.J.I. Murphy

Examines statistics and previous research on shoplifting in England and operating practices of store detectives, the role of police, and penalties imposed by the British courts.

Interviews with chief security officers reveal that most stores consider store detectives to be the best means of controlling shoplifting. An examination of store detectives' actions describes situations that arouse a detective's suspicions, methods of controlling the potential shoplifting population, interview techniques, and the law enforcement versus peacekeeping roles adopted by individual detectives.

The book discusses the prosecution process and police use of cautioning (a verbal warning officially regarded as an alternative to prosecution) in shoplifting cases.

1986. 275 pp. Tables. Figures. Chapter notes. Bibliography. Glossary. NCJ 102035

Availability: Gower Publishing Company, Old Post Road, Brookfield, VT 05036. Book $38.95.

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Robbery of Financial Institutions—Executive Summary

T.L. Baumer and M.D. Carrington
Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs

Reports findings of an examination of bank security devices and procedures, characteristics of bank robberies, and disposition of incidents. The authors recommend ways to improve bank security.

The researchers selected 363 Indiana banks to study, 163 of which were robbed between 1982 and 1984. The study revealed that banks generally comply with the minimum security standards of the Bank Protection Act, but have not invested heavily in security devices other than alarm and camera systems. Security training for personnel varies widely among the banks; most of the training provided consists only of verbal instructions that do not adequately prepare employees for robberies.

Thirty-four percent of the robberies studied were committed by a single offender who did not show a weapon, 44 percent involved an offender who displayed a weapon, and 22 percent involved armed teams of robbers. The authors also found that violence during bank robberies is rare, that branch officers are 2.64 times more likely to be robbed than main offices, and that banks that have been robbed are three times more likely than other banks to be robbed in the future.

The researchers recommend that financial institutions protect themselves against robbery by devoting considerable time and effort to employee training, working closely with the law enforcement community on robbery procedures, installing bullet-resistant glass as a security measure rather than employing an armed guard, and routinely considering strategies for protecting branch offices. They also urge credit unions to be aware of the risk of robbery and to take apropriate protective measures.

1986. 47 pp. Tables. Figures. References. Footnotes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 83-IJ-CX-0056. NCJ 100861

■ **Document $5.20. Check no. 02.**

Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

1986 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Provides an index listing of more than 1,000 information systems used by police, courts, corrections, and other criminal justice agencies. A resource for data processing and criminal justice planners, the directory contains information on systems in jurisdictions of all sizes. The information is designed to facilitate the transfer or adaptation of exemplary systems and to minimize duplication of effort.

Organized alphabetically by State and city or county, the directory briefly describes information systems that are operational or are being developed, gives the current status of the systems applications and the statistical and communications capabilities, and lists contact names and addresses. Five indexes enable the reader to locate systems by jurisdiction, system name, system function, statistical topic, and central processing unit.

1986. 1,000 pp. Indexes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 83-BJ-CX-K001. NCJ 102260

■ **Document $20.00. Check no. 24.**

(Note: The *1986 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems* is free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. To obtain a free copy, write on your agency's letterhead to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.)

Directory of Criminal Justice Data Collections in the United States

Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network

Provides information on the CJ DATA data base and on how to use the Stanford Public Information Retrieval System (SPIRES) to search the data base. The CJ DATA data base contains more than 670 records or data collections relevant to the study of crime and the criminal justice system.

The directory lists CJ DATA data base records by topic, and then alphabetically by investigator within each topic. Each listing includes a summary, keywords, and distributor and funding information.

Topics include community studies, corrections, courts, case processing, the criminal justice system, delinquency and violence, drug use and dependency, government responses to crime, gun control, laws and the legal system, police, political and corporate crime, social problems, statistics, victimization, and youth and juvenile corrections.

1986. 463 pp. Index. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-K001. NCJ 101704

Availability: For pricing information, contact Vicki Schneider, Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Telephone: 313–763–5010.

System policy and planning

Costs of crime. Financial management. Laws and statutes. Planning and evaluation. Privacy issues.

Criminal Justice "Hot" Files—Criminal Justice Information Policy Series

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Describes the nature and use of Federal and State criminal justice "hot" files (i.e., files on wanted persons, stolen property, stolen securities, missing persons). The statutory authority for maintenance of such files is discussed, as are procedures and requirements to

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ensure accuracy and completeness of data maintained in the files. Specific Federal and State legislation is included.

The document also analyzes relevant legal principles and cases that determine liability for use of erroneous records and the duty to maintain accurate records.

The document is part of the "Criminal Justice Information Policy" series, which analyzes different types of criminal justice records. Other reports in the series include *Intelligence and Investigative Records* (NCJ 95787), *Privacy and Juvenile Justice Records* (NCJ 84152), and *Data Quality of Criminal History Records* (NCJ 98079).

1986. 60 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 101850

■ **Document free. Check no. 51.**

Data Quality Policies and Procedures—Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Conference

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Includes presentations made at a 1985 conference on data quality sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and SEARCH Group, Inc. Included are presentations by former Deputy Attorney General D. Lowell Jensen, Assistant Attorney General for Justice Assistance Lois Haight Herrington, Bureau of Justice Statistics Director Steven R. Schlesinger, and Bureau of Prisons Director Norman Carlson. Other presentations included in the volume are by Cook County (Illinois) State's Attorney Richard Daley and New York Congressman David Shumer.

The report describes existing Federal, State, and local policies to improve the quality of criminal justice data and identifies specific techniques used to achieve these objectives. The conference was the second in a series of joint BJS/SEARCH conferences on data quality. Proceedings of the previous conference were released under the title, *Information Policy and Crime Control Strategies: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Conference* (NCJ 93926).

1986. 110 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 101849

■ **Document free. Check no. 52.**

Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

The Secret Trauma—Incest in the Lives of Girls and Women

D.E.H. Russell

Discusses the prevalence, characteristics, and psychological impact of incest, based on indepth interviews with a random sample of 930 San Francisco women. The study revealed that 16 percent of the women interviewed were sexually abused by a relative before age 18, and 5 percent were sexually abused by their fathers before this age.

In examining the relationships of class and race to incest, the author found that middle-class girls were abused as frequently as lower class girls; whites as often as blacks. No relationship was seen between rural upbringing and incestuous abuse. Incest victims were significantly more likely to be sexually abused again later in life than women who had never been abused. The author suggests that this tendency toward revictimization results from the incest experience itself, which may increase a girl's vulnerability to abuse by stripping her of self-esteem and of the ability to protect herself.

1986. 437 pp. Figures. Tables. Appendix. References. Index. NCJ 101541

Availability: Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022. Book $24.95.

Treating the Young Male Victim of Sexual Assault—Issues and Intervention Strategies

E. Porter

Discusses the context in which male sexual victimization occurs, the ways in which boys are likely to respond, and the primary approaches to their treatment.

The author emphasizes that boys are frequently victims of molestation and are more likely than girls to hide their victimization. Discussion of society's neglect of young male victims focuses on sex-role expectations and the perception of same-sex assault as evidence of homosexuality. Ways that therapists or social workers can help boys disclose a sexual assault are outlined. The book considers the benefits and pitfalls of individual, family, and group therapy, as well as crisis intervention and intake methods.

Two stages in developing a therapeutic group are described: (1) creating group cohesion and a safe environment and (2) working through treatment issues such as power and empowerment, intimacy and sexual identity, and guilt. Aids for therapists, including a sexual history questionnaire, are appended.

1986. 88 pp. Appendixes. References. Footnotes. NCJ 102034

Availability: Safer Society Press, 3049 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, NY 13224. Document $12.50.

Criminal Justice Thesaurus helps you search the data base

The 1986 edition of the *National Criminal Justice Thesaurus*, the controlled vocabulary used for searching the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS document data base, is available for purchase. The descriptors in the *NCJ Thesaurus* provide a comprehensive view of the scope of the data base.

Use of the index terms listed in the *Thesaurus* enables searchers of the data base on DIALOG or JURIS to not only speed retrieval of sought-after documents but also improve the relevance and completeness of their search results. Searchers also become adept at following cross-references in the *Thesaurus* to find documents of related interest.

The *NCJ Thesaurus* is updated annually to include new index terms and additional cross-references. The new edition (NCJ 100286) may be purchased in any quantity for $25.00 a copy. Check no. 11 on the back cover.

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Crime affects fewer households

The percentage of households touched by crime fell to its lowest level in a decade, according to a recently released Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin.

NIJ Releases Research Program Plan for FY 1987

Citing the real influence research is having on public policy relating to crime, National Institute of Justice Director James K. Stewart has announced the Institute's research priorities for 1987. The research agenda continues to give high priority to policy-oriented research that offers benefits to practitioners. It also targets new and improved approaches that State and local agencies can use in reducing and preventing crime.

A description of the proposed research programs, together with instructions for submitting grant proposals, appears in *Research Program Plan—Fiscal Year 1987*, available free from NCJRS.

The research priorities

The NIJ research priorities include:

- Reducing supply and demand for illegal drugs.
- Reducing the impact of victimization and fear of crime.
- Alleviating prison and jail crowding.
- Reducing violent crime and apprehending career criminals.
- Measuring the costs of specific crimes.
- Involving communities and the private sector in controlling crime.
- Reducing delay and improving the effectiveness of the adjudication process.
- Assessing how probation and parole affects subsequent behavior.
- Enhancing crime control and assuring justice through improved agency management; enhanced Federal, State, and local cooperation; and integration of criminal justice policies.

The research programs

The *1987 Research Program Plan* solicits proposals in these areas:

1. Drugs, alcohol, and crime.

2. Crime control theory and policy.

3. Offender classification and prediction of criminal behavior.

4. Violent criminal behavior.

5. Victims and the criminal justice system.

6. Public safety and security.

7. Apprehension and prosecution of criminal offenders.

8. Punishment and control of offenders.

9. Forensic and criminal justice technology.

10. Property offenders' perceptions of risks.

11. Supplementing the National Crime Survey.

Grant proposals should respond directly to 1 of these 11 program announcements. For most projects, two funding cycles have been established, with submission dates for the first occurring during February and for the second during May. Projects funded only once have deadline dates in March and April.

To obtain your free RUSH copy of *Research Program Plan—Fiscal Year 1987* (NCJ 102667), call the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS at 800–851–3420 or 301–251–5500 or write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Announcing...

Twenty-five percent of the Nation's households—more than 22 million—experienced a rape, robbery, assault, burglary, or theft. This is the lowest percentage since 1975, the earliest year for which this measure is available, when the rate was 32 percent.

Crime victimization is among the most common negative life events that confront households. At least as many households are touched by crime in a year as have members who are injured in an accident in the home.

To obtain a free copy of *Households Touched by Crime, 1985* (NCJ 101685) check 53 on the order form.

Network with your local TV stations

The National Institute of Justice has created a videocassette of four public service announcements to help practitioners network with their local broadcasting stations. *Report-Identify-Testify* contains four top-quality, professionally produced public service announcements (PSA's).

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The PSA's (NCJ 100131) are available in VHS or Beta for $19.10 and 3/4-inch for $23.00, plus $4.30 postage and handling per tape. Purchase copies by checking no. 25-27 on the order form.

Obtain 286 BJS publications—now in microfiche

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The BJS SLiM is shipped with a free copy of *Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1971–1984*, which serves as an index to the SLiM and contains an informative abstract of each document, as well as subject and title indexes to provide easy reference.

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Attention Dialog Users!

The National Institute of Justice/ NCJRS announces a new aid for online searchers of the NCJRS data base

DIALOG MANUAL

To facilitate the most effective online searching of the NCJRS data base through DIALOG, NCJRS has produced a users manual that contains specific information on:

- Types of literature in the data base
- Frequently cited journals
- Information contained in each abstract
- Methods used to assign subject descriptors
- Ways to design effective search strategies
- Ways to obtain copies of documents cited in the data base.

Also...the manual includes a free microfiche copy of the *National Criminal Justice Thesaurus—1986 Edition*!

The *NCJRS DIALOG Users Manual* (NCJ 102531) is an absolute must if you search the NCJRS data base for yourself or your organization.

Learn inside tips about the NCJRS data base that could save you time and money.

Price: $45.00 (in Canada, $49.00; other foreign countries, $63.00).

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NCJ 102827 Order no. 36

Confronting Domestic Violence: The Role of Criminal Court Judges by Gail A. Goolkasian

Draws on recent family violence studies to give judges information about batterers and battering behavior that can help them in hearing and deciding cases. Recent National Institute of Justice research has found that arresting the abuser can deter future violence in families. As police departments increasingly develop arrest policies for both misdemeanor and felony domestic assault, more family violence cases are coming before criminal court judges.
NCJ 102833 Order no. 37

Crime Stoppers—A National Evaluation by Dennis P. Rosenbaum, Arthur J. Lurigio, and Paul J. Lavrakas

Summarizes an NIJ-sponsored evaluation of Crime Stoppers as a viable police strategy. Crime Stoppers programs make creative use of the local media and other resources to help criminal investigators obtain information. Discusses what causes variation in program success, providing helpful information to jurisdictions wishing to design effective Crime Stoppers programs.
NCJ 102292 Order no. 38

Danger to Police in Domestic Disturbances—A New Look by Joel Garner and Elizabeth Clemmer

Summarizes a study that concludes that the number of police deaths associated with intervention in domestic disturbances is actually less than one-third the number commonly found in previous literature. In addition, data are analyzed to give estimates of the danger rates for responding to domestic disturbances compared to other calls for police services.
NCJ 102634 Order no. 39

Employee Drug Testing Policies in Police Departments by J. Thomas McEwen, Barbara Manili, and Edward Connors

Summarizes the results of an NIJ-sponsored survey of 33 major police departments to obtain data on their policies concerning testing officers. Includes discussion of the technology involved and legal and union issues relating to testing. Also discusses private industry's approach to the problem and the alternatives used by police administrators for dealing with officers found to use drugs.
NCJ 102632 Order no. 40

Field Training for Police Officers: State of the Art by Michael S. McCampbell

Summarizes findings of a survey of nearly 600 State and local law enforcement agencies to explore how many and what kind of field training programs are offered to new police recruits. Four departments with field training programs were studied in depth. The agencies were asked about costs, the impact of the programs on civil liability suits or EEO complaints, and ways the programs could be improved.
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New Dimensions in Probation: Georgia's Experience With Intensive Probation Supervision by Billie S. Erwin and Lawrence A. Bennett

Describes the implementation, operation, and evaluation of a probation option that provides greater controls than regular probation and costs far less than incarceration. The Georgia program targeted serious offenders who typically would have been imprisoned but whose nonviolent profiles suggested they could be managed under stricter supervision standards in small caseloads.
NCJ 102848 Order no. 42

Problem-Oriented Policing by William Spelman and John E. Eck

Describes the research that led to problem-oriented policing, whereby police departments work smarter—not harder—as they develop a systematic approach to solving problems and reducing target crimes. They analyze groups of seemingly separate incidents and draw on a wide variety of public and private resources in this effort. Focuses on the approach used in Newport News, Virginia, and on some of the problems officers there solved.
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